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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 87-122
H. R. 6345

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 2555

Apr. 14, 1961	House Appropriations Committee reported (during adjournment of the House) H. R. 6345. H. Report No. 233. Print of bill and report.
Apr. 18, 1961	House passed H. R. 6345 with an amendment.
Apr. 19, 1961	H. R. 6345 was referred to the Senate Appropriations Committee. Print of bill as referred.
May 29, 1961	Senate subcommittee voted to report H. R. 6345 to the full committee.
Jun. 2, 1961	Senate committee reported H. R. 6345 with amendments. S. Report No. 294. Print of bill and report.
Jun. 6, 1961	Senate began debate on H. R. 6345.
Jun. 7, 1961	Senate passed H. R. 6345 with amendments. Senate conferees were appointed.
Jul. 25, 1961	House conferees were appointed on H. R. 6345.
Jul. 26, 1961	House received conference report on H. R. 6345. H. Report No. 797. Print of conference report and a digest of the report.
Jul. 27, 1961	Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6345.
Aug. 3, 1961	Approved: Public Law 87-122.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 87-122

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION ACT, 1962. Provides funds for the Department of Interior and related agencies, including the Forest Service.

FOREST SERVICE: This Act provides annual appropriations of \$209,128,000, an increase of \$48,491,500 over fiscal year 1961 excluding the 1961 supplementals of \$31,500,000 for fighting forest fires and \$68,717,000 for purchase of Klamath Indian lands. The increased funds were provided primarily for implementing the "Program for the National Forests." Permanent appropriations are also available in the estimated amount of \$44,969,000.

Items of major significance contained in P. L. 87-122 for the Forest Service, including changes over 1961, are as follows: Forest protection and utilization \$170,168,000 appropriated (increase of \$41,991,500 as follows: \$31,010,300 increase for forest land management, \$7,590,000 increase for forest research, and \$3,391,200 increase for State and private forestry). The Act provides that of the \$128,000,000 appropriated for forest land management, \$5,000,000 shall constitute a contingency fund for use only to the extent necessary to meet emergency forest fire situations, and \$1,910,000 shall be used only to the extent necessary for control activities under the Forest Pest Control Act. Forest roads and trails - \$35,000,000 appropriated for the liquidation of contracts under the Federal-Aid Highway Act; Access roads - \$2,000,000 appropriated; Acquisition of lands for national forests - \$260,000 appropriated; Cooperative range improvements - \$700,000 appropriated; Assistance to States for tree planting - \$1,000,000 appropriated.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of April 14, 1961
87th-1st, No. 63

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). Senate debated minimum wage bill. Sen. Anderson, with others, introduced and discussed water resources planning bill.

HOUSE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. The Appropriations Committee reported (during adjournment of the House) this bill, H. R. 6345 (H. Rept. 233), which includes items for the Forest Service as shown in the table at the end of this Digest. Excerpts from the Committee report are also attached. The bill also includes items for saline water research, Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, and Virgin Islands Corporation.

SENATE

2. MINIMUM WAGE. Continued debate on H. R. 3935, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act and increase the minimum wage gradually to \$1.25 an hour (pp. 5576, 5592-96, 5598-5601, 5604-19, 5625, 5630-33). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Cooper to continue the present overtime exemptions in the Act for employees in the processing and canning of agricultural products (pp. 5599-5601). Agreed to a unanimous-consent agreement that beginning Tues. debate on any amendment shall be limited to 1 hour and debate on final passage shall be limited to 4 hours (p. 5593).
3. POSTAL RATES. Received from the Post Office Department a proposed bill "to adjust postal rates"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 5552

4. TOBACCO. Received a S. C. Legislature resolution urging the establishment of a research project at Florance, S. C., in 1962 dealing with the engineering phases of harvesting, curing, and farm handling of tobacco. p. 5552
5. DEPRESSED AREAS. Received a Wisc. Legislature resolution favoring enactment of S. 1, the depressed areas bill. p. 5552
6. DAIRY PRODUCTS. Received a Minn. Legislature resolution urging enactment of legislation "which will permit the free flow of pure and wholesome dairy products between the States." p. 5552
7. MONOPOLIES. Received a report of the Judiciary Committee, "Antitrust and Monopoly Activities -- 1960" (S. Rept. 167). p. 5553
8. ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICE. Received a report of the Judiciary Committee on regulatory agencies, "Administrative Practice and Procedure" (S. Rept. 168). pp. 5553-5
9. MEATPACKING; AUTOMATION. Sen. Douglas inserted the statement of the secretary-treasurer, Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, before a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee on the effects of automation on the meatpacking industry. pp. 5565-6
10. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Goldwater contended that enthusiasm for establishment of a Peace Corps was declining and inserted several items on the matter. pp. 5569-70
11. FOREIGN TRADE. Sen. Wiley inserted an article discussing prospects for increasing U. S. exports, "Forty Billion Dollar Market Beckons U. S. Goods." pp. 5573-5
12. VETERANS' LOANS. At the request of Sen. Mansfield H. R. 5723, to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct home loan program and to provide additional funds for the veterans' direct loan program, as passed by the House was considered as having been read twice and was laid on the table. pp. 5558, 5629-30
13. ADJOURNED until Tues., Apr. 18. p. 5644

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of Sen. Thurmond inserting an article, "Industry In United States Hurt By Oversea Friends," and stating that it presents some important facts to show that something must be done to protect the welfare of the domestic textile industry. pp. A2511-2
15. VETERANS' HOUSING. Speeches in the House by Rep. Saylor during debate on H. R. 5723, to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct home loan program. pp. A2518-9, A2525

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. WATERSHEDS. S. 1617, by Sen. Allott, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to permit certain new organizations to sponsor works of improvement thereunder; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED
AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

APRIL 14, 1961.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the
following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6345]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year 1962. The bill provides regular annual appropriations for the Department of the Interior (except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration) and for other related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service.

SUMMARY OF BILL

Appropriations, 1961 (to date).....		\$754, 536, 700
Deduct non-recurring items in		
Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, including forest fire deficiencies (\$37,265,000) and Acquisition of Klamath Indian Forest Lands (\$68,717,000).....		— 106, 890, 000
Add transfer in 1962 Budget Estimates of the Columbia River Fishery Development program from the Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....		+ 3, 443, 100
Adjusted 1961 Base.....		651, 089, 800
Regular Budget, 1962.....	\$723, 007, 000	
Budget Amendments, 1962 (Net).....	59, 380, 000	
Total Budget Estimate, 1962.....		782, 387, 000
Recommended in Bill, 1962.....		752, 319, 000
Bill compared with:		
Appropriations, 1961 (to date).....		— 2, 217, 700
Adjusted base, 1961.....		+ 101, 229, 200
Total Budget Estimate, 1962.....		— 30, 068, 000

As indicated in the above tabulation, although the amounts recommended in the Bill reflect a reduction of \$30,068,000, or 4 percent, in the Budget request, they represent an increase of \$101,229,200, or 15 percent, over comparable appropriations for 1961. The Committee believes that an increase of this magnitude is warranted considering the many essential additional requirements in fiscal year 1962 that must be provided for if we are to preserve and maintain adequately our great natural resources, including the National Forests and Parks, Fish and Wildlife, Public Lands and Minerals, and if we are to make adequate provision for the education and care of the American Indians and their resources.

The extent of the activities that must be funded in this Bill is indicated by the following summary:

1. Conservation and administration of 477 million acres of public domain land involving forest, range, mineral and water resources.

2. Provision of educational assistance, facilities, and services to over 49,000 Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools and assistance to over 40,000 Indian children in the Public Schools; welfare and guidance services to 17,000 needy Indians; management and protection of nearly 50 million acres of Indian-owned forest and range lands; construction, operation and maintenance on 300 irrigation systems serving about 864,000 acres; and provision of 17,000 miles of roads on Indian reservations.

3. Management, protection, maintenance, and construction of facilities, including 16,000 miles of roads and trails, in 193 National Parks and other areas comprising about 24½ million acres with an estimated 72.7 million visitors in 1962.

4. Provision under the Geological Survey of topographic surveys and mapping for the United States, of which 1,695,000 square miles remain to be accomplished; geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping; water resources investigations; and supervision of 210,000 properties leased for oil, gas, and other minerals valued at \$1.25 billion.

5. Conservation, evaluation, and development of our mineral resources under the Bureau of Mines, including inspection of 11,000 coal mines and the production, conservation and sale of the Nation's helium;

6. The conduct of research, management, and demonstration programs to conserve and restore fish and wildlife resources for both recreational and commercial use, including the operation and maintenance of 94 fish hatcheries and 277 National wildlife refuges consisting of more than 17 million acres;

7. The management, protection, and development of 185 million acres of land in the National Forests, including an estimated sale of 10.1 billion board-feet of timber in 1962 with a value of \$147 million; provision of recreation facilities for an estimated 95 million visitors; grazing for 6 million livestock; and cooperation with States in fire control, tree planting, and forest management and processing.

REVENUES

The activities covered by the Bill are forecasted to generate over \$533 million in Federal revenues in fiscal year 1962 compared with \$419.5 million in 1961, or an increase of \$113.5 million.

COSTS OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTION, SUPERVISION, AND ADMINISTRATION

Last year the Committee expressed concern over the size of staffs in the Washington, Regional, and District offices of the various agencies and indicated its plans to have a study conducted to determine the feasibility of reducing personnel in these areas in order that more adequate staffing might be made available to meet the expanding workloads at the field office level. The Committee's investigations revealed that there has been a steady increase in recent years in the size and cost of staffs at the Washington and Regional office levels. Although the Committee appreciates that with the expansion of programs there will be need for some increase in overhead, in many instances the expansion of staffs engaged in executive direction, supervision, and administration appears to have been more than was warranted. It has, therefore, in its action on the 1962 estimates generally reduced or eliminated increases proposed for these staffs. It expects that the agencies involved will make every effort to reduce the numbers engaged in these services or at least to hold staffs, including those financed from program funds, to the 1961 level in order that the maximum funds will be available for work at the actual field level.

The Committee is also concerned over the increased costs of other objects of expenditure, including travel, and expects that the agencies will exercise more strict control over the use of such funds in the future.

EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The Committee is continuing in fiscal year 1962 its policy of limiting the unit cost of employee housing in the United States, excluding Alaska, to \$20,000. The limitation includes engineering and design costs but excludes provision of utilities to the lot line. Any exceptions to this monetary limitation shall continue to be submitted to the Committee for its advance review and approval.

Employee houses shall not exceed the following standards: (1) Standard materials, millwork, equipment, and fixtures that are readily available at local supply centers will be used in all dwelling construction; (2) design will be simple with no features that increase building costs such as irregularities in rough framing; (3) not to exceed 1½ baths; (4) one stall garage in areas subject to deep snow or prolonged periods of below freezing temperatures, carports in warmer climates; (5) sun porches, enclosed patios, or similar features will not be provided; (6) floor area shall not exceed—two-bedroom dwelling, 1,250 square feet; three-bedroom dwelling, 1,300 square feet; exclusive of basement and garage space (or service and storage space in lieu of basement); (7) No four-bedroom dwellings shall be permitted; and (8) fireplaces will not be permitted except where essential for adequate heating.

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

In his message of March 24 on budget and fiscal policy the President asked the Congress to provide authority to each department and agency for the transfer of funds and personnel to meet "unforeseen high priority requirements." He proposed that this authority would be controlled by the Bureau of the Budget through the regular budgetary apportionment process.

This proposal was carefully considered by the Committee. Agencies covered by this bill have for years been granted limited authority to transfer funds for natural catastrophe emergencies. In other bills the Committee has provided transfer authority for emergencies and for other purposes when the need has been clearly indicated in advance. The Committee will continue to consider specific requirements for transfer authority and make appropriate recommendations to the House.

The present budget and appropriations procedures have a moderate degree of built-in flexibility with respect to program changes within appropriation items, and the Committee has always been ready to consider specific problems judged by the Agency or Department involved to be outside of their existing latitude.

The general authority proposed in the President's message is therefore not recommended.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$32,400,000, a decrease of \$600,000 in the budget estimate and an increase of \$329,000 in the current year's appropriation. As the 1961 figure includes the non-recurring forest fire deficiency of \$3,700,000, the 1962 amount allowed in the bill on a comparable basis represents an increase of \$4,029,000. Increases provided include: \$862,000 for expansion in lands and minerals classification, field examination work, and records improvement; \$968,000 for management of grazing lands; \$1,146,000 for the forestry program; \$830,000 for Cadastral Surveys; and \$153,000 for maintenance of physical facilities and access roads; and \$109,000 for weed control.

The reductions made in the Budget estimate include disallowance of the request of \$340,000 to restore that portion of the pay act costs being absorbed during the current year; \$221,000 for General Administration; and \$39,000 to round off the estimate. The Committee is concerned over the increasing costs of administration and believes that the replacement of accounting equipment can be absorbed within available funds and that full utilization of existing staff should prove adequate for handling any additional administrative requirements.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$850,000 for construction of timber access roads on the public domain and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant lands and for construction of buildings and facilities primarily in connection with fire control measures in Alaska. The

amount allowed represents an increase of \$500,000 in the 1961 appropriation and a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget request. The disallowance is in the new item proposed to initiate a program to provide recreation facilities on the public domain lands in the Western States. The Committee was advised that this program could cost as much as \$2 to \$3 million dollars annually. Before such a program is undertaken as a Federal responsibility consideration should be given to the possibility of the lease or sale of tracts of land for park purposes to the States or local jurisdictions for financing and operating the facilities.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

The bill continues, as proposed in the budget, the indefinite appropriation of twenty-five percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products, representing one-third of the revenues due the Oregon and California counties, for construction and maintenance of timber access roads and reforestation and improvements on the Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. It is estimated that \$9,200,000 will be available for these purposes from timber receipts in 1962

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

The Committee recommends \$71,000,000, an increase of \$4,559,000 in the 1961 appropriation and a decrease of \$521,000 in the budget request. The decrease represents a partial disallowance of the request of \$711,000 to restore that portion of the pay act and wage board costs being absorbed during the current year. The increase allowed includes: \$1,498,000 for additional assistance to pupils in non-federal schools; \$1,066,000 for operation of additional Federal school facilities; \$1,451,000 for the general welfare assistance caseload, other welfare services, and expansion of social services; and \$354,000 for additional maintenance of law and order.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,000,000, an increase of \$4,139,000 in the 1961 appropriation and a decrease of \$227,000 in the budget request. The reduction represents a partial disallowance of the \$325,000 requested to restore that portion of the pay act and wage board costs being absorbed during the current fiscal year. As the 1961 figure includes a non-recurring forest fire deficiency of \$940,000, on a comparable basis the 1962 amount recommended in the bill represents an increase of \$5,079,000. The increases provided include \$197,800 for increased timber sales administration; \$832,600 for agricultural and industrial assistance; \$125,000 for reservation land surveys; \$3,720,100 for maintenance of new facilities and to correct unsafe and unsanitary conditions; and \$105,500 for increased operation and maintenance assessments.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed \$35,000,000 for construction of Indian schools, dormitories, quarters, utilities and other buildings and irrigation systems, an increase of \$18,735,000 in the 1961 appropriation and

a decrease of \$4,561,000 in the budget request. The Committee fully endorses the plan for adequate provision of school facilities for the Indian children. However, it believes that the 1962 request is unrealistic in the light of the past experience of the Bureau in obligating construction funds. The Bureau has consistently carried over large unobligated balances and in its peak year of construction was able to undertake only \$19,375,000 of new construction work. The Committee does not believe that the Bureau is in a position to undertake efficiently and effectively the proposed 1962 program of \$39,561,000 which would more than double this peak year and has therefore recommended the reduction of \$4,561,000. The amount allowed includes adequate funds for engineering and design of additional facilities. If this can be accomplished during the next fiscal year, it will then be possible to proceed expeditiously with construction in fiscal year 1963. The Committee expects that the Bureau will continue to utilize standard plans and specifications and that every effort will be made to hold down construction costs.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has allowed \$16,000,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the budget request, to liquidate in fiscal year 1962 the obligations incurred under the contract authorization for Federal-Aid Highway roads and the Navajo-Hopi roads. Because of slippage in this program during the current fiscal year, the amount provided will meet adequately cash requirements during the next fiscal year. As of February 28, 1961 the Bureau had obligated only \$7,859,000 out of the \$19,069,000 available during the current year, and had an unexpended balance of \$9,522,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,967,000, the same as the current year's appropriation and a reduction of \$5,000 in the budget estimate. The Committee has also disallowed the proposed increase of \$346,300 in the amount proposed for transfer from program funds for administrative expenses. This amount now totals \$2,628,500 which together with the direct appropriation makes a total of \$6,595,500 available for general administrative expenses. Proper utilization of these funds should provide adequately for administrative requirements during fiscal year 1962.

LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

The budget estimate of \$31,000 has been allowed, a decrease of \$121,000 in the 1961 appropriation. This appropriation will provide funds to carry out the Government's responsibility in terminating its supervision over the trust property of the Klamath Indians of Oregon now scheduled for completion on August 13, 1961.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$21,690,000, an increase of \$1,181,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of

\$1,100,000 in the budget estimate. Excluding the non-recurring forest fire deficiency item of \$1,125,000 included in the 1961 total, there is provided an effective increase of \$2,306,000 over the current fiscal year. The increase allowed includes \$173,000 for Management of new areas; \$547,000 for operation of newly constructed facilities; \$526,000 for operating costs brought on by increased visitor use and extension of the operating season; \$500,000 for nationwide recreation planning, National Park System planning, and cooperation with States and other Agencies; \$150,000 for the U.S. Park Police; and \$410,000 for other additional needs of the Park Service.

The reduction by the Committee of \$1,100,000 includes disallowance of the increase requested of \$158,350 for expansion of Regional Office and Washington Office staffs; \$266,000 requested to restore that portion of the pay act costs being absorbed during the current year; \$117,015 of the increase requested for the U.S. Park Police; \$6,615 requested to provide a historian at Ft. Washington, Md.; \$500,000 of the increase of \$1,000,000 requested for recreation planning; and \$52,020 of the increase of \$107,900 requested for expansion of water resource studies.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

The Committee has allowed \$17,500,000, an increase of \$1,700,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$738,000 in the budget estimate. Excluding the non-recurring deficiency item of \$129,000 appropriated for storm and fire damage in fiscal year 1961, there is provided an effective increase of \$1,829,000 over the current fiscal year. The amount provided should provide adequately for essential maintenance and operation of newly constructed and existing facilities in the National Parks during fiscal year 1962.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$33,000,000, an increase of \$11,472,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$5,997,000 in the 1962 budget request. Excluding the non-recurring hurricane and fire damage deficiency item of \$300,000 included in the 1961 total, there is provided an effective increase of \$11,772,000 over the current fiscal year. The amount provided includes the budget request of \$9,497,000 for continued development of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Historic Site, an increase of \$4,894,000 over the current year; \$952,000 for additional development of Independence National Historical Park; \$3,180,000 for camping and picnicking facilities, an increase of \$1,750,000 in the budget estimate, \$2,800,000 for employee housing, a decrease of \$817,100 in the budget request; and \$12,679,100 for other public service and administrative units, utilities, and other facilities.

The budget proposed a decrease of \$2.3 million in the funds available for camping and picnicking facilities compared with 1961 and an increase of \$1.6 million for employee housing. The Committee does not believe this shift in emphasis is warranted in the light of the estimated 72.5 million park visitors in 1962, and has therefore revised the allocations as indicated above.

The Committee reduction includes a disallowance of a request of \$3,458,900 to finance additional roads and trails under this item.

The annual authorization for construction of roads and trails in the National Parks is established in the Federal-Aid Highway Act and is appropriated in a separate appropriation item discussed immediately below. As long as the legislative authority for this program is provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act, the Committee believes that financing should be handled exclusively within this latter appropriation item and within the amount authorized. As indicated below, the Committee has made an adjustment in the roads and trails program so as to make provision for \$2,000,000 of the \$3,458,900 request deleted from this item.

The Committee has also disallowed the \$176,500 requested for construction of a golf concessions building in Rock Creek Park, in the District of Columbia, and \$301,000 for a Training Center building.

The Committee has not recommended the request of \$2,500,000, consisting of \$1,041,100 for buildings and utilities and \$1,458,900 for roads and trails, to initiate the development of recreational facilities in the Upper Colorado River Reservoir Area sites. The Committee was advised that this developmental program would cost in excess of \$41,000,000, including approximately \$27,363,000 for the National Park Service and \$13,666,000 for the Fish and Wildlife Service. As appropriations for the Upper Colorado River Storage Project are carried in the Public Works appropriation bill, the Committee believes that this phase of the project should be considered in connection with that bill, including review of the basic question of the extent to which the States and local jurisdictions involved should participate in the financing of these extensive recreational facilities.

A total of \$4,250,000 is recommended for the acquisition of lands, a reduction of \$1,950,000 in the budget request and an increase of \$2,050,000 in the 1961 appropriation. The amount allowed includes provision for the following areas: Minuteman National Historical Park, \$1,500,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 in the amount available for the current year and a decrease of \$1,000,000 in the budget request; Civil War areas, \$500,000, an increase of \$100,000 over the current year and a decrease of \$500,000 in the budget estimate; Harpers Ferry National Monument, West Virginia, \$300,000; and for various areas \$1,950,000, including \$500,000 to match funds donated for land acquisition and \$145,000 for Gloria Dei (Old Swedes) Church, Pennsylvania. The Committee has disallowed the request of \$450,000 to acquire an additional 30,000 acres in the Everglades National Park, Florida. The present Federal holdings, totaling over 1,300,000 acres, are adequate for that area considering the many essential needs of the National Parks.

In making the allowance of only \$500,000 of the \$1,000,000 requested for additional land acquisition in Civil War areas, the Committee considered the present annual cost of developing and maintaining the 37,300 acres already in Government ownership. More than \$4.8 million is required in this bill just for management, protection, maintenance, and construction of roads and facilities in these areas during the next fiscal year. As each additional land purchase generates large additional costs over the years, the Committee believes that future expansion in these areas should be held to acquisition of only the most essential tracts.

The Committee recommends continuation in fiscal year 1962 of the provision in the Conference Report (No. 545) on the 1960 bill providing that funds made available for the acquisition of lands in Civil War

areas are not to be obligated until the Secretary of the Interior has reported to the Committees on Appropriations that the local governments have adopted adequate zoning regulations to assure against future commercial development in these areas. However, the Committee is modifying the present requirement to provide for exceptions in those instances where the lands to be acquired are completely surrounded by lands owned by the Federal Government or by lands on which the Federal Government has a scenic easement.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has allowed \$30,000,000, the same as the budget estimate and the current year's appropriation, for liquidation of obligations incurred in the construction of parkways and roads and trails by the National Park Service under the contract authority provided in the Federal-Aid Highway Act. The Committee has deleted the item of \$2,656,300 proposed for initiating the construction of a Zoo Bypass in Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia, including a vehicle tunnel, street overpasses, and two bridges. The Committee sees no urgency, compared with the many other essential needs of the Park Service, to undertake this project with an estimated cost in excess of \$3,200,000. The Committee suggests that further study be given to the alternative of constructing bridges across the existing fords in lieu of the proposed costly vehicle tunnel and overpasses. The postponement of this item will make available this amount for construction of urgently needed roads and trails in the various National Parks, including those deleted in the Construction item above, except those proposed in connection with the development of recreation areas under the Upper Colorado River Storage Project.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed \$1,581,000, the same as the amount available for the current fiscal year, and a reduction of \$2,000 in the Budget request for pay act costs.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$5,834,000, an increase of \$2,513,000 in the 1961 appropriation. This item makes provision for the expenses of the Office of Territories, and for support of the Governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa. The amount provided includes \$4,947,275 for grants to American Samoa including \$2,350,000 to complete the construction of the jet airport.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$6,104,000, an increase of \$179,000 in the 1961 appropriation. Excluding the non-recurring deficiency item for airplane overhaul included in the 1961 total, there is provided an effective increase of \$403,000 over

the current fiscal year. This appropriation covers the expenses of the High Commissioner's Office, The Judiciary, and grants required, in addition to local revenue, for health, education, and other services. The increase is primarily for continuation of the extended construction program initiated in fiscal year 1955.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee has approved the budget request to continue available during fiscal year 1962 \$108,000 of the appropriations previously made for administrative expenses necessary to liquidate the public works program. The amount provided, a decrease of \$192,000 from the amount available during the current year, will provide for continuation of a minimum administrative staff until December, 1961, when it is contemplated that the program will be completed.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$49,500,000, an increase of \$3,544,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a reduction of \$665,000 in the budget request. The increase allowed includes \$1,333,000 to provide for an expansion of the topographic surveys and mapping program; \$1,043,000 to accelerate the geologic and mineral resource surveys and mapping program; \$869,000 for additional water resources investigations; and \$168,000 for accelerated classification of Federal lands as to their mineral character. The reduction includes \$556,000 of the \$687,000 requested to restore that portion of the pay act costs being absorbed during the current year, and the requested increase of \$109,000 for additional funds under general administration. The Committee believes the Survey should be able to affect necessary economies under this activity to absorb the additional requirements without increased funds.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$24,800,000, an increase of \$1,781,000 in the current year appropriation, and a reduction of \$163,000 in the budget estimate. The reduction made in the budget request represents disallowance of \$163,000 of the \$194,000 requested to restore that portion of the pay act cost being absorbed during the current year. The increases allowed include: \$1,000,000 for expansion of the Bureau's research program on ferrous and non-ferrous metals; \$250,000 for expanded research on bituminous coal; \$250,000 for expenses incident to occupancy of the new petroleum facility at Bartlesville, Oklahoma; and \$250,000 for wage board and within-grade salary increases.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Committee recommends \$7,200,000, an increase of \$93,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$20,000 in the budget request. The reduction represents a partial disallowance of the \$113,000

requested to restore that portion of the pay act cost being absorbed during the current year. This item finances the expenses of the Bureau in the inspection, investigations, and promotion of health and safety in the mines and the control of fires in coal deposits.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$750,000, a decrease of \$1,435,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a reduction of \$170,000 in the budget request. The reduction has been applied to the \$220,000 requested for procuring professional architect-engineering services to develop plans and cost estimates relative to construction of research facilities. The \$50,000 provided, together with full utilization of the resources available within the Department, should provide adequately for this program during the next fiscal year. The amount allowed also includes \$700,000 for research instrumentation needs for the new research facility at Bartlesville, Oklahoma.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$1,290,000, the same as the amount available for the current fiscal year, and a reduction of \$2,000 in the 1962 budget request for pay act costs.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

This is a new appropriation item to implement the Helium Act Amendments, approved September 13, 1960, to provide for the conservation of helium now going to fuel markets as non-combustible component of some natural gases from the Southwestern part of the United States. Under the program private industry is being encouraged to finance, construct, and operate up to 12 plants for the production of helium which will be purchased by the Government under long term contracts. The helium so acquired will be stored in the Government-owned Cliffside gasfield near Amarillo, Texas, until needed to meet demands.

The Helium Act Amendments made provision for two types of financial controls to be carried in the appropriation acts implementing the program: (1) The establishment of a limitation on the amount of annual payments that the Government shall be obligated to make under the contracts and agreements executed for the purchase of helium, and (2) The authorization of the amount that may be borrowed from the Treasury to finance payments under the contracts and for other expenses. It is estimated that during the first seven or eight years of the program that total borrowings of \$255 million will be required until such time as income from helium sales are adequate to maintain the program.

The budget recommended that the maximum annual payments under the contracts be limited to \$60,000,000 and requested this full amount beginning with fiscal year 1962. As the Department is just beginning its contract negotiations with an initial group of four firms, it does not appear that it will be in a position to execute more than about four contracts during the next fiscal year with an estimated total maximum annual expenditure for helium purchases of \$35,000,000. The Committee has therefore established this latter

amount as the initial limitation on the amount of annual payments that the Government shall be obligated to make under the contracts in lieu of the \$60,000,000 requested.

In reference to the borrowing authority, the budget requested a supplemental of \$12,000,000 for the current fiscal year (on which no action was taken by Congress) and \$15,000,000 for fiscal year 1962. It now appears that the earliest date on which the first group of new plants could be completed is October, 1962. Therefore, the Department will have very little, if any, fund requirement for helium purchases during fiscal year 1962. However, the Committee has provided a borrowing authorization of \$10,000,000, which together with the \$5,000,000 estimated to be available in the current helium fund, will make a total of \$15,000,000 available to the Department.

The Committee strongly supports this long range program for the conservation of helium because of its essentiality to nuclear, defense, and space programs. However, it does not feel it is necessary to provide the full borrowing authorization of \$255,000,000, or to authorize the maximum annual expenditures of \$60,000,000 under the contracts until such time as the program is fully under way and such authorities are needed. Should the program develop more rapidly than is now anticipated, the Committee will give consideration to any supplemental request that might become necessary.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,000,000, the same as the budget request and the amount appropriated for the current fiscal year, to provide for contract research to develop new methods of mining, preparing, and utilizing coal. As this program is just being initiated, it appears that not more than \$250,000 will be obligated during the current year, making available, with carryovers, a total of \$1,750,000 for fiscal year 1962.

The Committee has continued the language provision limiting expenses for administration and supervision, but has increased the amount from \$200,000 to \$225,000 in lieu of the \$293,000 proposed in the budget. The amount allowed will provide a supervisory staff of 20 positions which should be adequate to conduct a contract research program of this nature and scope.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$750,000, an increase of \$200,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$350,000 in the budget estimate. As of February 28, 1961, the Department had only 11 applications pending for exploration loans and had an unobligated balance of \$293,000. As it appears that a large portion of this will remain unobligated as of June 30, 1961, the amount provided should adequately meet requirements during the next fiscal year.

To date the Government's share of exploration costs has been limited to fifty percent. The Department has proposed that the Government pay up to 75% of the authorized exploration costs for certain of the mineral commodities. Considering that repayment of the loan is not required unless the exploration is successful and then only after the mineral is actually produced, the Committee believes that the present Government contribution represents a fair share and is adequate to attract responsible individuals to the program.

The Committee has no objection to the proposed addition of certain minerals to the list of commodities for which exploration assistance is provided but wishes to reiterate its position that emphasis should be placed on providing exploration assistance on those strategic and critical minerals and metals for which there is a serious shortage in the United States.

The budget estimate proposed deletion of the present limitation of \$213,600 for administrative and technical services and an increase in this amount to \$300,000. The Committee sees no reason why the current allowance should not be adequate to conduct a loan program of \$525,000 and has, therefore, retained the provision with the same limitation as the current fiscal year.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

The budget estimate of \$531,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$19,000 in the current year appropriation. This office is responsible for coordination of oil and gas activities, administration of the oil import program, and expenses of the Oil Import Appeals Board.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$364,000, the same as the amount available for the current fiscal year, for necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$11,700,000, an increase of \$3,774,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$96,000 in the budget estimate. On an available funds basis, the increase over the current year is only \$1,769,669 due to the transfer in the estimates to this item of \$2,004,331 for the operation and maintenance costs of Columbia River Fishery facilities heretofore appropriated for under the Corps of Engineers. Increases allowed include \$1,000,000 for additional work in the field of oceanography; \$500,000 for continuation of the emergency research program for Alaska Salmon; \$131,000 for operation of the new facilities being constructed in 1961; \$221,000 for expansion of the research program on fish migration over dams, and \$23,000 for operation of the new exploratory fishing vessel being constructed in 1961.

The amount allowed reflects a decrease of \$89,331 in the level of the Columbia River Fishery facilities program, and Committee reductions of \$96,000, consisting of disallowance of the request of \$80,000 to restore that portion of the pay act cost being absorbed during the current year, and \$16,000 to round off the estimate.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

The Committee recommends \$300,000, a reduction of \$700,000 in the budget request, to initiate a new research program to be conducted in foreign countries with foreign currencies. The amount allowed represents the first year cost of the 3-year program proposed in the budget. The Committee sees no reason why this program cannot be

effectively administered on an annual appropriation basis and be subject to the same annual review as the Bureau's regular research program.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$7,561,000, an increase of \$5,161,000 in the 1961 appropriation. The actual increase provided over 1961 is \$3,730,000 due to the transfer in the estimates to this item of \$1,431,000 for the construction of the Columbia River Fisheries facilities heretofore appropriated to the Corps of Engineers. The amount provided includes: \$1,775,000 for the construction of an oceanic research vessel for the Central Pacific Ocean; \$1,250,000 for construction of an experimental fishing boat for use in the North Atlantic as a replacement for the Delaware; \$200,000 for the construction of a research vessel for use of the Galveston laboratory in the Gulf of Mexico; \$2,450,000 for construction of a biological research laboratory at LaJolla, California; \$170,000 for additional construction at the Oxford, Maryland, laboratory; \$85,000 for improvements at Boothbay Harbor, Maine, laboratory; and \$200,000 for additional facilities at the Auke Bay, Alaska, laboratory.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$750,000, the same as the appropriation for the current year, and a decrease of \$250,000 in the budget estimate. This activity covers the payment of subsidies for the construction of fishing vessels in United States shipyards under the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960. As there is currently an unobligated balance of \$749,000 in this item as no subsidies have been made to date, the amount provided should adequately meet requirements in fiscal year 1962.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The committee has allowed the budget request of \$482,000, an increase of \$97,000 in the 1961 appropriation. This increase represents the transfer in the estimates to this item of the administrative expenses of the Columbia River Fisheries development program heretofore financed under the Corps of Engineers.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$1,981,000 for administration of the Pribilof Islands, a decrease of \$89,000 in the amount provided for the current fiscal year. These funds are derived from the sale of fur skins and other wildlife products of the islands.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$23,000,000, an increase of \$3,692,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$200,000 in the budget request. Excluding the non-recurring deficiency of \$55,000 for storm and fire damage included in the 1961 total, there is an increase of \$3,747,000 over the current fiscal year. Increases include \$554,100 for operation of new hatchery facilities and for more adequate equipment replacement; \$253,400 for addi-

tional fishery research; \$1,780,600 for operation and maintenance of new wildlife refuges and for more adequate maintenance of existing refuges; \$441,500 for more adequate enforcement including a more adequate level of equipment replacement; \$371,100 for additional control of predatory animals and injurious rodents, and \$339,800 to provide for increased costs and expansion of the wildlife research program. The reduction of \$200,000 made in the budget request includes disallowance of a portion of the request of \$206,500 to restore that portion of the pay act costs being absorbed during the current year.

CONSTRUCTION

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,770,000, a decrease of \$1,365,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$297,000 in the budget estimate. The amount provided includes construction at six hatchery locations and fourteen wildlife refuges. The Committee has approved construction of the new fish hatchery at Jordan River, Michigan, at an estimated cost of \$892,000. However, it has included in the Bill only the \$425,000 planned for expenditure during fiscal year 1962 in line with the Committee policy of funding only the annual requirements on fishery construction. The Committee has deleted the item of \$200,000 for development of fish and wildlife facilities in connection with the Upper Colorado River Storage Project. It is estimated that this program will cost \$13,666,000. As indicated above under the National Park Service, the Committee believes that this item should be considered in connection with the Public Works Appropriation Bill, which carries appropriations for the Upper Colorado River Storage Project.

The Committee has provided an increase of \$25,000 for construction on the hatchery at Orangeburg, South Carolina, making a total of \$125,000 available for 1962. In addition, the Committee has included \$150,000 for initiation of construction of the Norfork Trout Hatchery, Arkansas; \$150,000 for initiating expansion of the Chattahoochee National Forest Fish Hatchery, Georgia, and \$45,000 for conducting a site survey at the Crab Orchard Wildlife Refuge, Illinois.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$1,016,000, the same as the amount available for the current fiscal year, and a reduction of \$55,000 in the budget request. The Committee is concerned about the increasing costs of general administration and believes that the proposed modernization of the accounting system should be accomplished through economies in the existing organization. In addition, the Committee has denied the request to transfer an additional \$89,000 of program funds to this item. The amount allowed should be adequate to cover the general administrative expense requirements of the Bureau.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$1,755,000, the same as the 1961 appropriation, for continuation of the research to develop low cost processes for converting saline water to fresh water in quantities sufficient for municipal, industrial, and agricultural use.

The Committee has included in the language a limitation on the expenses of administration and coordination under the program in the amount of \$220,000, the same as available for the current fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$4,550,000, an increase of \$2,510,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$250,000 in the budget request. The amount provided includes \$3,350,000 for construction of the fourth and fifth demonstration plants to be located at Roswell, New Mexico, and Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina; \$1,000,000 for operation and maintenance of the three plants to be placed in operation during fiscal year 1962; and \$200,000 for administration. The reduction of \$250,000 proposed by the Committee consists of \$115,000 due to a more favorable bid experience on new construction than contemplated at the time the estimates were prepared; a decrease of \$100,000 in the amount requested for operation and maintenance of the new plants; and \$35,000 in the allowance for contingencies.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

The Committee has allowed \$3,492,000 for the legal services of the Department, a decrease of \$55,000 in the budget request, and an increase of \$17,000 in the 1961 appropriation. This increase is required to finance positions being transferred from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The amount disallowed includes \$5,000 for pay act costs and \$50,000 proposed for establishment of a new Division of Appeals. As there is some question as to whether the Department now plans to establish this new unit, the Committee has omitted the item pending further study. Should it be determined that this new unit is required, it should be possible to absorb any additional cost within available funds.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,125,000, an increase of \$227,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$101,000 in the budget estimate. The increase provided includes: \$55,000 for four additional positions in the immediate Office of the Secretary, consisting of an Assistant to the Secretary (Research), a Special Assistant to the Secretary (Congressional Liaison) and two secretarial positions; and \$172,000 to provide sixteen additional staff for program direction and coordination in Washington and the field. Considering the size of the staffs available to the four present Assistant Secretaries, an additional staff of sixteen, making a total of thirty-five for the Technical Review Staff, should provide adequately for program direction and coordination in lieu of the total of forty-three positions requested.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

The Committee recommends under this heading a total of \$156,478,000, a decrease of \$3,198,500 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$1,326,000 in the budget estimate. It should be noted,

however, that the 1961 figures include the non-recurring forest fire deficiency item of \$31,500,000. Therefore, on a comparable basis, the 1962 amounts allowed in the bill represent an increase of \$28,301,500 over the 1961 appropriation. Following is a summary of the action taken on the programs included under this appropriation.

Forest land management.—The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$118,000,000, a decrease of \$517,000 in the budget estimate, and a decrease of \$10,489,700 in the 1961 appropriation. As indicated above, with allowance for the forest fire deficiency of \$31,500,000 in the 1961 figure, there is actually a program increase of \$21,010,300 included in the bill over 1961. The reduction of \$517,000 in the budget estimate has been applied to the increases proposed in the Washington and Regional offices. The Committee is concerned in the trend of increased costs of administrative and supervisory personnel and believes that this reduction can be readily absorbed out of the increases, in excess of \$1,000,000, proposed in these areas in the 1962 estimates.

The increases allowed by the Committee are indicated in the following table:

Project	Estimated available, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1962	Bill compared with estimated available, 1961
Forest Land Management:			
(a) National forest protection and management:			
(1) Timber resource management:			
(a) Sales administration and management	\$21,595,000	\$22,295,000	+\$700,000
(b) Reforestation and stand improvement	4,451,000	9,551,000	+5,100,000
(2) Recreation-public use	15,180,000	18,580,000	+3,400,000
(3) Wildlife habitat management	1,718,000	2,868,000	+1,150,000
(4) Range resource management:			
(a) Management	3,859,000	4,359,000	+500,000
(b) Revegetation	1,911,000	2,461,000	+550,000
(c) Improvements	2,388,000	2,938,000	+550,000
(5) Soil and water management	2,151,000	3,351,000	+1,200,000
(6) Mineral claims, leases, and other land uses	5,181,900	6,382,000	+1,200,100
(7) Forest fire protection	16,051,000	19,151,000	+3,100,000
(8) Structural improvements for fire and general purposes (construction and maintenance)	9,802,000	11,729,000	+1,927,000
(9) Rehabilitation of burns	1,050,000	1,050,000	-----
Subtotal	85,337,900	104,715,000	+19,377,100
Deduct amount advanced from "Cooperative range improvements"	-700,000	-700,000	-----
Subtotal, national forest protection and management	84,637,900	104,015,000	+19,377,100
(b) Fighting forest fires	15,000,000	5,000,000	-----
(c) Insect and disease control:			
(1) White pine blister rust control	3,365,000	3,365,000	-----
(2) Other pest control	3,886,800	6,037,000	+2,150,200
Subtotal, insect and disease control	7,251,800	9,402,000	+2,150,200
(d) Acquisition of lands (Weeks Act)	100,000	100,000	-----
Less Committee reduction in Washington and Regional Office Expenses	-----	-517,000	-517,000
Total, Forest Land Management	96,989,700	118,000,000	+21,010,300

¹ Excludes forest fire deficiency of \$31,500,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The Committee is concerned about the high cost of fighting forest fires which exceeded \$42,000,000 in Federal funds during the current fiscal year for fires on the public forest lands. With the hope that through an improvement in methods it may be possible to materially reduce these excessive costs, as well as curtail the critical damage to valuable timber and range lands, the Committee requests that the Forest Service, in collaboration with the Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Park Service, undertake a study of the current organization and methods for fire control. Special emphasis should be given to the review of the question of whether more widespread use of Government-owned airplanes would be more effective than the present extended use of private equipment under contract. The Committee is especially interested in determining whether the operation and ownership of its own planes would permit the Government to detect and reach fires at an earlier stage with a resulting saving in fire fighting costs and damage. The report should include an estimate of the number and cost of the airplane fleet that would be required in comparison with existing costs and the extent of possible savings under the revised approach.

Forest research.—The Committee recommends \$22,978,000 for Forest research, an increase of \$4,200,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$300,000 in the budget estimate. The decrease has been applied to the planning request for extension of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. As this expansion is estimated to cost about \$10,000,000, the Committee recommends that this project be deferred until the many urgently needed small research facilities can be constructed at various locations as proposed in the National Forest Program. The Committee has no objection to the use of a reasonable amount of available funds for acquisition of the site at this time.

The increases provided in the 1961 appropriation are indicated in the following tabulation:

Project	Estimated available, 1961	Recommended in bill for 1962	Bill compared with estimated available, 1961
Forest Research:			
(a) Forest and range management research.....	\$8, 737, 000	\$9, 737, 000	+\$1, 000, 000
(b) Forest protection research:			
(1) Forest fire research.....	1, 029, 000	1, 349, 000	+320, 000
(2) Forest insect research.....	1, 165, 000	1, 590, 000	+425, 000
(3) Forest disease research.....	980, 000	1, 405, 000	+425, 000
Subtotal, forest protection research.....	3, 174, 000	4, 344, 000	+1, 170, 000
(c) Forest products utilization research.....	3, 527, 000	4, 477, 000	+950, 000
(d) Forest resources research:			
(1) Forest survey.....	1, 583, 000	1, 583, 000	-----
(2) Economics research.....	682, 000	1, 032, 000	+350, 000
Subtotal, forest resources research.....	2, 265, 000	2, 615, 000	+350, 000
(e) Forest research construction.....	1, 075, 000	1, 805, 000	+730, 000
Total, forest research.....	18, 778, 000	22, 978, 000	+4, 200, 000

The amount provided includes the construction of the following research facilities, as proposed in the budget estimate: forest fire control laboratory at Riverside, California, \$975,000; forest soils and hydrol-

ogy laboratory at Wenatchee, Washington, \$300,000; white pine disease and silviculture laboratory at Moscow, Idaho, \$300,000; Plains Shelterbelt Laboratory at Bottineau, North Dakota, \$130,000; and minor laboratory facilities at West Thornton, New Hampshire; Grand Rapids, Minnesota, and Gulfport, Mississippi, at an estimated cost of \$100,000.

State and private forestry cooperation.—The Committee has allowed \$15,500,000, an increase of \$3,091,200 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$509,000 in the 1962 budget estimate. The decrease has been applied to the increase of \$2,554,000 requested in the budget estimate for cooperation in forest fire control on State and private lands. The amount allowed for this item, \$12,165,500, representing an increase of \$2,045,000 in the 1961 appropriation, should provide very adequate participation by the Federal Government in this program. The amount allowed also includes \$2,500,000, the full authorization, for the cooperation in forest management and processing, an increase of \$946,000 in the 1961 appropriation; \$538,500 for general forestry assistance, an increase of \$100,200; and \$296,000 for cooperation in forest tree planting, the same as 1961.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

The Committee has allowed an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for the construction and maintenance of forest roads and trails, an increase of \$5,000,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$3,000,000 in the budget estimate. These funds are required to liquidate the obligations incurred pursuant to the authorization contained in the Federal Highway Acts. The Federal Highway Act of 1960 provides for a contract authorization of \$35,000,000 for fiscal year 1962 and \$40,000,000 for 1963. The budget request proposed that \$7,000,000 of the 1963 authorization be advanced to fiscal year 1962, providing a total program of \$42,000,000 for 1962 and a program of only \$33,000,000 for 1963. The Committee believes that a balanced program should be pursued for the two years, and has, therefore, provided for an advance of only \$2,500,000 from the 1963 authorization. This will provide a program obligation level of \$37,500,000 for each of the two years, and require an appropriation of only \$35,000,000 during fiscal year 1962 to meet cash requirements. It should be noted that these funds, together with the permanent appropriation of 10 percent of the National Forest receipts and the planned road construction of timber purchasers under timber sales contract, will provide a total road program in 1962 of over \$97,000,000.

ACCESS ROADS

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$1,000,000, the same as the current year, for acquiring by purchase additional roads needed to provide access to national forest areas.

ACQUISITION OF LAND FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$250,000 to provide the remainder of the authorization of \$2,500,000 for acquisition of lands in the Superior National Forest. The amount provided is a reduction of \$500,000 in the 1961 appropriation.

SPECIAL ACTS

The budget request for the appropriation of \$10,000 from National Forest receipts for acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah, has been approved. This amount will permit continuation of the program for control of soil erosion and flood damage in this area at the current level.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$700,000, the same as the 1961 appropriation. The funds are appropriated from grazing fees for protection and improvement of the range.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$1,000,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1961, for assistance to the States for tree planting under title IV of the Agricultural Act of 1956. These funds will be used to provide advice, technical assistance, and financial contribution, to carry out increased tree planting and reforestation work on non-Federal forest land. These funds must be matched by the States and will help offset the anticipated decrease in planting under the Conservation Reserve in 1962.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

The Committee has approved the budget estimate of \$70,000, the same as 1961 appropriation. The Board adjudicates appeals by coal mine operators from orders issued by the Bureau of Mines in the interest of safety.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$70,000, an increase of \$1,000 in the current year appropriation for pay act costs. The Commission advises the President, Congress, and department heads on matters of architecture, sculpture, painting, and other fine arts.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

It should be noted Indian Health activities and construction of Indian Health Facilities were financed under the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act for fiscal years 1956-1961.

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$52,430,000 for provision of medical care and public health service for Indian and Alaska natives, an increase \$2,159,000 in the 1961 appropriation. The

increase provided includes: \$1,168,300 to provide on a full year basis for costs in effect for only a part year in 1961; \$1,130,000 for additional hospital health services; \$573,000 for additional contract patient care; and \$372,000 for increased costs of the field health services. These increases totaling \$3,243,300 are offset in part by decreases totaling \$1,084,300 due primarily to discontinuance of direct hospital service at certain locations made possible by provision for care of the beneficiaries involved through field health centers, contractual arrangements, or other Public Health Service Indian Hospitals.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$6,616,000 for construction of hospitals and clinics, sanitation facilities, personnel quarters, and other plant facilities. Although this is a reduction of \$3,098,000 in the 1961 appropriation, it is estimated that \$1,712,000 of the 1961 funds will be carried forward into 1962. The amount provided includes \$491,000 for the planning and construction of hospitals and clinics; \$2,500,000 for personnel quarters; \$1,300,000 for alterations to hospitals and related facilities; \$325,000 for community hospitals serving Indians and non-Indians and \$2,000,000 for construction of Indian sanitation facilities.

The amount provided includes \$70,000 for planning the construction of a general hospital at McLaughlin, South Dakota, to replace the existing hospital for the Standing Rock service unit. The Committee was advised by the Chief of the Division of Indian Health that McLaughlin was the logical location, being located on a railroad and highway, the center of the land mass and population base to be served, and the location of the tribal industries.

The Committee expects that the Public Health Service will make every effort to hold construction costs to an absolute minimum including maximum use of standard plans and specifications. The Committee will also expect the Public Health Service to adhere to the cost limitation of \$20,000 per unit on employee housing in effect for agencies covered in the Bill including not to exceed provision for three bedroom dwellings. Although it has been the practice for the Public Health Service to construct four bedroom homes for its employees, the standard of providing only three bedrooms, which is in effect for such agencies as the National Park Service, The United States Forest Service and the Department of Defense, will provide adequate housing for the employees of the Service.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The Committee has allowed the budget estimate of \$280,000, an increase of \$74,200 in the 1961 appropriation, for increased staffing and expenses required in connection with the expanded claims workload. This independent Commission hears and determines Indian claims existing before August 13, 1946.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee has allowed \$525,000, an increase of \$90,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$48,000 in the budget request. The increase includes provision of three of the six new positions proposed for the Commission as well as for increased costs of operation. The reduction includes deletion of \$28,000 for rental costs which will not be required in fiscal year 1962 and a disallowance of three positions at a cost of \$20,000.

LAND ACQUISITION. NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND
PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$200,000, a reduction of \$50,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$1,200,000 in the budget request. The \$200,000, which is to be matched by an equal amount by Fairfax County, Va., is for the purchase of approximately 160 acres of the Madeira School property for park land on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. This purchase is approved with the definite understanding that the land will be used exclusively for park purposes and will not be used under any conditions for extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway beyond the Cabin John Bridge. The Committee was given this assurance by the Director of the National Capital Planning Commission during his testimony.

The Committee has again deleted the budget item of \$1,200,000 to resume the acquisition of local stream valley parks in Montgomery County, Maryland, and in Arlington and Fairfax Counties, and Alexandria, Virginia. The Committee sees no reason to change its position of a year ago that the \$3,700,000 which has been appropriated to date for this purpose, including \$1,900,000 in loans, represents the maximum Federal participation that can be justified in the light of the serious Federal budgetary situation. Conditions, affecting both the Federal Government and the localities involved, have materially changed the basis on which this program was authorized by Congress thirty-one years ago. With the rapid settlement of these areas in recent years with families whose incomes are among the highest in the Nation, there is no question but what these jurisdictions can now well afford to make adequate provision for their requirements without further assistance from the Federal Government.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$650,000, an increase of \$400,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$325,000 in the budget request. The Committee allowance will provide an additional 25 positions, making a total staff of 50 in lieu of the 75 requested. This should provide a very adequate staff for the second year's operation of this agency. The Committee has also deleted a rental contingency of \$70,000 included in the estimate and \$50,000 of the \$165,000 requested for contractual services. The Committee expects

that the Agency will make maximum utilization of the many varied Government resources already available and will hold to an absolute minimum the hiring of outside sources for special surveys and analyses.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

The Committee has allowed the budget request of \$550,000, a decrease of \$400,000 in the current year appropriation. These funds complete the appropriation of the \$2,500,000 authorized for expenses of the Commission and will provide for completion of the final report to the Congress by January 31, 1962, and termination of the activities of the Commission by June 30, 1962.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The Committee recommends an appropriation of \$9,125,000, an increase of \$1,011,000 in the 1961 appropriation, and a decrease of \$150,000 in the budget request. The Committee was advised that an increase of only \$385,000, in lieu of the original budget request of \$535,000, would be required to provide staff for preparation and installation of exhibits in the new Museum of History and Technology because of delay of the completion of construction until September 1962. The increase also provides \$239,000 for additional scientific research by the Institution, primarily in the fields of astrophysics and natural sciences; \$169,000 to provide necessary repairs and rehabilitation of buildings; \$80,000 for expenses incident to reconstruction work in the Natural History Building, and \$138,000 for other expenses.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

The budget request of \$4,336,000 has been allowed to complete the additions to the Natural History Building through construction of the authorized west wing. This is a reduction of \$9,164,000 in the 1961 appropriation which provided for the construction of the east wing and rehabilitation and modernization of the present Natural History Building.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

The Committee recommends the budget request of \$400,000 for preparation of plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution as authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958. It is planned that the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery will occupy the building jointly.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$1,932,000, representing an increase of \$12,000 for increased operating costs of the National Gallery of Art.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

The Committee has approved the budget request of \$6,000,000, the same as the 1961 appropriation. The amount provided is the maximum authorized by law for fiscal year 1962 to facilitate assumption by the State of Alaska of the responsibilities hitherto performed by the Federal Government. The amount is based on the appropriations which the Federal Government would have had to expend in Alaska for such activities as the operation and maintenance of airports, roads, and health grants had Alaska remained in territorial status. The Alaska Omnibus Act provides for grants for the five-year period between 1960 and 1964. The amounts authorized for fiscal years 1963 and 1964 are \$3,000,000.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

The Committee recommends an allowance of \$75,000, a decrease of \$25,000 in the budget estimate and a decrease of \$28,750 in the 1961 appropriation. The Commission has had the responsibility for preparing plans and programs to provide for the Centennial of the Civil War during the periods 1961 and 1965. The Committee believes that now that the basic organizational work has been accomplished that the amount allowed should provide adequately for the necessary work of the Commission during fiscal year 1962.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

The Committee recommends in lieu of the direct appropriation of \$669,000 as proposed in the budget for grants to the Virgin Islands Corporation that this amount be derived instead from the Internal Revenue collections which are appropriated to the Virgin Islands Government. This budget request is primarily to cover losses sustained by the Corporation in its sugar operations during fiscal year 1960 due to a serious drought which existed throughout the 1959 calendar year.

During the period 1950 to 1961 more than \$100,000,000 has been expended in the Virgin Islands primarily from Federal tax revenues. Not only are all Federal taxes collected in the Islands made available to the Government of the Virgin Islands but in addition this amount is matched by the Federal Government. It is estimated that during the current fiscal year a total \$15,755,000 will be available to the Government of the Virgin Islands from its various sources, primarily Federal, and in turn more than \$4,329,000 in Federal funds are being expended for the Virgin Islands Corporation, making a total revenue available to the Islands of \$20,084,000. As the Islands have a population of only 32,000, it is believed that the Local Government should now be in a position, with revenues exceeding \$16,000,000, to participate in the financing of the operating losses and other expenditures of the Virgin Islands Corporation.

REVOLVING FUND

The Committee recommends the budget estimate of \$881,000, a decrease of \$1,657,000 in the 1961 appropriation. The amount provided includes \$611,000 to establish a more adequate operating capital fund to finance the sugar crop; \$200,000 to provide for expansion of power distribution facilities on the Islands; and \$70,000 for replacement of equipment used in sugar operations.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

The Committee has approved the budget request of an administrative expense limitation for the Corporation of \$180,000 an increase of \$8,000, for pay act costs, in the 1961 limitation.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 3, beginning on line 2 and line 15 in connection with the Oregon and California Grant Lands:

Provided, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture:

Provided further, That any unexpended balances heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for the purposes of this appropriation.

On page 22, beginning on line 10 in connection with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Management and Investigations of Resources:

Provided, That the unexpended balances available for the Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, under the head "Operation and maintenance, general," shall be merged with this appropriation.

On page 23, beginning on line 6, in connection with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, construction:

Provided, That the unexpended balances available for the Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, under the head "Construction, general", shall be merged with this appropriation.

On page 41, beginning on line 22 in connection with grants to the Virgin Islands Corporation:

to be derived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appropriated for the Virgin Islands.

TRUST FUNDS

(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

	Appropriation estimate 1961	Appropriation estimate 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior:¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands-----	\$50, 000	\$50, 000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts-----	125, 000	125, 000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management-----	25, 000	25, 000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor-----	2, 076, 000	2, 033, 000	-\$43, 000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes-----	152, 463, 419	84, 132, 080	-68, 331, 339
Donations, including land, National Parks-----	200, 000	700, 000	+500, 000
Gifts or bequests of personal property, National Parks-----	5, 000	5, 000	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks-----	2, 003	2, 540	+537
Contributions, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial-----	984, 333	2, 835, 667	+1, 851, 334
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey-----	2, 000, 000	2, 000, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines-----	1, 200, 000	525, 000	--675, 000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	847, 000	847, 000	-----
Inspection and grading of fishery products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	337, 000	337, 000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	101, 000	88, 000	-13, 000
Total, Department of the Interior-----	160, 415, 755	93, 705, 287	--66, 710, 468

Department of Agriculture—Forest Service: Cooperative Work.....	22, 500, 000	23, 000, 000	+ 500, 000
Other agencies:			
National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds.....	433, 000	200, 000	— 233, 000
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund.....	19, 000	19, 000	-----
Contributions, Indian health facilities.....	405, 000	405, 000	-----
Total, other agencies.....	857, 000	624, 000	— 233, 000
Grand total.....	183, 772, 755	117, 329, 287	— 66, 443, 468

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1961, budget document for 1962. Subject to further revision.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1962**

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS

	Appropriation estimate 1961	Appropriation estimate 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Oregon and California grant lands-----	\$8, 000, 000	\$9, 200, 000	+\$1, 200, 000
Range improvements-----	863, 070	917, 000	+53, 930
Payments to States (proceeds of sales)-----	304, 000	422, 000	+118, 000
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma-----	11, 000	11, 000	-----
Leasing of grazing lands-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees)-----	1, 000	1, 000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oregon, in lieu of taxes-----	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties-----	16, 259, 000	18, 400, 000	+2, 141, 000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands-----	517, 000	561, 000	+44, 000
Mineral Leasing Act, payment to States-----	34, 175, 000	38, 297, 000	+4, 122, 000
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land-----	2, 000	2, 000	-----
Payments due Counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Land Management-----	280, 000	288, 000	+8, 000

Expenses, Public Land Administration Act-----	800, 000	800, 000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs-----	140, 500	140, 500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenue, Indian irrigation systems-----	2, 800, 000	2, 679, 300	-120, 700
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects-----	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936-----	10, 000	10, 000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund-----	200	200	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern reserves-----	180, 000	180, 000	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey-----	600	1, 000	+400
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park-----	114, 294	139, 100	+24, 806
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally-acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service-----	20, 940	17, 400	-3, 540
Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service-----	29, 500	29, 500	-----
Purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave properties, Mammoth National Park-----	24, 000	-----	-24, 000
Migratory bird conservation fund-----	5, 000, 000	5, 000, 000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration-----	15, 589, 708	15, 273, 000	-316, 708
Federal aid in fish restoration and management-----	5, 835, 695	5, 600, 000	-235, 695
Management of national wildlife refuges-----	1, 459, 782	1, 431, 750	-28, 032

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961 and the estimates for fiscal year 1962—Continued

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	Appropriation estimate 1961	Appropriation estimate 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (—)
Department of the Interior—Continued			
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	\$96,808	\$115,000	+\$18,192
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	486,594	477,250	—9,344
Payment to Alaska, Alaska Game Law.....	2,000	-----	—2,000
Payments due counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	5,500	4,000	—1,500
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	2,070,000	1,981,000	—89,000
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts.....	1,050,002	539,000	—511,002
Internal Revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	6,500,000	5,000,000	—1,500,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	104,329,193	109,218,000	+4,888,807
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Expenses, brush disposal.....	7,500,000	7,500,000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10 percent fund).....	14,170,000	11,370,000	—2,800,000
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear).....	20,000	20,000	-----
Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Payment to Minnesota.....	123,300	123,300	-----

Payments due counties, submarginal land program-----	425, 000	425, 000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico-----	139, 700	139, 700	-----
Payments to States and Territories-----	35, 400, 000	28, 400, 000	--7, 000, 000
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service-----	57, 878, 000	48, 078, 000	--9, 800, 000
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations-----	162, 207, 193	157, 296, 000	--4, 911, 193

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January, 1961, budget document for 1962. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommended in bill for 1962	Bill compared with—	
				1961 appropriations	1962 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources-----	¹ \$32, 071, 000	² \$33, 000, 000	\$32, 400, 000	+ \$329, 000	—\$600, 000
Construction-----	350, 000	³ 1, 050, 000)	850, 000	+ 500, 000	—200, 000
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(8, 000, 000)	(9, 200, 000)	(9, 200, 000)	(+ 1, 200, 000)	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(863, 000)	(917, 000)	(917, 000)	(+ 54, 000)	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management-----	32, 421, 000	34, 050, 000	33, 250, 000	+ 829, 000	—800, 000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services-----	⁴ \$66, 441, 000	71, 521, 000	71, 000, 000	+ 4, 559, 000	—521, 000
Resources management-----	⁵ 24, 861, 000	⁶ 29, 227, 000	29, 000, 000	+ 4, 139, 000	—227, 000
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(180, 000)	-----	-----	(— 180, 000)	-----
Construction-----	⁷ 16, 265, 000	⁸ 39, 561, 000	35, 000, 000	+ 18, 735, 000	—4, 561, 000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	14, 500, 000	17, 000, 000	16, 000, 000	+ 1, 500, 000	—1, 000, 000
General administrative expenses-----	3, 967, 000	3, 972, 000	3, 967, 000	-----	—5, 000

Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies)-----	152,000	31,000	31,000	-121,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds-----	126,186,000	161,312,000	154,998,000	+28,812,000	-6,314,000
<i>Tribal funds</i> (not included in totals of this tabulation)----	⁹ (3,500,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(-500,000)	-----
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection-----	¹⁰ 20,509,000	¹¹ 22,790,000	21,690,000	+1,181,000	-1,100,000
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities-----	¹² 15,800,000	18,238,000	17,500,000	+1,700,000	-738,000
Construction-----	¹³ 21,528,000	¹⁴ 38,997,000	33,000,000	+11,472,000	-5,997,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)-----	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-----	-----
General administrative expenses-----	1,581,000	1,583,000	1,581,000	-----	-2,000
Total, National Park Service-----	89,418,000	111,608,000	103,771,000	+14,353,000	-7,837,000

¹ Includes \$1,425,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$3,700,000 forest fire deficiency in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$2,658,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

³ Includes budget amendment increase of \$300,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

⁴ Includes \$1,000,000 in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, for welfare services.

⁵ Includes \$940,000 forest fire deficiency and \$131,000 for Gila River Indians in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act.

⁶ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,136,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

⁷ Includes \$2,050,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

⁸ Includes budget amendment increase of \$20,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

⁹ Includes \$500,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹⁰ Includes \$1,125,000 forest fire deficiency in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

¹² Includes \$129,000 for emergency repairs in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹³ Includes \$2,953,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961; \$275,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961; and \$300,000 for emergency repairs in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹⁴ Includes budget amendment increase of \$10,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1962—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommended in bill for 1962	Bill compared with—	
				1961 appropriations	1962 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR— Continued					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT—Continued					
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories-----	¹⁵ \$3, 321, 000	¹⁶ \$5, 834, 000	\$5, 834, 000	+\$2, 513, 000	-----
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands-----	¹⁷ 5, 925, 000	6, 104, 000	6, 104, 000	+179, 000	-----
Alaska public works-----	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	-----	-----
Total, Office of Territories-----	9, 246, 000	11, 938, 000	11, 938, 000	+2, 692, 000	-----
Total, Public Land Management-----	257, 271, 000	318, 908, 000	303, 957, 000	+46, 686, 000	-\$14, 951, 000
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research-----	¹⁹ 45, 956, 000	50, 165, 000	49, 500, 000	+3, 544, 000	-----
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources--	23, 019, 000	²⁰ 24, 963, 000	24, 800, 000	+1, 781, 000	-----
Health and safety-----	7, 107, 000	7, 220, 000	7, 200, 000	+93, 000	-----
Construction-----	2, 185, 000	920, 000	750, 000	-1, 435, 000	-----

General administrative expenses-----	1, 290, 000	1, 292, 000	1, 290, 000	-----	-2, 000
Development and operation of helium properties (borrowing authorization)-----		[15, 000, 000]	[10, 000, 000]	[+10, 000, 000]	[-5, 000, 000]
Total, Bureau of Mines-----	33, 601, 000	34, 395, 000	34, 040, 000	+439, 000	-355, 000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses-----	^{20a} 1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION					
Salaries and expenses-----	550, 000	1, 100, 000	750, 000	+200, 000	-350, 000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses-----	512, 000	531, 000	531, 000	+19, 000	-----
Total, Mineral Resources-----	81, 619, 000	87, 191, 000	85, 821, 000	+4, 202, 000	-1, 370, 000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE					
Salaries and expenses-----	364, 000	364, 000	364, 000	-----	-----

¹⁵ Includes \$465,000 for American Samoa in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
¹⁶ Reflects budget amendment decrease of \$565,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
¹⁷ Includes \$400,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$224,000 for aircraft overhaul in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
¹⁸ 1961 act continues available \$300,000 of prior appropriations for administrative expenses; budget estimate and committee bill provide \$108,000 for fiscal year 1962.
¹⁹ Includes \$300,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
²⁰ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
^{20a} Included in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1962—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommended in bill for 1962	Bill compared with—	
				1961 appropriations	1962 estimate
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE—Continued					
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigations of resources-----	21 \$7, 926, 000	22 \$11, 796, 000	\$11, 700, 000	+\$3, 774, 000	—\$96, 000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program)-----		1, 000, 000	300, 000	+300, 000	—700, 000
Construction-----	2, 400, 000	23 7, 561, 000	7, 561, 000	+5, 161, 000	-----
Construction of fishing vessels-----	24 750, 000	1, 000, 000	750, 000	-----	—250, 000
General administrative expenses-----	385, 000	482, 000	482, 000	+97, 000	-----
Administration of Pribilof Islands-----	25 29, 000	-----	-----	—29, 000	-----
Administration of Pribilof Islands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(2, 070, 000)	(1, 981, 000)	(1, 981, 000)	(—89, 000)	-----
<i>Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund</i> -----	(250, 000)	(250, 000)	(250, 000)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries-----	11, 490, 000	21, 839, 000	20, 793, 000	+9, 303, 000	—1, 046, 000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources-----	26 19, 308, 000	23, 200, 000	23, 000, 000	+3, 692, 000	—200, 000
Construction-----	27 5, 135, 000	4, 067, 000	3, 770, 000	—1, 365, 000	—297, 000

General administrative expenses-----	1,016,000	1,071,000	1,016,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife-----	25,459,000	28,338,000	27,786,000	+2,327,000	-----
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service-----	37,313,000	50,541,000	48,943,000	+11,630,000	-----
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Salaries and expenses-----	28 1,755,000	1,755,000	1,755,000	-----	-----
Construction, operation, and maintenance-----	2,040,000	4,800,000	4,550,000	+2,510,000	-250,000
Total, Office of Saline Water-----	3,795,000	6,555,000	6,305,000	+2,510,000	-250,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses-----	3,475,000	3,547,000	3,492,000	+17,000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses-----	2,898,000	29 3,226,000	3,125,000	+227,000	-101,000
Total, definite appropriations-----	386,371,000	469,968,000	451,643,000	+65,272,000	-18,325,000
Total, indefinite appropriations of receipts-----	11,113,000	12,098,000	12,098,000	+985,000	-----
Total, borrowing authorizations-----	-----	15,000,000	10,000,000	+10,000,000	-5,000,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior-----	397,484,000	497,066,000	473,741,000	+76,257,000	-23,325,000

²¹ Includes \$100,000 in second supplement appropriation act, 1961, and \$1,000,000 for Salmon Research in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²² Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,915,000 from "Operation and maintenance, general," Corps of Engineers, for the Columbia River fishery facilities, and includes budget amendment increase of \$2,500,000 in H. Doc. Doc. 113.

²³ Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,431,000 from "Construction, general," Corps of Engineers for Columbia River fishery facilities.

²⁴ Included in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁵ Included in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁶ Includes \$55,000 for fire suppression and storm damage in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁷ Includes \$250,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$350,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, including \$200,000 for emergency repairs.

²⁸ Includes \$400,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$325,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1962—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommended in bill for 1962	Bill compared with—	
				1961 appropriations	1962 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management-----	³⁰ \$128, 489, 700	³¹ \$118, 517, 000	\$118, 000, 000	—\$10, 489, 700	—\$517, 000
Forest research-----	³² 18, 778, 000	³³ 23, 278, 000	22, 978, 000	+ 4, 200, 000	— 300, 000
State and private forestry cooperation-----	12, 408, 800	³⁴ 16, 009, 000	15, 500, 000	+ 3, 091, 200	— 509, 000
Total, Forest protection and utilization-----	159, 676, 500	157, 804, 000	156, 478, 000	— 3, 198, 500	— 1, 326, 000
Forest roads and trails (Liquidation of Contract Authorization)-----	30, 000, 000	³⁵ 38, 000, 000	35, 000, 000	+ 5, 000, 000	— 3, 000, 000
Access roads-----	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Superior National Forest-----	750, 000	250, 000	250, 000	— 500, 000	-----
Special acts (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(10, 000)	(10, 000)	(10, 000)	-----	-----
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians-----	³⁶ 68, 717, 000	-----	-----	— 68, 717, 000	-----
Cooperative range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)-----	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	(700, 000)	-----	-----

Assistance to States for tree planting-----				37 1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	+ 1, 000, 000	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	260, 143, 500		198, 054, 000		193, 728, 000	- 66, 415, 500	- 4, 326, 000
Total, indefinite appropriations-----	710, 000		710, 000		710, 000	-----	-----
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture-----	260, 853, 500		198, 764, 000		194, 438, 000	- 66, 415, 500	- 4, 326, 000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
Salaries and expenses-----	70, 000		70, 000		70, 000	-----	-----
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS							
Salaries and expenses-----	38 69, 000		70, 000		70, 000	+ 1, 000	-----
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE							
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Indian health activities-----	50, 271, 000		52, 430, 000		52, 430, 000	+ 2, 159, 000	-----
Construction of Indian health activities-----	9, 714, 000		6, 616, 000		6, 616, 000	- 3, 098, 000	-----
Total, Public Health Service-----	39 59, 985, 000		59, 046, 000		59, 046, 000	- 939, 000	-----

³⁰ Includes \$750,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$31,500,000 forest fire deficiency in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$13,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³² Includes \$500,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³³ Includes budget amendment increase of \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³⁴ Includes budget amendment increase of \$2,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³⁵ Includes budget amendment increase of \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³⁶ Included in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³⁷ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³⁸ Includes \$26,700 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³⁹ Appropriated in the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1962—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommended in bill for 1962	Bill compared with—	
				1961 appropriations	1962 estimate
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	\$205, 800	\$280, 000	\$280, 000	+ \$74, 200	-----
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	435, 000	573, 000	525, 000	+ 90, 000	—\$48, 000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	250, 000	1, 400, 000	200, 000	—50, 000	—1, 200, 000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	685, 000	1, 973, 000	725, 000	+ 40, 000	—1, 248, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses.....	40 250, 000	975, 000	650, 000	+ 400, 000	—325, 000
OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	950, 000	550, 000	550, 000	—400, 000	-----
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	8, 114, 000	9, 275, 000	9, 125, 000	+1, 011, 000	—150, 000

Additions to the Natural History Building-----	13, 500, 000	4 ¹ 4, 336, 000	4, 336, 000	-9, 164, 000	-----
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building-----		400, 000	400, 000	+400, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art-----	1, 920, 000	1, 932, 000	1, 932, 000	+12, 000	-----
Total, Smithsonian Institution-----	23, 534, 000	15, 943, 000	15, 793, 000	-7, 741, 000	-150, 000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA					
Grants-----	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000		-----
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses-----	4 ² 103, 750	100, 000	75, 000	-28, 750	-25, 000
ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses-----	4 ³ 7, 650			-7, 650	-----
JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses-----	4 ⁴ 10, 000			-10, 000	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	352, 013, 700	283, 061, 000	276, 987, 000	-75, 026, 700	-6, 074, 000
Total, indefinite appropriations-----	710, 000	710, 000	710, 000		-----
Total, title II, related agencies-----	352, 723, 700	283, 771, 000	277, 697, 000	-75, 026, 700	-6, 074, 000

⁴⁰ Appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
⁴¹ Reflects budget amendment decrease of \$974, 000 in H. Doc. 1961.
⁴² Includes \$3,750 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
⁴³ Appropriated in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
⁴⁴ Appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1962—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommended in bill for 1962	Bill compared with—	
				1961 appropriations	1962 estimate
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Contributions-----	\$691, 000	\$669, 000	(⁴⁵)	—\$691, 000	—\$669, 000
Revolving fund-----	2, 538, 000	881, 000	\$881, 000	—1, 657, 000	-----
Loans to operating fund (borrowing authority)-----	(1, 100, 000)	-----	-----	(—1, 100, 000)	-----
Limitation of administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	(172, 000)	(180, 000)	(180, 000)	(+8, 000)	-----
Total, definite appropriations-----	3, 229, 000	1, 550, 000	881, 000	—2, 348, 000	—669, 000
Total, borrowing authorization-----	1, 100, 000	-----	-----	—1, 100, 000	-----
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation-----	4, 329, 000	1, 550, 000	881, 000	—3, 448, 000	—669, 000
Grand total:					
Definite appropriations-----	741, 613, 700	754, 579, 000	729, 511, 000	—12, 102, 700	—25, 068, 000
Indefinite appropriation of receipts-----	11, 823, 000	12, 808, 000	12, 808, 000	+985, 000	-----
Borrowing authorizations-----	1, 100, 000	15, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	+8, 900, 000	—5, 000, 000
Total-----	754, 536, 700	782, 387, 000	752, 319, 000	—2, 217, 700	—30, 068, 000

⁴⁵ To be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections appropriated to the Virgin Islands government.

Union Calendar No. 76

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

[Report No. 233]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 14, 1961

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1962, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
7 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized
8 by law, in the management of lands and their resources
9 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 \$32,400,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-of-
13 way and of existing connecting roads (other than on the
14 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands), and
15 acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant
16 facilities, \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

17 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

18 For construction, operation, and maintenance of access
19 roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested
20 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal
21 lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of
22 Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of
23 rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adja-
24 cent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum
25 of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year

1 from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
2 lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
3 the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this
4 appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service
5 shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of
6 Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
7 herein for road construction on lands other than those
8 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the
9 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made
11 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
12 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
13 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the sec-
14 ond paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of
15 August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): *Provided further*, That
16 any unexpended balances heretofore appropriated under
17 this head shall be available for the purposes of this appro-
18 priation.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
21 shall be available for purchase of seventeen passenger
22 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two
23 aircraft (one of which shall be for replacement only);
24 purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary struc-
25 tures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings

1 and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has
2 title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the
3 Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection
4 with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
5 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than
6 expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and
7 California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25
8 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the
9 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the
10 special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-
11 grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939
12 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos
13 Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That ap-
14 propriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursa-
15 ble basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under
16 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2)
17 protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for
18 the State of Alaska.

19 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

20 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
21 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
22 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
23 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
24 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
25 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys

1 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
2 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
3 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
4 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
5 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment
12 (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition,
13 assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding
14 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
15 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
16 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
17 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
18 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
19 \$71,000,000.

20 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

21 For expenses necessary for management, development,
22 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
23 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
24 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
25 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian

1 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
2 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
3 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$29,000,000.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
6 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
7 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
8 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineer-
9 ing services by contract; \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
10 able until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the
11 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
12 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
13 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside
14 of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
15 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
16 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
17 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
18 the boundaries of existing reservations.

19 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
22 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
23 and the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$16,000,-
24 000, to remain available until expended.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for the general administration
3 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
4 field offices, \$3,967,000.

5 LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

6 For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klam-
7 ath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating super-
8 vision over the property of the Klamath and Menominee
9 Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof,
10 \$31,000.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
13 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
14 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
15 thirty passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five
16 five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the
17 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year)
18 for replacement only, which may be used for the transporta-
19 tion of Indians; advance payments for service (including
20 services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year)
21 under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936
22 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986),
23 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain
24 Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees;

1 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
2 provisions.

3 TRIBAL FUNDS

4 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
5 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
6 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
7 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
8 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
9 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
10 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
11 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
12 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
13 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
14 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
15 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
16 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, coun-
17 cils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations,
18 including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles
19 and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established ad-
20 ministratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
21 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
22 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
23 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recrea-

1 tional director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator
2 for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed
3 with the approval of their respective tribal councils and with-
4 out regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addi-
5 tion to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be
6 advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for
7 such purposes as may be designated by the governing body
8 of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secre-
9 tary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
10 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
11 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
12 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries
13 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
14 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
15 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

16 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

17 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

18 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
19 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
20 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
21 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
22 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of

1 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
2 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
3 River Basin) ; \$21,690,000.

4 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
5 FACILITIES

6 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
7 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
8 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
9 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
10 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
11 law by the National Park Service, \$17,500,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For construction and improvement, without regard to
14 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) ,
15 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
16 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
17 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
18 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
19 of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
20 rights; and not to exceed \$4,250,000 for the acquisition of
21 lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal
22 property; \$33,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
4 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be ex-
7 pended for construction on the following: Fort Washington
8 and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and
9 trails; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension
10 of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity
11 of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
14 National Park Service, including such expenses in the
15 regional offices, \$1,581,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
18 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
19 six passenger motor vehicles (of which ninety are for re-
20 placement only), including not to exceed forty-three for
21 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
22 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and the

1 objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8,
2 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C.
3 18f).

4 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

5 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

6 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
7 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
9 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
10 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
11 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of
12 the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secre-
13 tary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their
14 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72
15 Stat. 1095) ; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; com-
16 pensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in
17 Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as author-
18 ized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and
19 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in
20 American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a
21 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current
22 local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and
23 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
24 utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Gov-
25 ernors of Guam and American Samoa; \$5,834,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
2 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
3 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
4 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
5 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
6 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
7 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
8 the Secretary to be necessary.

9 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

10 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
11 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
12 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
13 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397),
14 and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including
15 the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Terri-
16 tory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the
17 Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants
18 to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to
19 local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
20 \$6,104,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans
21 to locally owned private trading enterprises shall con-
22 tinue to be available during the fiscal year 1962: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
24 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or in-
25 strumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Terri-

1 tory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in
2 accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting
3 Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting
4 and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided*
5 *further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the
6 Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
7 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
8 appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust
9 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the
10 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft
11 and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial
12 transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be neces-
13 sary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the
14 Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided*
15 *further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the
16 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to re-
17 ceive, during the current fiscal year, from the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as
19 domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of
20 the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus
21 food commodities as may be available pursuant to section

1 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C.
2 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
3 amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

4 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

5 Not to exceed \$108,000 of appropriations heretofore
6 granted under this head shall be available during the cur-
7 rent fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for
8 liquidation of the public works program carried out under
9 the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C.
10 486-486j).

11 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

12 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
13 available until expended for the work authorized by law, in-
14 cluding operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
15 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
16 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
17 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
18 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
19 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
20 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by
21 section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793);

1 to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no
2 employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in
3 excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of
4 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
5 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
6 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
7 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
8 said Act for grade GS-16.

9 MINERAL RESOURCES

10 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

11 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

12 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
13 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
14 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
15 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
16 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837) ; classify lands as
17 to mineral character and water and power resources; give
18 engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power
19 Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations
20 applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, li-
21 censes, and operating contracts; control the interstate ship-
22 ment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ;

1 and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing
2 activities; \$49,500,000, of which \$8,430,000 shall be avail-
3 able only for cooperation with States or municipalities for
4 water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of
5 this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half
6 the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources
7 investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
8 municipality.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
11 be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-four pas-
12 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement
13 of the General Services Administration for security guard
14 service for protection of confidential files; contracting for
15 the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
16 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is adminis-
17 tratively determined that such procedures are in the public
18 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
19 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging sta-
20 tions and observation wells; and payment of compensation
21 and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey

1 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
2 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-
3 pacts.

4 BUREAU OF MINES

5 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 6 RESOURCES

7 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
8 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
9 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
10 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
11 substitutes; \$24,800,000.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

13 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
14 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
15 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$7,200,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For the construction and improvement of facilities under
18 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, \$750,000, to remain
19 available until expended.

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
22 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
23 offices, \$1,290,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U.S.C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or

1 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
2 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
3 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
4 receipts.

5 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

6 The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and
7 agreements pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Helium Act
8 Amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for
9 helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed
10 \$35,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is also author-
11 ized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the
12 helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of such
13 Act to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual
14 obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to re-
15 main available without fiscal year limitation, \$10,000,000.

16 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
19 production and conservation of coal in the United States
20 through research and development, as authorized by Public
21 Law 86-599, \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
22 pended, of which not to exceed \$225,000 shall be available
23 for administration and supervision.

1 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION .

2 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

3 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the
4 discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its
5 territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for
6 minerals, including administration of contracts entered into
7 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
8 Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$750,000, including
9 not to exceed \$213,600 for administrative and technical serv-
10 ices, to remain available until expended.

11 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
14 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-
15 cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State
16 authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of
17 petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$531,000.

18 FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

19 OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commis-
22 sioner, \$364,000.

1 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

2 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
4 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
5 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
6 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
7 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
8 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
9 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
10 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$11,700,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That the unexpended balances available for the Lower
12 Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations
13 heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the
14 Army, under the head "Operation and maintenance, gen-
15 eral", shall be merged with this appropriation.

16 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

17 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

18 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
19 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
20 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
21 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, \$300,000, which
22 shall be available to purchase only those currencies which the
23 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
24 normal requirements of the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$7,561,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances available for the Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, under the head "Construction, general", shall be merged with this appropriation.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$482,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$1,981,000, to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund.

1	LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES
2	LOAN FUND

3 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000
4 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative
5 expenses.

6 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
7 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

8 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
9 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
10 tion, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources,
11 except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance
12 of other authorized functions related to such resources; op-
13 eration of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
14 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
15 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
16 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions
17 related to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-
18 695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the pro-
19 tection of the Florida Key deer; \$23,000,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$3,770,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,016,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and seventy-four passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and fifty-three shall be for replacement only (including ninety-one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary

1 purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
2 buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
3 Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has
4 title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection
5 with management and investigation of fish and wildlife re-
6 sources.

7 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
10 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
11 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for bene-
12 ficial consumptives uses, \$1,755,000, of which not to exceed
13 \$220,000 shall be available for administration and co-
14 ordination.

15 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

16 For an additional amount for construction, operation,
17 and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production
18 of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and
19 other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act
20 of September 2, 1958 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$4,550,-
21 000, to remain available until September 3, 1965.

22 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
25 \$3,492,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may

1 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
2 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
4 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
5 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237) , as amended.

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
9 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary) , including
10 teletype rentals and service, \$3,125,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
13 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
14 office) , with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency
15 reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings,
16 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed
17 by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*,
18 That no funds shall be made available under this authority
19 until funds specifically made available to the Department of
20 the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

21 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
22 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
23 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
24 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
25 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-

1 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
2 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
3 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of
4 obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

5 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
6 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
7 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
8 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
9 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
10 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
11 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for
12 costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
13 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
14 time such reimbursements are received.

15 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
16 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1962 shall be available for services as
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates
20 not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total
21 amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation
22 of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
23 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
24 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by
25 the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by

the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$118,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary

1 under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more
 2 than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the
 3 Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519):
 4 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative
 5 range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
 6 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to
 7 this appropriation.

8 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 9 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 10 where, as authorized by law; \$22,978,000.

11 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 12 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 13 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
 14 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
 15 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 16 others in the application of forest management principles
 17 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 18 \$15,500,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 22 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 23 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
 24 ment roads and trails, \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
 25 able until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred

1 pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States
2 Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under
3 the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
4 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
6 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
7 expended under the provisions of such Act.

8 ACCESS ROADS

9 For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
10 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
11 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471,
12 472, 475, 476, 551), \$1,000,000, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

15 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

16 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
17 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
18 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as
19 amended, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, \$250,-
20 000, to remain available until expended and to be available
21 without regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1
22 of that Act.

23 Special Acts

24 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
25 Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat.

1 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest receipts
 2 as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part of this
 3 appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which
 4 is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided*
 5 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 6 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
 7 government concerned.

8 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

9 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
 10 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
 11 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in ac-
 12 cordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
 13 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
 14 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

15 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

16 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
 17 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
 18 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
 19 expended.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

21 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for
 22 the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
 23 chase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty passenger
 24 motor vehicles of which one hundred and thirty-five shall
 25 be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; opera-

tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefore, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or

1 lands authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana,
2 be acquired without approval of the local government con-
3 cerned.

4 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
7 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
8 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

9 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
12 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
13 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
14 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
15 meetings of the Commission either within or outside the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by
17 the Commission, \$70,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

19 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

20 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
22 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954
23 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed
24 thirty-six passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-two shall
25 be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles

1 and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
2 service in private residences in the field, when authorized
3 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pur-
4 poses set forth in sections 321, 322 (d) , 324, and 509 of the
5 Public Health Service Act; \$52,430,000.

6 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

7 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
8 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
9 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
10 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection
11 of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
12 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
13 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
14 U.S.C. 2004a) ; \$6,616,000, to remain available until
15 expended.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
18 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U.S.C. 55a) .

21 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
22 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in
23 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
24 tions whose publications are available to members only or
25 to members at a price lower than to the general public and

1 for payment in advance for publications available only upon
2 that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication
3 orders.

4 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
6 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
7 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

8 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
9 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
10 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
11 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
12 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
13 management of those functions or activities.

14 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
17 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
18 Claims Commission, \$280,000, of which not to exceed
19 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
23 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
24 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance for member-
2 ship in societies whose publications or services are available
3 to members only or to members at a price lower than to the
4 general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
5 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$525,000.

6 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
7 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

8 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
9 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, park-
10 way, and playground system of the National Capital, as
11 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482) , as
12 amended, to remain available until expended, \$200,000,
13 which shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of
14 said Act of May 29, 1930: *Provided*, That not exceeding
15 \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes
16 shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary
17 expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land)
18 in connection with land acquisition.

19 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
22 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537) , includ-
23 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
24 publications or services are available to members only or to

1 members at a price lower than to the general public; hire
2 of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances
3 therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$650,000.

4 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION
5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the
7 provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72
8 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by
9 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
10 \$550,000, to remain available until expended.

11 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
14 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and ex-
15 ploring expeditions of the Government and from other
16 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
17 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
18 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
19 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States,
20 independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
21 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
22 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
23 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
24 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of
25 the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration,

1 construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facili-
2 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-
3 visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the pro-
4 visions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the
5 maintenance and administration of a national air museum as
6 authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ;
7 including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized
8 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
9 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and ele-
10 vator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
11 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees;
12 repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and prep-
13 aration of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for pub-
14 lications; \$9,125,000.

15 ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

16 For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural
17 History Building", including construction, and not to ex-
18 ceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not
20 to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$4,336,000, to
21 remain available until expended.

22 REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 BUILDING

24 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and speci-
25 fications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Build-

1 ing to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the
2 Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March
3 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including not to exceed \$20,000
4 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per
6 diem for individuals, \$400,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

9 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
10 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
11 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
12 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
13 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
14 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
15 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
16 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
17 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
18 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
19 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
20 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and clean-
21 ing of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uni-
22 forms, or allowances therefor for other employees as au-
23 thorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of
24 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
25 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,

1 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
2 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
3 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
4 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
5 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,932,000.
6 (20 U.S.C. 71-75).

7 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

8 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplish-
9 ing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood
10 and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto per-
11 formed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for ex-
12 penses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska
13 for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151),
14 \$6,000,000.

15 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
17 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
18 (72 Stat. 1769), \$75,000.

19 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

20 CONTRIBUTIONS

21 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
22 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$669,000, to be de-
23 rived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appro-
24 priated for the Virgin Islands.

1 REVOLVING FUND

2 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
3 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
4 Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation,
5 as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$881,-
6 000.

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
8 ISLANDS CORPORATION

9 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
10 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
11 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
12 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
13 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
14 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
15 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
16 in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
17 not to exceed \$180,000 shall be available for administrative
18 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
19 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1962
20 budget estimates for such expenses.

21 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
22 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962."

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

[Report No. 233]

A BILL

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

By Mr. KIRWAN

APRIL 14, 1961

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

Issued April 19, 1961
For actions of April 18, 1961
87th-1st, No. 65

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee voted to report Mexican farm labor bill. House passed Interior appropriation bill. Senate debated minimum wage bill. Both Houses received proposed bill to establish Urban Affairs and Housing Department. Senate received proposed farm bill. Sen. Ellender and Rep. Cooley introduced and Sen. Ellender discussed farm bill. Sen. Ellender inserted Secretary's Press Club speech.

SENATE

- FARM PROGRAM.** Received from the President the proposed farm bill; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. See Digest 64 for a summary of the bill. pp. 5667-8
- MINIMUM WAGE.** Continued debate on H. R. 3935, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act and increase the minimum wage gradually to \$1.25 an hour (pp. 5718-50). By a vote of 34 to 63, rejected an amendment in the nature of a substitute by Sen. Dirksen, as modified by an amendment by Sen. Morton, which would have limited the coverage of additional workers to 1.4 million instead of 4.1 million (pp. 5718-25). By a vote of 34 to 63, rejected an amendment in the nature of a

substitute by Sen. Russell which would have limited coverage to workers presently covered by the Act (pp. 5725-30).

3. URBAN AFFAIRS AND HOUSING. Both Houses received from the President a proposed bill to establish a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing; to Government Operations Committees. pp. 5668, 5829
 4. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Humphrey criticized the action of former Secretary Benson in directing that "all major loans under consideration by REA be screened by the Director of Agricultural Credit Services, one of his appointees, before it could be signed by the REA Administrator," and commended Secretary Freeman for restoring "to the new REA Administrator, Norman M. Clapp, full and complete authority to approve or disapprove REA loan applications. Administrator Clapp is going to run REA, just as Congress intended him to do." pp. 5707-8
 5. FISH FLOUR. Sen. Smith, Mass., urged the Food and Drug Administration to approve the marketing of a new product, fish flour, for consumption in the U. S. p. 5670
 6. FRUITS AND VEGETABLES. Received a Calif. Legislature resolution urging action to provide that imported fruits and vegetables be of the same quality, grade, sanitary and other standards as U. S. products. pp. 5668-9
 7. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill to increase the number of supergrade positions and fix the compensation of hearing examiners; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 5668
Received from the President a proposed bill to establish a position of Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 5668
- HOUSE
8. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed with an amendment this bill, H. R. 6345. See Digest 63 for items of interest to this Department. pp. 5755, 5755-68
 9. FARM LABOR. The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report with amendments this bill, H. R. 2010, to extend the Mexican farm labor program. p. D255
 10. TEXTILES. Rep. Vinson discussed the "excessive and unrestrained importation of foreign textiles into the United States," saying that "any condition that threatens the welfare of the textile industry strikes at the very heart of the general economy, the welfare and security of the Nation." Several other Representatives joined him in deploring the situation under the present Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1953. pp. 5776-90, 5791-5822, 5822-3
 11. DAIRY MARKETING. Rep. Patman inserted a talk, "Federal Market Orders and Unfair Trade Practices" by Prof. Willard F. Mueller. pp. 5825-6
 12. ELECTRIFICATION. Rep. Price spoke condemning the action of former Secretary Benson in giving certain loanmaking authority of the REA Administrator to the Director of Agricultural Credit Services, and praised the present administration for restoring this authority to the REA Administrator. p. 5770

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer: These words concerning Jesus from the prolog of St. John's Gospel:

John 1: 4: *In Him was life; and His life was the light of men.*

O Spirit of the Living God, Thou alone knowest how much we need Thee if our lives are to have worth and meaning and be fruitful in moral and spiritual attainment and achievement.

We earnestly beseech Thee to take complete possession and control, transforming our characters into the likeness of our blessed Lord, inducing them with peace and girding them with a power that will make us victorious over everything that disturbs and troubles our minds and hearts.

Inspire all the Members of Congress with that oneness of spirit that will make them comrades and coworkers in the heroic mission of building a social order wherein dwelleth righteousness and good will.

Help us to cultivate new capacities of understanding and insight and seek to enter more sympathetically and helpfully into the life of men and nations everywhere and may we open for them the gates of freedom and blessedness.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. PILCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. JAMES C. DAVIS], be granted leave of absence for the balance of this week on account of official business in Georgia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

CATASTROPHIC HEALTH INSURANCE

(Mr. MONAGAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. MONAGAN. Mr. Speaker, Monday's newspapers carried the information that the Connecticut General Assembly will soon give Connecticut insurance companies authority to join together in issuing a new type of catastrophic health insurance for persons over 65 years old.

It is significant that this action to meet a growing and widespread problem has

been taken by the insurance companies of Connecticut themselves in that they have banded together to write a policy covering major medical expense for such elderly citizens.

Of major interest is the fact that rates for this insurance will be tailored to the capacity to pay of the elderly beneficiaries. This economy has been made possible by the joint action of these companies in the public interest.

It is estimated that rates will average about \$7.50 per month for \$5,000 coverage to \$10 per month for \$10,000 coverage with provisions for additional basic coverage and additional premiums totaling \$14.50 per month for the \$5,000 coverage and \$17 per month for the maximum \$10,000 coverage.

Invitations will be extended to companies chartered in States other than Connecticut who do business in Connecticut, to join with them in providing this new type of protection.

The Connecticut insurance companies which write health insurance and would be eligible to join in the program are Aetna Insurance Co., Aetna Life Affiliated Cos., Connecticut General Life Insurance Co., Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co., National Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, the Phoenix Insurance Co., Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Safeguard Insurance Co., Security Insurance Co., and the Travelers Insurance Co.

Once again Connecticut has led the way and Connecticut insurance companies are to be congratulated for their forthright and progressive action in the public interest. It is to be hoped that this movement will spread promptly to all sections of the country.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, one-half of the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and one-half by myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. MCCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 36]

Alger	Friedel	Pillion
Ashley	Garmatz	Powell
Bailey	Gathings	Rabaut
Blitch	Gavin	Rhodes, Ariz.
Brewster	Gilbert	Rostenkowski
Buckley	Glenn	Scott
Cahill	Grant	Scranton
Celler	Gray	Slack
Cook	Hagan, Ga.	Smith, Va.
Daniels	Healey	Staggers
Davis,	Holifield	Stephens
James C.	Horan	Taylor
Davis, John W.	Jarman	Teague, Tex.
Davis, Tenn.	Johnson, Md.	Thompson, N.J.
Dawson	Kearns	Utt
Devine	Kilburn	Whalley
Dwyer	Kluczynski	Wickersham
Farbstein	Mason	Widnall
Fino	Mathias	
Frelinghuysen	Osmer	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 371 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Mrs. GREEN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Special Subcommittee on Education may be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 6345, with Mr. PRICE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I deem necessary.

Mr. Chairman, we have with us again today the Department of the Interior appropriation bill, 1962. This is one of the best bills we have ever reported out to preserve our great natural resources.

The bill provides a total of \$752 million plus, and it carries an increase of \$101.2 million, or 15 percent, over comparable figures for the current year. The amount recommended reflects a decrease of \$30.1 million, or 4 percent, in the budget request.

Revenues generated by activities in the bill are estimated to total \$533 million, an increase of \$113.5 million over 1961.

One can perhaps better understand why \$752 million is required when it is realized that it provides for:

Management, protection, maintenance and construction of over 700 million acres of land, including the public domain and national parks and forests;

Provision of recreation facilities and service to over 164 million visitors to the national forests and parks;

Conduct of topographic, geologic, and mineral resource surveys and mapping for the United States;

Conservation, evaluation, and development of our mineral resources;

Conduct of research and management to conserve and restore our fish and wildlife resources for both recreational and commercial use, including operation and maintenance of 94 fish hatcheries and 277 national wildlife refuges consisting of more than 17 million acres; and

Educational assistance, facilities, and services to over 49,000 Indian children in Federal day and boarding schools and assistance to over 40,000 Indian children in the public schools; welfare and guidance services to 17,000 needy Indians; management and protection of nearly 50 million acres of Indian-owned forest and range lands; and construction and operation and maintenance on 300 irrigation systems.

Major items carried in the bill and the increase allowed over comparable 1961 figures are:

For the U.S. Forest Service, \$194.4 million, an increase of \$33.8 million for timber sales, reforestation, recreation, range and soil and water management, forest fire protection, insect and disease control, forest research, roads and trails, and State and private forestry cooperation;

For the Indians, \$214 million, an increase of \$28.8 million for Indian health, education and welfare, and construction and maintenance of new schools and facilities, including correction of unsafe and unsanitary conditions;

For the National Park Service, \$103.8 million, an increase of \$15.9 million for additional management, maintenance, construction of facilities and roads, and land acquisition;

For the development and preservation of our mineral resources, \$95.8 million, an increase of \$14.2 million, including provision for the new helium conservation program, and expansion of topographic, geologic, and mineral sur-

veys and mapping and minerals research;

For commercial and sport fisheries and wildlife, \$48.9 million, an increase of \$8.2 million for additional research in oceanography, salmon, and wildlife, construction of research vessels and laboratories, and cooperation and maintenance of hatcheries and wildlife refuges;

For management of the public domain lands, \$33.2 million, an increase of \$4.5 million for additional lands and minerals classification, grazing management, forestry, and cadastral surveys;

Major items in the committee's reduction of \$30 million in the budget estimate are:

Construction of Indian roads and schools and related facilities, \$5.6 million. Committee allowed total of \$51 million, an increase of \$20.2 million over 1961.

National parks—management, maintenance and construction, including land acquisition, \$7.8 million. Committee allowed a total of \$103.8 million, an increase of \$15.9 million.

Borrowing authorization for helium program, \$5 million; \$10 million in bill plus \$5 million available in helium fund will be more than adequate for fiscal year 1962 as first plants will not be completed until fiscal year 1963.

Acquisition of local stream valley parks for nearby Virginia and Maryland, \$1.2 million.

Forest roads and trails, \$3 million. Committee allowed \$35 million, an increase of \$5 million.

Disallowance of additional Pay Act costs requested over 1961 allowance, \$2.4 million.

Disallowance of increases requested for Washington and regional offices, \$1.7 million. Last year the committee expressed concern over the size of staffs in the Washington, regional, and district offices of the various agencies and indicated its plans to have a study conducted to determine the feasibility of reducing personnel in these areas in order that more adequate staffing might be made available to meet the expanding workloads at the field office level. The committee's investigations revealed that there has been a steady increase in recent years in the size and cost of staffs at the Washington and regional office levels. Although the committee appreciates that with the expansion of programs there will be need for some increase in overhead, in many instances the expansion of staffs engaged in executive direction, supervision, and administration appears to have been more than was warranted. It has, therefore, in its action on the 1962 estimates generally reduced or eliminated increases proposed for these staffs. We expect that the agencies involved will make every effort to reduce the numbers engaged in these services or at least to hold staffs, including those financed from program funds, to the 1961 level in order that the maximum funds will be available for work at the actual field level.

We are also concerned over the increased costs of other objects of expenditure, including travel, and expect that

the agencies will exercise more strict control over the use of such funds in the future.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. I wish to commend the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] the effective chairman of the subcommittee which considered the matters now before this committee, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and their committee for the fine piece of work they have brought here for our consideration. They have always had an understanding of these matters and their work has always been constructive. This is another instance of the sincerity and effectiveness of their work. As chairman of the authorizing committee having jurisdiction over the Federal agencies concerned with these proposed appropriations, I think, perhaps, that I can understand the job they have as much as anyone in the House.

I especially wish to commend the gentleman and his committee for the work they have done for the Indian population of the United States.

I have one question I should like to ask the gentleman from Ohio: As I understand the report, there is no appropriation at this time in the bill for the improvement of the Leadville, Colo., Federal fish hatchery?

Mr. KIRWAN. That is correct, it was not included in the budget request.

Mr. ASPINALL. I understand the position taken by the committee. I hope the committee in the future may be a little more liberal.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thank the gentleman.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, there is general recognition of the increasing pressures on the Nation's outdoor recreational facilities. These pressures will certainly not lessen in the foreseeable future. In view of this, I commend the committee for recommending an appropriation of \$3,770,000 for construction at 6 fish hatcheries and 14 wildlife refuges. At the same time, I question whether this amount is adequate when we consider that it represents the total construction appropriation for the entire United States.

One of the Federal fish hatcheries that is in a position to help meet the constantly increasing demands for outdoor recreation is located near Leadville, Colo., in the heart of one of the best trout fishing areas in the United States. The hatchery near Leadville was authorized in 1889. It serves almost the entire State of Colorado, and some shipments are made outside of the State. This is an established hatchery, and one where an investment of approximately \$225,000 would provide an expansion of facilities that are badly needed in the Rocky Mountain area.

There are no funds in this bill for construction at the Leadville hatchery, and I have no desire to oppose the commit-

tee's recommendations at this time, but I should hope that in the next bill that is brought out the committee will see fit to provide some funds to meet the need for expansion of fish hatchery facilities in the Western States. The hatchery near Leadville would be a logical place to start. The hatchery currently stocks 3,300 acres of lakes, and serves some 1,000 miles of streams and rivers.

I might point out that the State of Colorado alone, exclusive of any contribution made by the Leadville hatchery, rears in excess of 5 million catchable trout per annum. The total capacity of the Leadville station, including fish of all sizes, is 928,507, and this has to be spread out in Colorado and several surrounding States.

It is my understanding that for a total estimated cost of approximately \$225,000, the Leadville facility could be expanded so that the efficiency of the hatchery would be increased by approximately 50 percent. The improvements would include two new raceways, the building of a two acre earthen breeding pond, purchase of water rights adjacent to the hatchery, needed extensive repairs to the existing Crystal Lake, erection of a fishfood building, installation of a 12-inch well and pump, general repairs to existing facilities, and general cleanup of the area.

I understand the need for such programs to develop from demands at the local level, and to come through the department downtown that is responsible for administering these programs. I should like to assure the committee that the people in the area have expressed their interest and desire that the expansion of the Leadville facility be undertaken, and I hope that funds to get this project underway can be included in the next bill, whether a supplemental or a regular bill, that is brought to the floor.

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HARRIS. I know the gentleman wants to complete his statement, and I interrupt only because there was an interruption at this moment.

I also wish to join in complimenting the gentleman from Ohio and his committee on their splendid work in bringing to the House the appropriation for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. I can see that you have done an excellent job in preparing this appropriation for the next year.

I observe on page 3 of the report the Department of Agriculture Forest Service is mentioned. This section outlines the various items where I understand there is an interrelated service between the Department of the Interior and the Forest Service in connection with the development of roads, and so forth, in the national forests under the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS. Does the gentleman's great committee determine the appropriation with reference to roads within the national forests?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes.

Mr. HARRIS. Those are administered by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, but we carry the appropriations for all forestry activities in this bill.

Mr. HARRIS. The reason I mention it at this time is that the gentleman is somewhat familiar with the Ouachita National Forest. He has been in part of that forest, I know, and observed it. On what is referred to as Rich Mountain, which is west of Hot Springs, is a road right. The Forest Service has been trying to develop that over a period of years. I was wondering whether that would come to this committee or the Committee on Agricultural Appropriations.

Mr. KIRWAN. It would come to our committee and we would be glad to give it every consideration.

Mr. HARRIS. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. KIRWAN. When we look at this bill we find that over 700 million acres of land in all this country and its territories come under the jurisdiction of this bill. When you think of the Forest Service with its 185 million acres; the 49,000 Indians in the Federal day and boarding schools, and the 40,000 in the public schools; of all the minerals in this country that must be developed and conserved—when you think of these and the many other activities that this committee must provide for, I would say that down through the years it has done a very, very good job. This bill, despite the ground it must cover, still has not hit the million-dollar mark, when most of the appropriation bills are now in the millions.

We have done everything we can to cut out unnecessary expenses and hold down costs and yet provide adequate funds to meet requirements at the field level. As I mentioned earlier, we have disallowed increases for the Washington and regional offices. We have reduced the budget request by over a thousand permanent positions. We are also continuing in fiscal year 1962 the policy of limiting the unit cost of employee housing in the United States, excluding Alaska, to \$20,000.

Another area where we have been watching costs is in land acquisition. In making the allowance of only \$500,000 of the \$1 million requested for additional land acquisition in Civil War areas, we considered the present annual cost of developing and maintaining the 37,300 acres already in Government ownership. More than \$4.8 million is required in this bill just for management, protection, maintenance, and construction of roads and facilities in these areas during the next fiscal year. As each additional land purchase generates large additional costs over the years, we believe that future expansion in these areas should be held to acquisition of only the most essential tracts.

We have also recommended continuation in fiscal year 1962 of the provision in the conference report No. 545 on the 1960 bill providing that funds made available for the acquisition of lands in Civil War areas are not to be obligated

until the Secretary of the Interior has reported to the Committees on Appropriations that the local governments have adopted adequate zoning regulations to assure against future commercial development in these areas. However, we modified the present requirement to provide for exceptions in those instances where the lands to be acquired are completely surrounded by lands owned by the Federal Government or by lands on which the Federal Government has a scenic easement.

I wish to emphasize that while this bill appropriates \$752 million, revenues from the activities it covers will amount to \$533 million, or an increase of \$113.5 million over 1961 which is more than we added to the bill. Although we are now taking better care of our great resources, we have neglected them down through the years and we are now paying the penalty. It is costing us money here today to correct this long neglect. So, I believe this is a very good bill. I hope today the Members of the House will recognize that that is so. Every dollar spent under this bill is being spent right in America and on America, and its possessions. Not a dollar of it is going abroad. Surely, when you look at the national parks and the national forests, our fish and wildlife, and our public domain lands, you will realize the value of the resources of this Nation that we are trying to save. The construction of this country was the work of God and not the work of a group of people like myself. But, over the years we have done a pretty good job of destroying it. And now it is our responsibility and duty to protect, maintain, and preserve what is left of these great resources.

I am grateful to be here today to try to tell you that I believe this is the best bill to come before the Congress during the 10 years I have been chairman of the committee, and I hope when the time comes to pass this bill that it will have the support of the entire House.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may require.

Mr. Chairman, it has been my great privilege and pleasure to serve on this committee for the past 19 years. I want to say at the outset that this is one committee where you will find no partisan politics. We carry on the hearings and we mark up the bill and we compromise our differences.

We bring a bill to the floor of the House each year with the unanimous approval of the committee members.

This is the first year for the past 18 that our great, beloved William Norrell has not been with us on the committee. He has gone to his reward. He was a valuable member of this committee, I can assure you, a fine, patriotic, understanding gentleman of the highest order. We miss Bill Norrell on this committee, believe me.

Now, I shall in a few minutes attempt to supplement what our good chairman has just explained about the bill. There are 75 separate appropriation items in this bill. Our chairman has just told you about some of them.

As he said, we reduced the budget request by \$30 million. We reduced the budget request for personnel quite materially. We felt that the increase in personnel requested by the department was not completely justified, and we made substantial reductions.

Another thing the committee did, as you will notice from the report, was to recommend that in all construction of buildings and other facilities, standard millwork and standard plans and specifications be used. We did that because by so doing we made great savings over and above what would be spent if special millwork and special plans and specifications were used. We have been insisting on that for many years, and I am happy to say that the Department of the Interior and the other agencies in the bill have lived up to that request quite religiously.

On page 4 of the report you will note that the committee did not go along with the President in his request that we give the agencies the privilege of making transfers of money and personnel without coming to the committee and asking the committee's permission. We have been quite liberal in the past in allowing small transfers—sometimes quite large transfers—of funds from one agency to another, but the subcommittee and the Full Committee on Appropriations went on record and stated categorically, on page 4 of the report, that we could not go along with the President's recommendation. I am happy to say that the committee, by a showing of hands, voted unanimously, that the policy stated in our report be adopted in connection with all bills.

We had quite a shock in the committee this year. Last year we were told that by July 1, 1961, every Indian child of school age would be in school. We felt very happy about that; in fact, we felt quite proud of it, because 8 years ago there were approximately 20,000 Indian children who were not in school.

They did not have sufficient school-rooms nor sufficient teachers. So each year we appropriated considerable money for new school construction and for teacher hire.

This year we were told by the same people that there were still 5,000 Indian children of school age who would not be in school on July 1 next. We asked how come they made that statement last year and now they make a different statement. They tried to tell us that it was because of the great increase in the Indian population; but, of course, we could not swallow that kind of alibi. But we cannot take our spite out on the Indian children. So the committee has appropriated again a considerable amount of money for the construction of Indian schools and facilities and for additional teacher hire.

I am happy to say that we will emancipate one Indian tribe this year. The Klamath Indians of Oregon will be emancipated. There is \$31,000 in this bill to complete the administrative book work that is necessary to finally achieve a complete emancipation of that great tribe.

We are also appropriating in this bill \$108,000 to complete a public works program in Alaska. A number of years ago the Congress authorized an appropriation of \$70 million for public works of every nature in the territory of Alaska. This program is now about completed and will come to an end next December.

The helium program is possibly one of the most important parts of this bill. I am sure every Member of Congress knows that the United States has the only helium supply in the free world. There are not too many gases that contain helium. It is an important defense commodity. It is also important in health programs and in many other activities.

We were asked to provide contractual authority for annual payments of \$60 million for the purchase of helium. However, it appears the Department will be in a position to negotiate only about \$35 million worth of contracts, on an annual basis, in 1962, so we allowed that amount to initiate this great and important program. We also allowed a borrowing authority of \$10 million to purchase the helium. This is more than adequate as the new production plants will not be completed until fiscal year 1963.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat, this is a good bill. As the chairman has just explained, it covers a multitude of activities in the management and protection of our natural resources. I feel that the committee has done a good job, not only on this bill but over the years in appropriating money for the things that are most needed for the upbuilding and preservation of our natural resources.

Mr. Chairman, I thank you.

Mr. KIRWAN. We have no further requests for time, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. FENTON].

Mr. FENTON. Mr. Chairman, Members of the House, both Mr. KIRWAN, the chairman of our subcommittee, and Mr. JENSEN, the ranking minority member of the subcommittee have explained the bill before us, H.R. 6345 making appropriations for fiscal year 1962, in their usual thorough fashion.

We were glad to see Mr. JENSEN come back to join us near the end of our hearings, because, as you know he spent a considerable period of time in the hospital during the weeks of subcommittee hearings.

May I again refer to this bill as the "All American" bill, so named by Mr. KIRWAN a number of years ago.

Now I am not going to take up too much time in debate because I concur in the findings of our subcommittee and you can rest assured that our chairman conducted the hearings in his usual capable manner. He was fair in his handling of witnesses and believe me when I tell you that with his wealth of knowledge and experience of the Department of the Interior and its many, many projects, the witnesses were prone to be forthright in their testimony.

I know of no two men better qualified in the work of the Interior Department than Congressman KIRWAN and

Congressman JENSEN. Congressmen MAGNUSON and DENTON are also two fine members on this subcommittee. We miss our late colleague William Norrell of Arkansas.

I have been a member of this subcommittee for a good many years and have been interested in the conservation of our various resources, regardless of sectionalism.

Coming from the anthracite coal fields, I naturally am very much interested in the coal industry.

Being a physician I am also interested in the problems of health of people in all parts of the country and the world for that matter. I am particularly interested, at this time, with the health of those that come within the jurisdiction of this committee.

Six years ago the Health Services of the Indian Bureau were turned over to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Prior to the transfer the medical and sanitary conditions of the Indians and Alaska natives were in a terrible mess.

In 1947, several members of the then Subcommittee for Appropriations for the Interior Department, Mr. JENSEN, the late Congressman George Schwabe of Oklahoma, and myself, made a trip through the Western States reviewing many projects—Reclamation, National Park Service, Bureau of Mines, Fish and Wildlife and Indians, Bureau of Land Management, and so forth.

On that trip we visited a number of Indian Reservations including the Navaho, the Hopi, Sioux, Klamath and others. Incidentally, we are glad to announce that with the 1962 appropriations of \$31,000 the Government's responsibility of supervision over the trust property of the Klamath Indians of Oregon is about to cease and completion is scheduled for August 13, 1961. What we saw and witnessed, as far as health and sanitation are concerned, was to me, as a physician, atrocious.

The infant morbidity and mortality rates were extremely high. Tuberculosis was rampant and sanitary conditions were nil.

In the annual hearings of our subcommittee that followed that trip we kept repeating about the deplorable conditions and suggesting, repeatedly, that the Public Health Service take over this phase of the Indian Service.

This was finally accomplished on August 5, 1955—Public Law 83-568—and the highlight of our report to you today, at least in my opinion, are the results that have been attained through this changeover.

Both Dr. Terry, the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, and Dr. Shaw, Chief of the Division of Indian Health, testified as to the progress that has been made under the supervision of the Public Health Service.

With the aid of Public Law 85-151 on August 16, 1957, and Public Law 86-121 on July 31, 1959, many corrections have been made in the Indian health and sanitation problems.

There are in operation at the present time 50 hospitals for the service of the

Indians. With the new hospital at Sells, Ariz., there will be 51.

New hospitals have been built at the following places: 75-bed hospital, Shiprock, N. Mex.; 200-bed hospital, Gallup, N. Mex.; and 50-bed hospital, Sells, Ariz.

About to be completed are: 38-bed hospital, Keams Canyon, Ariz.; and 50-bed hospital, Kotzebue, Alaska.

Scheduled for bidding is a 36-bed hospital at San Carlos, April 16, 1961.

In the planning stage is a new hospital at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Included in this bill is \$70,000 for planning the construction of a general hospital at McLaughlin, S. Dak., to replace the existing hospital for the Standing Rock Service unit.

Tuberculosis which was the No. 1 problem when the U.S. Public Health took over the Indian health problems has decreased in remarkable fashion.

Today the U.S. Public Health Service reports that the death rate of tuberculosis has declined 45 percent from 1954 to 1959 for the Indians and 70 percent in Alaska, and that they do not now utilize all of their TB beds.

Infant mortality dropped 23 percent in the first year of the Indian infants life.

The average age at death of the Indian is 40 years, and 30 for Alaskan natives as compared to 62 for all races.

However, this data is highlighted by the fact that the average age at death for Indians who survive their first year of life is 52 years and 46 for Alaskan natives, whereas it is 67 for all races.

I would commend to those of you who are interested in the health of the Indians to read from page 1049 through page 1123 of our hearings.

While there is still more that can be done in this phase of Indian welfare I am happy to report the wonderful progress that has been made under the U.S. Public Health Service for them.

In addition to the above report on the Indian Health Service, there is included in this bill appropriations for fiscal 1962 for all Bureaus of the Interior Department and related agencies except Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

The regular budget request was \$723,007,000.

Amendments to the regular request was \$59,380,000, which made a total of \$782,387,000.

Our committee recommends \$752,319,000 or a decrease of \$30,068,000 from the amended budget or 4 percent.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Geological Survey made a request for \$50,165,000 for 1962. The committee allowed them \$49,500,000, a decrease of \$665,000, and an increase of \$3,544,000 over 1961. It is felt that the survey could absorb the decrease, the amount of the pay increase.

The Geological Survey is to my mind one of our fine organizations and confronted with problems of great importance to our country—both on the international and domestic scenes.

Due to the uncertainty of the international problems and our dependence on foreign sources for some critical minerals it makes it imperative to try and solve our mineral shortages.

Our domestic problems arise from growing demands for water; expanding urban areas; increasing pollution; extensive highway development and industrial expansion; increasing costs and in some instances decreasing availability of raw materials; declining economic health of certain depressed areas.

The Bureau is convinced that advanced planning and timely execution of the natural resource programs proposed in this budget will contribute toward the solution of some of our problems.

In addition to the \$50,165,000 requested the Survey will receive \$27,035,000 from States, counties, and municipalities, other Federal agencies and miscellaneous non-Federal sources—or a total of \$77,200,000—so that with the committee allowance of \$49,500,000 the Survey will have for 1962, \$76,535,000.

Water, of course, is considered to be our foremost problem today. The question of our supply of water and pollution will require a great deal of research in hydrology.

The program of water investigations of the Geological Survey is the Nation's efforts to obtain the necessary facts and knowledge.

Those investigations have two purposes: First, to increase the fund of knowledge concerning the occurrence of water, its movement, and so forth, and second, to provide a quantitative accounting of the water supply, both geographically and through time.

Our Western States are particularly concerned with whether there is enough water, and the geographic distribution of the supply; another problem of the West is sedimentation and quality of water.

In the East the problem is contamination and salt water intrudes nearly all of the coastline.

Floods are important nearly everywhere except in the semiarid Southwest where flash floods commonly occur. In the Prairie Belt the water supply is variable.

The Federal appropriation for water investigations for 1962 is \$5,600,000 and the Federal-State cooperation appropriation is \$8,430,000 for a total of \$14,030,000.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING

As of June 1960, 19 percent of the country had been surveyed for topographic maps of the 7½-minute—or 1:24,000 or 1 inch equals 2,000 feet—series of an additional 33 percent for maps of the 15-minute—or 1:62,500 or 1 inch equals 1 mile—series. Revision of published maps is lagging because of the need to devote more funds to more pressing needs for the topographic survey of unmapped or inadequately mapped areas.

There is therefore a great backlog of mapping and revision of maps.

Besides their activity in producing small scale and special mapping, their program has resulted in completion of 1:500,000 scale base maps of 28 States,

50 composite topographic maps of urban areas and 48 special maps covering national park areas.

The survey now has printed copies in stock for about 23,000 different topographic maps and adds to this approximately 1,400 maps per year. About 3 million copies of these are sold each year and about 1 million copies annually distributed free to Government and to public libraries, to university collections and to foreign exchange.

The program of topographic mapping in cooperation with States and municipalities has provided great benefits both to the Federal Government and the cooperating States.

For over 75 years this cooperation has been going on and more recently, because of extensive planned developments in such fields as transportation, industry, and the development of natural resources are causing many States to consider greatly expanded programs of topographic mapping.

GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL RESOURCE SURVEYS AND MAPPING

Geologic mapping for the United States in mineral resources is about 17 percent complete.

There is great need for intensive and stepped-up work and research in this field.

According to our experts and authorities, the United States is the world's largest producer of metal and mineral commodities, but it is also the world's largest consumer of these commodities, and as such is now relying on imports of many strategically important mineral raw materials.

The U.S.S.R., which ranks second to the United States in production and consumption of metal and mineral products, has become probably the most self-sufficient nation in mineral raw materials of any of the world's leading industrial powers.

The 1962 budget recommends \$13,560,000 for the Geologic Survey in this field which is an increase of \$1,210,000 over 1961.

BUREAU OF MINES

The Bureau of Mines request for an appropriation for fiscal year 1962 was \$34,395,000 which includes a request of \$1 million from the present administration for conservation and development.

The committee allowed \$34,040,000 which is an increase of \$439,000 over 1961.

The \$1 million increase in the conservation and development of mineral resources is due to an urgency of an accelerated materials research program because of a highly competitive international situation. Any weaknesses on our scientific front could be interpreted and exploited by other nations. The need to improve our situation is imperative rather than merely desirable.

This acceleration program concerns the development of new substances, new ways to employ conventional materials, especially metals and the discovery of practical means of producing materials with special or unusual properties.

Some of the research projects to be started or expanded are listed on page 1355 of the hearings.

The request for this additional \$1 million makes a total of \$24,963,000 for the conservation and development of mineral resources item.

The committee allowed \$24,800,000. The increases being in the ferrous and nonferrous metals.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The budget request was for \$7,220,000. This is an increase of \$13,000 from the 1961 appropriation of \$7,107,000.

The inspection, investigations and rescue work item is \$6,889,000, an increase of \$107,000 over 1961 due to increased pay costs. Otherwise it is the same as fiscal 1961.

Last year Congress allowed 35 additional mine inspectors. We were told in the hearings this year that this increase gave the Bureau of Mines an opportunity to devote more time to the small mining operations—the so-called title I mines.

The additional 35 inspectors for fiscal 1961, according to the testimony, would permit the Bureau of Mines to almost reach their target of 3 inspections annually for title II mines and 2 inspections for title I mines.

The Federal Bureau of Mines now has 276 inspectors. There are 61 of those assigned to Pennsylvania, of which 20 are detailed to the anthracite coal region.

In addition to the Federal inspectors in Pennsylvania there are 54 State mine inspectors, 25 in the anthracite region and 29 in the bituminous.

Since the inception of the Federal mine inspection back in 1944 there has been a diminution of fatal accidents in the coal mines. In the bituminous area there were 1,124 fatal accidents in 1944 as compared to 288 in 1960. In the anthracite field there were 174 fatalities in 1944 as compared to 35 in 1960.

However there were fewer men employed in the mines in 1960 than 1944 and also less coal mined in 1960 than 1944. The table of comparison can be seen on page 620 of the hearings.

Likewise as far as the anthracite region is concerned there is a great decrease in the number of title II or deep mines with 14 or more employed each year while the smaller or title I mines have increased in number.

HELIUM

The committee is of the opinion that \$15 million borrowing authority for fiscal 1962 is sufficient to really start this new program for helium.

The Helium Act as amended September 13, 1960—Public Law 86-777—provides for funds to be used to finance the costs of acquiring helium from private plants for conservation as well as the direct costs incurred by the Bureau of Mines in administering its own facilities for helium production, distribution, conservation and research.

The committee allowed \$10 million borrowing authority which together with \$5 million estimated to be available in the current helium fund will make

the total of \$15 million available to the department.

The committee strongly supports this program.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD

The committee has approved the budget estimate of \$70,000 which is the same as the current year.

This Board adjudicates appeals of coal mine operators from orders issued by the Bureau of Mines in the interest of mine safety.

COAL RESEARCH

The Secretary of Interior under the terms of Public Law 86-599 is instructed to set up the Office of Coal Research. This act was signed into law July 7, 1960.

The Office is not as yet fully staffed as of March 2, 1961.

The budget estimate is for \$1 million, the same as 1961.

No contracts have yet been given out for research and in view of this it would appear that not more than \$250,000 will be obligated during the remainder of fiscal 1961.

This would allow them \$1,750,000 for 1962.

OFFICE OF MINERAL EXPLORATION

The budget request is for \$1,100,000 which is an increase of \$550,000 over 1961.

The committee allowed them \$750,000, or \$200,000 more than 1961 and \$350,000 less than the budget request for 1962.

The staff is not as yet fully organized.

As of February 28, 1961, the Office of Mineral Explorations had only 11 applications pending for loans and had an unobligated balance of \$293,000. Since it appears that a large amount of this will remain unobligated for the rest of fiscal 1961 the amount allowed for fiscal 1962 would seem to be sufficient.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

The budget request for 1962 is \$531,000, which is \$19,000 more than 1961. Increase is for a new position.

The committee granted the budget request.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Requested \$52,430,000, an increase of \$2,159,000 over 1961 for Indian health activities. Request was allowed.

Also allowed \$6,616,000 for construction of hospitals and clinics, sanitation facilities, personnel quarters and other plant facilities.

In addition to the hospitals heretofore listed, modernization of hospitals at Browning, Mont., and White River, Ariz., have been completed and the projects at Rosebud and Pine Ridge, S. Dak., will be completed this spring.

Planning for alteration at Fort Defiance, Ariz.; Cass Lake, Minn.; Bethel, Alaska, is underway.

Nineteen other smaller projects are being planned.

In addition to the hospital construction and alterations, 33 housing units have been completed and 49 should have been completed last month.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The budget request was for \$15,943,000; the committee allowed \$15,793,000, a decrease of \$150,000.

In 1951 there was appropriated \$23,534,000, so that the 1962 allowance is \$7,741,000 less than 1961. This decrease is because the 1961 appropriation contained funds for the construction of the east wing and rehabilitation and modernization of the present National History Building.

All the requests were allowed for plans, and so forth of remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building, \$400,000; \$4,336,000 for additions to the National History Building—west wing, and \$1,932,000 for salary and expenses of the National Gallery of Art.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

The budget request was for \$1,973,000 of which \$573,000 was for salaries and expenses and \$1,400,000 for land acquisition. The committee allowed \$525,000 for salaries and expenses—a reduction of \$48,000, and \$200,000 for land acquisition, a reduction of \$1,200,000.

They asked for six new positions. The committee allowed three, disallowed three together with a deletion of \$28,000 for rental costs. The disallowance of three positions decreased the request by \$20,000.

The \$200,000 for land acquisition is for the purchase of 160 acres of the Madeira School property on the Virginia side of the Potomac for park purposes and not to be used for extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway beyond the Cabin John Bridge.

The \$1,200,000 deletion is for land acquisition in the local stream valley parks in Maryland and Virginia.

The committee feels, in light of our serious financial conditions—of the Treasury—that the \$3,700,000 already appropriated, including \$1,900,000 in loans is the maximum Federal participation that can be justified.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

The budget estimate for this agency was \$975,000; the committee allowed \$650,000, a decrease of \$325,000 from the budget estimate but an increase of \$400,000 from the current 1961 appropriations.

The 1961 appropriations authorized \$250,000 and 25 positions to start with. They requested an additional 50 employee positions. We allowed 25 additional, making their personnel 50. The amount of funds provided for 1962 should take care of the 25 additional personnel and expenses for part-time or intermittent consultants and experts employed in connection with the technical programs of the agency.

The committee thinks the amounts recommended will permit them to function in a manner that will bring forth better estimates, and so forth, rather than estimates that in a few short years will have to be increased greatly.

The mass transportation survey was completed in 1959, which should help to lessen the number of surveys likely to be suggested as years go by.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

The budget request of \$550,000 was allowed by the committee. This is a decrease of \$400,000 from 1961.

The \$550,000 will complete the appropriation of \$2,500,000 which was authorized by Public Law 85-470.

The first money appropriated was in fiscal 1959—\$150,000; \$850,000 in fiscal 1960; \$950,000 in fiscal 1961—a total of \$1,950,000.

The \$550,000 will provide for the completion of the final report January 31, 1962, and terminate the work of the Commission June 30, 1962.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

The budget estimate for fiscal 1962 was \$70,000 which the committee approved.

This Commission advises the President, Congress and Department heads on matters of architecture, sculpture, painting and other fine arts.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

The budget estimate for the Indian Claims Commission of \$280,000 was approved by the committee. This is \$74,200 more than fiscal 1961.

This Commission hears and determines Indian claims existing before August 13, 1946.

The increase is for increased staffing and expenses to accelerate adjudications of pending cases.

After 10 years the life of the Commission was extended for 5 years which will expire on April 10, 1962.

The Commission has recommended to Congress another 10 year extension because they did not think the work could be accomplished in a lesser time.

The Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, National Parks, Fish and Wildlife, the Forest Service, and the Agriculture Department have received increases over their 1961 appropriations which should provide them adequately for 1962.

(Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. RHODES of Arizona (at the request of Mr. FENTON) was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. RHODES of Arizona. Mr. Chairman, we are all concerned with educating our Indian children. Ever since I have been in Congress, this has been one of my primary concerns. I was much encouraged last year when it was indicated that soon all Indian children would be in school. Therefore, I was appalled and somewhat taken aback by an announcement that the present administration intended to go into an elaborate program for the construction of schools for the children of Indians and Eskimos.

The reason for my disturbed state of mind is very well pointed out in an exchange which occurs on page 1334 of the hearings before the Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies. The colloquy follows:

CHILDREN OUT OF SCHOOL

Mrs. THOMPSON. Mr. Chairman, there is a backlog of Indian children of school age who are out of school. This is intended to reduce that backlog.

Mr. KIRWAN. How many are in the backlog?

Mrs. THOMPSON. 5,000 children.

Mr. KIRWAN. Out of school now?

Mrs. THOMPSON. Out of school, and that will increase each year with the new children coming on.

Mr. KIRWAN. Can I interrupt there? If my memory serves me right I thought we were told last year that every child would be in school by fall?

Mrs. THOMPSON. In reading the hearings closely there was an expression of hope that all would be in school.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thought we were advised that there would be school seats by fall for every Indian child that was able to go to school.

That was my understanding.

Mr. JENSEN. Mine, too.

Mr. KIRWAN. I thought that was our understanding last year. The witnesses sat across the table and said that for the first time in our life every Indian child would be in school by fall.

Mr. JENSEN. Or would be on January 1, 1961.

Mr. KIRWAN. We must expect accurate testimony for otherwise it is very misleading to us.

Mrs. THOMPSON. That was an unfortunate error, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. KIRWAN. I hope it was an error and hereafter I hope we can avoid such situations.

Mr. LEE. I think we made some big strides and I think we were approaching the goal, but the difficulty is simply that we have had a pretty big increase of children in these reservations. We just never quite caught up.

Mr. KIRWAN. Since you had started, would you finish your statement, Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. THOMPSON. There are 5,000 children out of school who need seats. There are more children than that out of school. There are over 8,000 children out of school. A part of those children are out of school because they are in areas where they have reached the maximum age and have dropped out. But the 5,000 are in the area where we have never quite caught up with the children that need facilities. Approximately 3,700 are on the Navajo Reservation, about 1,000 in Alaska and 300 at Mississippi Choc-taw, and a few who are scattered elsewhere. If you study the tables showing the increase of children going into school for the last 3 or 4 years, you will see that the backlog has remained approximately the same, which shows we were keeping up with the annual increase and not reducing the backlog any further.

I am sure the distinguished members of the subcommittee are as puzzled as I am at the sudden change in the testimony of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. I think it is fair to conjecture as to the reason for this. Could it be that we are going back to the days of building very elaborate school facilities at great expense to the taxpayers, and at no great convenience for the Indians? I am sure we all remember the days when such construction on Indian reservations was the fashion, and much money was spent but very few Indian children were actually put into school. I hope that this is not to be a mistake which will be repeated in the years to come.

I am in favor of putting every Indian child in school at the earliest possible moment, and therefore will support this bill wholeheartedly. However, I hope that this subcommittee and the great Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will watch this item of expenditure with great care so that justice is done both to our Indian children and to the taxpayers.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL].

(Mr. KYL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. KYL. Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee on Appropriations hold such thorough hearings and make such extensive studies of these matters that they are recognized authorities. It is for that reason I ask these few questions, certainly not in the manner of being critical because this is an excellent presentation they make today.

First, in regard to the provisions of the bill with respect to the coal industry. On page 18 of the bill we find this statement with regard to the Bureau of Mines:

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels.

Then in the portion of the bill concerning the Office of Coal Research we find a parallel statement.

The first question I have, therefore, to direct to someone on the committee is this: Is there a duplication of effort between the Bureau generally and this Office of Coal Research as it is established?

Mr. KIRWAN. I do not think so. The Congress of the United States established the new office in the 86th Congress to contract for research on new uses for coal. All our committee is doing is trying to appropriate what the Congress voted for. It was the Congress of the United States that created that law, not the Committee on Appropriations. The budget proposed the \$1 million and we allowed it. The Bureau of Mines will continue its long-range research on coal while this new office will put emphasis on developing new uses.

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. EDMONDSON. I am not a member of the Committee on Appropriations but I am a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which brought out the coal research legislation. I believe the distinguished gentleman from Iowa is a member of the same committee, although I do not believe he was sitting on the committee when the Special Subcommittee on Coal Research conducted its 2-year inquiry into this field. It was the finding of this subcommittee, after a 2-year study of the problem, that there was a need for a new program in coal research aimed at some aspects and facets of the coal industry's problems that were not authorized to be covered by existing agencies in the Department of the Interior; contract authority, for example, with private groups and with universities to go into new methods of utilizing coal and new methods of transporting coal. These were considered to be outside the scope of the research program of the Bureau of Mines. I think that was the justification in the committee for that program. The Congress went along with the commit-

tee in its recommendation on this subject. As a matter of fact, the last administration endorsed the idea and said there was a need for expansion in this field, although there was a difference between our Interior Committee and the administration as to whether it should be an independent agency or within the Department of the Interior. It was because of the last administration's feeling on this subject that the bill as finally passed placed it in the Department of the Interior. That is why it is in this particular bill at this time.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KYL. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. I can thoroughly understand the gentleman's concern about this matter, but the word "research" has become quite an important word in this country. We have a research department in almost every agency of Government now. We have a great research department in the Department of Agriculture. You can go right down the whole gamut of agencies and you will find they all have research departments. I certainly am not going to feel that the gentleman is not raising a good and proper question, because I think sooner or later this Congress is going to have to do something about this research program. I am afraid we are going to get researched out of existence one of these days.

Mr. KYL. Pursuing that same thought, may I say to the gentleman from Iowa that I have in my hand House Report No. 71, which is the report of the Committee on Science and Astronautics concerning the research needs for salt water conversion.

There is in this bill provision for funds for the Department of the Interior and, rightly so, for research in saline water conversion. But, in this report we find that such research and development activities today are being carried on—(a) by the U.S. Department of the Interior, and, (b) by the U.S. Department of Defense, (c) by the U.S. Department of Commerce, (d) by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, (e) by the U.S. Department of State. Then, there are also listed other cooperating Federal agencies, the National Academy of Science, State activity, and other related programs.

I would further call to the attention of the House, the inclusion of \$300,000—a reduction from \$1 million requested—"to initiate a new research program to be conducted in foreign countries with foreign currencies." This is first year cost of a 3-year program.

It should be noted that in its requests, the Department asked for:

First. A study to determine the nature and causes of the denaturation of protein in frozen fish—study to be made in Israel.

Second. A study to measure nutritional contributions of fishery products to the well-being of humans and animals—the study to be made in India.

Third. A study of "at-sea processing or freezing of ocean perch" aboard fac-

tory trawlers in the North Atlantic—the study made by a Polish university.

Further, a sum of \$650,000 was requested for radioisotope studies—in India—also a biometrics research program in India, a Pakistan study of shrimp physiology, an Egyptian study of "food chain studies in fresh water lakes" and an Israeli study of fish behavior and physiology—sardine.

Yes, these studies were requested by the Interior Department.

That is the point I was trying to establish, and I say again to both the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN] and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], as a member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I believe this is a very fine bill.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GROSS].

(Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I think this is a fairly good bill. It is \$30 million below the budget estimates, and what is more important, it is \$2,217,000 below the spending of last year. That is the important part of the bill, as far as I am concerned, from the standpoint of outgo. I hope that other committees of the Congress will follow the lead of this committee in the appropriation bills that are to come, and I hope the House will, in particular, support the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. PASSMAN] who is coming up here shortly with a bill, the mutual security bill, and one or two other foreign aid bills. He is going to need help to cut some of the spending in these bills, and I hope he will be supported.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I notice on page 13 of the report, at the bottom of the page, that the committee recommends \$300,000 to initiate a new research program to be conducted in foreign countries with foreign currencies. What is this all about? We have just been talking about duplication in this research business, and I think my colleague, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KYL], made an excellent point that there is a lot of this sort of thing going on which needs to be corrected and, leading perhaps, to even greater savings. I wonder if the gentleman can tell me what this research program in foreign countries is all about. Can my colleague from Iowa shed any light on this?

Mr. JENSEN. This item is included in this bill just as it is in many other appropriation bills. The \$300,000 that you see here is, in effect \$300,000 worth of foreign currency which is available in these foreign countries. The money involved here is nil when it comes to actual expenditures. We have the money over there in foreign currency.

Mr. GROSS. I understand that, but what is it proposed to research?

Mr. JENSEN. We are simply going to spend this money, this foreign currency that is lying around over there.

Mr. GROSS. What are you going to research?

Mr. KIRWAN. Fisheries.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. They have got to find some place to spend it. You have been here long enough to know that. There are not enough places available where they can spend it all.

Mr. GROSS. Well, I want to know what it is being spent for.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. It is to be spent to find places to spend more money.

Mr. GROSS. All I am trying to find out is what it is going to be spent for.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Well, I am trying to tell you.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GROSS. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. As the gentleman knows, this comes under the heading of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. The money would be spent for research in commercial fisheries, a very important industry in this country. We cut it to \$700,000 from the \$1 million requested.

Mr. GROSS. While the gentleman is on his feet I wonder if he can tell me how the construction program of fishing trawlers for the New England fishing industry is coming along? That, I believe, was one of the first distressed area bills that we passed. Because of the importation of frozen fish from foreign countries we are now required to go up to the New England area and build fishing trawlers for them.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. PELLY].

Mr. PELLY. I wish a little more information, if possible, about additional research money for the commercial fisheries. I understand this bill carries money for research not in the United States. In what country would it be carried on and conducted?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. It would be carried on in foreign countries.

Mr. PELLY. The reason I ask the question was that I had understood the budget request was to contain an emergency million dollars for research on the North Pacific salmon industry and is important to conservation under treaties relating to it. In order to find out whether or not we can conserve our salmon in some way under international treaties through fishery research. We must have more facts.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PELLY. I yield.

Mr. MAGNUSON. This is under a different heading in the bill and in the report. Actually, we appropriate the budget request for the purpose of research on salmon in the northern Pacific waters, \$1.5 million in this bill; and in the third supplemental which is already passed and signed, there was an additional million dollars for this purpose.

Mr. PELLY. In other words, there will be an additional million which the Budget Bureau approved this year.

Mr. MAGNUSON. One and one-half million.

Mr. PELLY. I thank the gentleman. I would just like to say further that I see an item in the bill for expenses incident to statehood of \$6 million. When the Statehood Enabling Act was passed we were told that the State of Alaska would provide common access for all citizens, regardless of residence, to Alaska's fishing resources. Now the State of Alaska has just passed a law which was signed by the Governor yesterday that would exclude nonresident fishermen when there are poor runs of salmon. I do not think that is in the spirit in which we passed the statehood act. But, of course, there is nothing we can do about it in this bill.

I thank the gentleman for yielding to me.

Mr. BREEDING. Mr. Chairman, I wish to congratulate the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN], and the members of the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies for the manner in which they handled funds for the helium extraction plant construction program.

The committee recommended a total of \$35 million to get this program underway. Although this represents a reduction of \$25 million from the amount requested by the Department of Interior, I am convinced that the \$35 million will be sufficient to carry on the program during the coming year without any undue delay.

As one of the sponsors of the legislation which authorized the program, I am naturally very much interested in seeing that these extraction plants are built and put into operation at the earliest possible date. The assurance of the subcommittee that it will consider sympathetically any additional funds which might be needed in a supplemental appropriation bill removes any doubt about the adequacy of the funds contained in this bill. For that reason I am supporting the committee's recommendation for \$35 million.

With these funds I am sure the Department of Interior will be able to negotiate contracts with private industry so that the first of the plants can be started this year. We need these extraction plants to put an end to the waste of helium gas. Helium is essential to our atomic and space programs—it must be conserved for future use. The program approved by Congress will utilize the facilities of the Government and private industry in a cooperative program.

Mr. BOW. Mr. Chairman, as a Member of the House of Representatives and as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution, I should like to express my personal appreciation to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN] and his subcommittee for the courteous and detailed examination that is given to the requests of the Smithsonian. I am sure that other Regents would join me in this expression of appreciation and in this regard, I am sure I speak also for our very able and distinguished Secretary, Dr. Leonard Carmichael.

As you know, Mr. Chairman, the Smithsonian Institution by Acts of Con-

gress encompasses the U.S. National Museum, Bureau of American Ethnology, Astrophysical Observatory, National Air Museum, National Zoological Park, National Gallery of Art, National Collection of Fine Arts, Freer Gallery of Art, International Exchange Service, and Canal Zone Biological Area.

Today I should like to discuss somewhat in detail the National Zoological Park of the Smithsonian Institution.

The establishment of the National Zoological Park as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution was conceived and planned by Dr. Samuel P. Langley, the distinguished third Secretary of the Institution. The legislation establishing the National Zoological Park was proposed in 1888. Dr. Langley was convinced that by placing a nucleus group of specimens in settings natural to them so they might breed and thrive in captivity as they did in their native haunts, he had an initial and effective means of bringing clearly before the eyes of the Congress and of the public generally an exhibition of living specimens of the most important animals likely to suffer extinction.

The animal collection is considered to be excellent in both number and condition. The natural setting of the park is unexcelled.

From many points of view the present administration of the zoo has much to recommend it. The Smithsonian already has a distinguished staff of biologists who help in the scientific work of the zoo. The Smithsonian Institution also because of its age and distinguished reputation is favorably known all over the world and thus serves as a magnet to attract gifts of rare wild animals. It is hard to see that a change of administration could affect economies because its operation requires a staff of full-time workers who would have to be employed under any administration.

Many of the buildings and other exhibit facilities used by the zoo are quite old and obsolescent. The office building was constructed in 1805; the lion house in 1891; the antelope house in 1898; the bear pits from 1902 through 1910; the monkey house from 1904 to 1912. In the period from 1928 to 1941, there were constructed the pachyderm house, bird house, reptile house, small mammal house, shops, steamplant, garage, and restaurant. In the last 20 years, only the police headquarters building has been added, in 1956.

The Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, comprised of the Chief Justice, the Vice President, three Members of the Senate, three Members of the House of Representatives, and six citizen members, considered the problem of capital improvements for the National Zoological Park at its meeting on January 13, 1961. The Board recognized that there is a national responsibility for the development of the National Zoological Park and directed the Secretary of the Smithsonian to prepare plans and estimates necessary to develop a program of capital improvements at the zoo, for its review. There is good reason, therefore, to believe that a mod-

ernization program will soon be started at the zoo.

As a Member of the Congress I favor capital improvements at the National Zoo. I feel that the capital improvements might well be undertaken by direct appropriation. However, as at present, operations costs could well remain with the District of Columbia.

Many times the question is asked, "Should this be a District of Columbia zoo or a national zoo?" I think a logical answer is both. May I suggest that visitor records are interesting in this regard.

Attendance at the zoo in 1960 reached a total of 4,059,804. In general, this figure is based on estimates rather than actual counts.

Estimated number of visitors for fiscal year 1960

July (1959).....	516,829
August.....	446,000
September.....	364,500
October.....	302,300
November.....	180,400
December.....	93,600
January (1960).....	127,900
February.....	86,150
March.....	216,425
April.....	515,400
May.....	632,200
June.....	578,100

Total..... 4,059,804

Number of bus groups

Locality	Number of groups	Number in groups
Alabama.....	16	546
Connecticut.....	23	950
District of Columbia.....	131	5,714
Delaware.....	7	320
Florida.....	28	2,911
Georgia.....	31	6,623
Illinois.....	3	130
Indiana.....	5	224
Iowa.....	1	48
Kentucky.....	14	578
Massachusetts.....	6	318
Maine.....	1	33
Maryland.....	554	2,222
Michigan.....	5	174
Minnesota.....	9	357
Mississippi.....	4	116
Nebraska.....	1	40
New Hampshire.....	4	130
New Jersey.....	23	1,166
New York.....	154	6,054
North Carolina.....	204	8,943
Ohio.....	35	2,031
Oklahoma.....	1	60
Pennsylvania.....	211	13,177
South Carolina.....	51	2,164
South Dakota.....	1	31
Tennessee.....	70	3,040
Texas.....	1	60
Virginia.....	413	29,436
West Virginia.....	35	1,667
Wisconsin.....	3	228
Total.....	2,045	89,491

Groups from foreign countries

	Number of groups	Number in groups
Asia.....	2	110
Ecuador.....	1	7
Foreign officers.....	2	91
International exchange students.....	1	1,620
Japan.....	1	15
Korea.....	2	105
Norway.....	5	161
Sweden.....	1	28
Thailand.....	1	35
Total.....	16	2,172

About 2 p.m. each day the cars then parked in the zoo are counted and listed according to the State, territory, or country from which they come. This is, of course, not a census of the cars coming to the zoo but is valuable in showing the percentage of attendance by States of people in private automobiles. Many District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia cars come to the zoo to bring guests from other States. The tabulation for the fiscal year 1960 is as follows:

	Percentage
Maryland.....	32.3
Virginia.....	23.0
District of Columbia.....	20.5
Pennsylvania.....	3.5
New York.....	2.5
North Carolina.....	2.0
New Jersey.....	1.6
Ohio.....	1.5
West Virginia.....	1.1
Florida.....	1.1
Massachusetts.....	.9
California.....	.7
Connecticut.....	.7
Michigan.....	.7
South Carolina.....	.6
Illinois.....	.6
Tennessee.....	.6
Texas.....	.4
Georgia.....	.4
Indiana.....	.4
Total.....	95.1

The remaining 4.9 percent came from other States, Arabia, Azores, British Columbia, Canal Zone, Cuba, England, France, Guatemala, Germany, Japan, Manitoba, Mexico, Morocco, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Okinawa, Panama, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Yugoslavia.

On the days of even small attendance there are cars parked in the zoo from at least 15 States, territories, the District of Columbia, and foreign countries. On average days there are cars from about 22 States, territories, the District of Columbia, and foreign countries; and during the periods of greatest attendance the cars represent not less than 34 different States, territories, and countries.

Parking spaces in the zoo now accommodate 1,079 cars when the bus parking place is utilized and 969 cars when it is not used.

At the request of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, a survey was made during the year to determine the residence of the visitors by percentage. The work was done by the zoo police under the guidance of Albert Mindlin and Samuel Rosenthal, analytical statisticians of the Management Office of the District of Columbia.

Three categories of residence were listed: District of Columbia, suburbs—the surrounding four counties—and the rest of the country. Mr. Mindlin set up a method of sampling that was scientifically designed and conducted to produce statistically valid and reliable results. To accomplish this a random sampling of all visitors in the zoo was to be taken from one spot in the zoo. Following pretest surveys made in several spots scattered throughout the zoo at various times of the day, the spot finally selected was at the water fountain be-

tween the bears and the hardy cats. To insure that the police officers doing the interviewing were completely unable to affect, either intentionally or unintentionally, the random sampling of the visitors a chalkline was drawn on the sidewalk and the interviewer given a mechanical hand counter. It was specified that he should interview every tenth person coming down the hill, with the exception of babes in arms. During those portions of the year when visitor attendance was very light, every fifth person was interviewed.

To insure random sampling, one Sunday was selected at random from all the Sundays of the month, one Saturday at random from the Saturdays, and 2 weekdays at random from the available weekdays. The day selected was divided into four 2-hour periods; in each period 1 hour was selected at random. The police officer to make the interviews was randomly selected from those available on the day of the sampling. The police officer asked each interviewee a single question: "Where do you live?"

The information gathered from the visitor survey was then reduced to mathematical formulas by the research statistician of the District of Columbia, and the following cumulative percentages were arrived at: District of Columbia residents, 18.8; nonresidents, 81.2—suburban, 30; other, 51.2.

I do not believe one should review the activities of the National Zoological Park without complimenting its very able director, Theodore H. Reed. He is a dedicated public servant and is highly regarded throughout the world for his work at the National Zoo.

Perhaps, Mr. Chairman, some Members may be interested in the information and education aspects of the zoo.

The zoo continues to handle a large correspondence with persons all over the world who write for information regarding animals. From every part of this country citizens write to the zoo, as a national institution. Telephone calls come in constantly, asking for identification of animals, proper diets, or treatment of disease. Visitors to the office as well as to the animal exhibits are constantly seeking information.

The Director spent 7 weeks—August to October—in Europe, attending the meeting of the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens in Copenhagen, Denmark and visiting zoological parks in Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, and the British Isles. Particular studies were made of new construction and methods of management. On his return he lectured before various civic and scientific groups and showed his pictures of the European zoos. He also gave one radio interview.

Dr. James F. Wright, veterinarian, went to Senegal, West Africa, at the request of the Forestry Department of that country to instruct its officers in the use of the "flying syringe." The Senegalese Government was interested in this method of immobilizing animals because of the necessity of relocating some of the herds of game, which they wished to do with as little loss of individual animals as possible. While in

Senegal, Dr. Wright captured a defassa kob, which was sent to the zoo in Brazzaville, Congo. As far as is known, this is the first example of a wild animal being captured by the projectile syringe for exhibition in a zoo.

Dr. Wright participated in a "Symposium on the Automatic Projectile Syringe" at the University of Georgia, Athens, Ga., in April 1960. He spoke on "The Projectile Delivery of Drugs in Zoo Work" and (with Dr. Warren R. Pistey of the University of Virginia) on "Immobilization of Captive Wild Animals With Succinylcholine."

Malcolm Davis, associate headkeeper, spoke to civic and church groups, and also to the Northern Virginia Ornithological Society. He continued to write a weekly nature column for the Herndon-Chantilly Times and to edit the publication Capsules for the Woodward Research Corporation in Herndon, Va.

Keepers Burgess, DePrato, Malinak, and Widman brought zoo animals to the television screen repeatedly. Many of these programs were broadcast on the "Time for Science" series from station WTTG, sponsored by the Greater Washington Educational Television Association, and watched by 50,000 students in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. The same program also made a film in the zoo of mammals, birds, and reptiles, which was shown over WTTG.

Ordinarily the zoo does not conduct guided tours of the park, but exceptions were made for groups of handicapped children—orthopedic cases, a small group of blind children from Hyattsville (Md.) Elementary School, and 30 deaf children from Gallaudet College. The largest of these groups consisted of 60 handicapped children who were brought to the zoo by the Kiwanis Club. In all cases police and keepers escorted them.

The Department of Zoology, University of Maryland, brought a class of 12 students of vertebrate zoology to study the living animals. This course, which was under the direction of Dr. Howard Winn, included four visits to the zoo, and studies were made of mammals, birds, and reptiles. Tape recordings of sounds of small mammals and of bird songs were made, to be played back later in the classroom.

The Virginia Herpetology Society met in the reptile house on November 14, 1959, and members were given a guided tour by Senior Keeper Mario DePrato. Mr. DePrato also spoke to a class of students from Taylor School who visited the reptile house.

A group of 1,620 foreign exchange students visited the park on July 16, 1959; and 16,785 School Safety Patrol children, in 420 buses, came to the zoo on May 14, 1960, from many parts of the United States.

While the zoo does not conduct a regular research program as such, effort is made to study the animals and to improve their health, housing, and diet in every way possible.

It is my feeling, Mr. Chairman, that over the years the administration and direction of the National Zoo has been well handled by the Smithsonian Institution and its Regents, and I am sure

that in the future every effort will be made to establish a zoo here in the Nation's Capital of which the residents will be proud and those who visit from throughout the country and from abroad will take inspiration. And I hope that my colleagues will join with us at some later date when it becomes necessary to make the capital improvements at the zoo.

If I may, Mr. Chairman, I should like to give you this overall résumé of the Smithsonian Institution.

Construction work was in progress in 1960 for the Smithsonian's new \$36 million Museum of History and Technology, at a site between 12th and 14th Streets on the Mall.

The national museum collections were increased by approximately 2,014,000 specimens during 1960, bringing the total catalogue entries to more than 54 million. The exhibits-modernization program was successfully continued, and four new halls were opened to the public—a hall depicting the world of mammals, a hall of farm machinery, a new section of the hall of textiles, and a hall depicting fossil fishes and amphibians.

The National Gallery of Art received 620 accessions. It held seven special exhibits. The National Collection of Fine Arts sponsored nine special exhibits and its traveling exhibition service circulated 89 exhibitions. The Freer Gallery acquired several choice specimens of oriental art.

Anthropologists on the staff of the Bureau of American Ethnology continued their researches and publication in archaeology and ethnology. The river basin surveys unit carried on its archaeological work at sites threatened by dam and reservoir construction, particularly in the Missouri Valley.

The work of the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory was directed along four principal lines—solar astrophysics, upper atmosphere, meteors, and the satellite-tracking program. Twelve satellite-tracking stations were in operation, three in the United States and nine in other countries. The Division of Radiation and Organisms continued its researches on the photomechanisms in plants as controlled by radiant energy.

The National Air Museum received 287 specimens, including a full-scale replica of the Atlas rocket and nose cone, the Lindbergh-Lockheed "Sirius" airplane, the Ryan X-13 Vertijet, and the Able-Baker space capsules.

The National Zoological Park obtained 1,312 individual animals during the year, noteworthy among which were a baby African elephant, 2 rare dorcas gazelles, a pigmy hippopotamus, an Indian rhinoceros, a pair of tree kangaroos, a maned wolf, a pair of black leopards, 2 cassowaries, and a bearded vulture or lammergeier. A margay kitten was born in the zoo.

The International Exchange Service handled 1,142,000 packages, weighing about 877,000 pounds, of scientific and governmental publications. It served as the U.S. agency for the interchange of such material with other countries.

At the Canal Zone Biological Areas—Barro Colorado Island, Panama—the year's visitors totaled about 275, many of

whom were scientists using the station's facilities for special researches.

Ninety-nine publications appeared under the Smithsonian imprint during the year. The Smithsonian Library, including its various branches, numbered approximately 500,000 volumes housed at the institution.

The year's recorded visitors to the Smithsonian buildings reached an all-time high of more than 11,500,000, including the main Smithsonian building, the Natural History Building, the Arts and Industries Building, the Aircraft Building, the Freer Gallery, and the National Zoological Park.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that the Appropriations Committee has seen fit to include \$300,000 for a Forest Research Laboratory to be located in Wenatchee, Wash., as requested in the administration's amended budget.

I have for many years been interested in conserving the water supply of the Pacific Northwest and particularly the semiarid area which extends from the coastal ranges eastward. This includes areas where there is no such thing as quick growth of timber, and thus as long as 125 years are required to produce a commercial saw log. However, in the interim these growing plants and trees are immensely important for the protection of the watersheds in these semiarid areas. Not only do these forests provide for watersheds and water supplies for irrigation, recreation, and domestic uses in these eastern slopes, but also when these trees have grown into fruition, they help sustain may thriving industries.

This is a unique situation which has not, until recently, been adequately met by such research stations as the one included in this bill. I wish to congratulate the committee on their recognition and knowledge of this problem, and their acceptance of this item.

Mr. ULLMAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to take this opportunity to express strongly my feeling that we are continuing to shortchange some of the most vital programs and activities of our Government. I refer to our resource development and management programs, many of which are included in the measure before us.

Although important increases over last year's budget are provided, the funds, in my opinion, still fall short of the level needed to meet the appalling backlog of needs which has developed over the past 8 years of shortsighted and inadequate management of our great resource heritage. We of the Pacific Northwest are particularly aware of the damaging effects of the no-new-starts policy and its companion policies in other fields of resource management, but past failures to provide dynamic programs in the field of natural resources have been, in my opinion, a key factor across the Nation in the economic slowdown which has been such a nagging problem to the country and which we are now attempting to end.

As the President has pointed out, the manner in which we use our resources "influences our health, security, economy, and well-being." In my opinion

further substantial increases in the funds for resource management are essential to the "wise investment in a resource program" for which President Kennedy has called. Failure to provide them will result in our continuing to fall behind the growing needs of our people and our economy.

Already we face problems of real and immediate importance in relation to our public domain, our national forests, our great river systems and other aspects of our resource endowment. For example, severe grazing cuts which threaten our livestock growers, the loss of valuable timber due to inaccessibility for harvest, and the continuing problem of fish passage at multiple-purpose dams are just three specific instances that are particularly familiar to those of us in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest. To meet these and similar problems through expanded range rehabilitation programs, through increased funds for timber access roads, and through expanded research in forestry and fish and wildlife, a great deal more can and must be done to fully develop our resource potential and fully protect the public interest in it.

It cannot be emphasized too strongly that these programs are of an investment character. Too often we tend to think of Federal expenditures without distinguishing between those which are purely operating expenses and those which are of a capital investment type. Most of our resource development and management programs fall in the latter category and repay themselves many times over, either in direct returns to the Government, as is true, for example, of our National Forests, or indirectly through conservation of a sound resource base upon which our economy can continue to grow. On this point, the President has clearly pointed up both the nature of these expenditures and the folly of neglecting them in the mistaken idea that we are "saving money." I can think of no more appropriate phrase with which to close my remarks than his statement in the message he sent us earlier this year: "Wise investment in a resource program today will return vast dividends tomorrow, and failures to act now may be opportunities lost forever."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I understand there are no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, namely:

Mr. KIRWAN (interrupting the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be open to amendment at any point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any points of order against the bill?

If not, the Chair will recognize Members to offer amendments.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. McCORMACK, page 10, line 20, strike out "\$4,250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,250,000"; and on page 10, line 22, strike out "\$33,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,000,000".

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment which relates to the Minute Man National Park in Lexington and Concord.

The Minute Man National Historical Park concerns a historical area in connection with the battles of Concord and Lexington, the conflict of which led to the Revolutionary War and to our independence as a Nation. The authorization for the park is \$5 million, of which \$500,000 was provided for this fiscal year. It is a historic area extending from Lexington to Concord.

The budget estimate for the next fiscal year was \$2,500,000. The committee reported \$1,500,000. My amendment is to restore the budget estimate of \$2,500,000.

The importance of the budget estimate, and the adoption of my amendment is to purchase the lands involved now before population expansion changes their character, and also, that each year the value of the land will increase and cost the Government more.

The adoption of my amendment will result in an ultimate saving to the Government of a substantial amount of money. Such action will also enable us to preserve this historic area for the present and future generations of Americans.

While New England has no great natural resources calling for large appropriations to preserve and develop, our area does have historical sites where events happened that occupy prominent pages of our history.

New England contributes to the marshalling and development of our great natural resources in other parts of our country. I ask that my amendment be adopted so that this historic site, most important in our history, may be preserved for all time.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the action of the chairman and ranking member of the subcommittee, and the other Members, in accepting my amendment.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. After the markup of the bill, we received more information relative to this item, and, after consultation with members of the committee, I have agreed to accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. McCORMACK. I appreciate the gentleman's statement very much.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. Chairman, I rise to commend—and support—my able colleague's amendment to increase the Minuteman National Historical Park appropriation from the \$1.5 million now allowed in the bill to the \$2.5 million originally requested.

Skyrocketing land acquisition costs point up the urgency and economy of appropriating the full \$2.5 million. The overall authorization for the park is \$5 million, only \$500,000 of which was granted in the 1961 appropriation. Proceeding at this pace, it is doubtful whether this richly historic area can be preserved. The National Park Service has warned that there will be nothing left of the famous stone walls which the minutemen used as protection when they fired on the retreating redcoats, because the expansion of population will crowd them out. If work is delayed, the cost could run two times as much as it is now.

In the interest of preserving the famous battleroad and its rich heritage, and in the name of sensible economy, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wonder if the chairman of the subcommittee can tell me whether there is any money in this bill for the stadium being built in Washington, D.C.

Mr. KIRWAN. No. There is nothing in this bill for the stadium, not a dime.

Mr. GROSS. I read the bill and the report and I could not find any money in it for that purpose, but I wanted to be sure that there was nothing in the bill to buy a professional football team for the Secretary of the Interior Udall who seems to want to run one and is not having much luck telling the owners of the Washington Redskins how to run their business.

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RYAN: Page 41, immediately before the period in line 18, insert the following: ", except that no part of such amount shall be expended for activities of the Civil War Centennial Commission conducted in facilities in which individuals are segregated on the basis of race, religion, or color, or for any activities of the Commission in which individuals are discriminated against on the basis of race, religion, or color."

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment, in that it is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, I submit the amendment is in order because it is a limitation on the appropriation and how it shall be spent. I believe the amendment is in order under previous rulings and under section 843 of the rules of the House.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. PRICE). The Chair is ready to rule.

It appears to the Chair that this is merely a limitation on an appropriation bill; therefore, the point of order is overruled.

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given

permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the pending amendment which would provide a limitation upon the expenditure provided on page 41 of the bill of \$75,000 to be appropriated to the Civil War Centennial Commission.

It seems to me that there are very important considerations which face us as we meet this particular item of appropriations. It was 100 years ago last Wednesday when a war began on American soil, a war over freedom and to preserve a government founded upon the principle that all men are created equal. After 4 years and the loss of 600,000 men the Union was preserved and the armed conflict ceased. Now, a century later, the fight for equality still continues because America still denies equal access to all Americans to all areas of life.

The courage of the student sit-ins—Negro and white alike—reminds us of the failure to achieve equality.

If there is any purpose to be served in the Civil War Centennial Commission, it should be to challenge America to live up to its promise and to complete the fight for equality.

Instead we have witnessed a most distressed series of events sponsored by the Commission which reminds us and the world that the battle for equal rights has not been won in America.

The proposed segregation in 1961 of delegates to the commemorative exercises in Charleston—and this happened just recently—should make us ask what is being celebrated. Recently a major speech was made at this celebration denouncing the civil rights movement. And, again, we should ask what we are appropriating money for.

The Civil Rights Centennial Commission closed its eyes to segregated accommodations until the President of the United States intervened with the power and the prestige and the moral leadership which is his. It seems to me that we as Members of the Congress cannot close our eyes to what has transpired and should insure that a commission created by Congress and supported with Federal funds provides equal rights for all.

Therefore I have proposed a simple amendment, a limitation upon this appropriation, which would require that no part of the \$75,000 appropriation be expended for activities conducted in segregated facilities or where discrimination on the basis of race, religion, or color is practiced.

The program which started so inauspiciously at Charleston is intended to last 4 years. Let us insist upon complete equality throughout these celebrations so that the men who fell fighting in that war for freedom and equality shall not have died in vain.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I was just a little confused when listening to this amendment.

Is this the old Powell amendment, so-called?

Mr. RYAN. I would not seek to characterize the amendment. This is an amendment in which—

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. All right. You say "No." I do not yield any more. I was just asking to be sure. I do not know. Someone shoved a "news release," dated April 16, 1961, under my nose. It seems to have been written by "Tom Kitten, an ex-White House cat," on the latterhead of the Republican National Committee, and, in part, reads: "The next incident was a real crisis.

"Bobby reported and, as usual, chinned himself on a tree on the way in—but this time the branch broke.

"Bobby told the President the branch broke because he was unusually weighed down—he said he had something called the Powell amendment in his hip pocket.

"The boss said he was happy that Bobby had fielded this amendment—but was worried because the tree was one that Ike planted. This involved a series of calls to Palm Springs and I left, popped into the back seat of a stopped car and soon was back in my exile."

This statement hooks up to the widely circulated rumor that the President and the chairman of the House Committee on Education and Labor, ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, at a recent conference, had agreed that, if POWELL would not offer his so-called antisegregation amendment to pending or proposed legislation—as had happened in previous years—the President by Executive order would attempt to end discrimination because of race, creed, color, or state of origin.

Naturally, anyone would be loath to believe that an agreement of that kind would be made, although undoubtedly, if made and adhered to, it would lessen to a very, very great degree the opposition to some of the President's legislative proposals and might—at least to a certain extent—implement the desires of the chairman of the House committee.

We all know from the press that the President has issued some orders which tend in that direction and we do know that the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], the chairman of the committee, has refrained on several occasions when his amendment could have been offered, as it has in the past, not utilized that opportunity.

So, whether there was or was not such an agreement or understanding or just a gentleman's agreement, or nothing at all—as I would prefer to believe—circumstances indicate that a result desired by the two gentlemen has, at least in part, been attained.

Now today we come again to this Powell amendment. That seems to be the substance of the amendment first offered. Yesterday, over before the Subcommittee on Labor, listening to the Secretary of Agriculture, I got the idea from his testimony—that, while the administration intended to see to it that this civil rights business went through all right, it would be taken care of in a legislative way.

Mr. Goldberg seemed to suggest that in his opinion at least, all the jobs should go to union men. I do not know whether

that was in the distressed areas or not—but it seems a little strange to someone sitting in the gallery or just coming in here casually to find all this talk about civil rights and then to learn that the administration is in favor of a policy that bars everyone, whites anyway, and gives the job to someone who is colored, yellow, or a mixture, if he was a union man, leaves the poor white gentile holding the bag and without a job because he did not have a union membership card. I would think, just looking at it casually, that a white gentile who was qualified should have a right to earn a livelihood without paying tribute to a labor union.

But I read from the testimony of Mr. Goldberg, the Secretary of Labor:

Mr. HOFFMAN. You advocate reversing the rule or principle laid down in the Denver case? (341 U.S. 675).

Secretary GOLDBERG. Yes, sir; I do.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What do you say about the other new decisions in the same volume of reports? For example, the one on page 694 and the one on page 707? They were decided, I think, at the same term.

Secretary GOLDBERG. 694 is a companion case to the Denver Building Trades, and the same logic would apply.

Mr. HOFFMAN. 694 is where the contract was for a house, some \$15,200, and on the job were two nonunion men. What the union tried to do there, if I read that case correctly, was to force that contractor, or what they did do, and there was less than \$500 involved, to get off the job. Isn't that right?

Mr. Chairman, in the case where the decision is found beginning on page 694, the job for the \$15,200 home was let to contractor Giorgi, who subcontracted the electrical work to Langer and the carpenter work to Deltorto. Langer's subcontract was for \$325 and, although he had in the past employed union men, prior to this project had become involved in a dispute with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Local 501, AFL, because of his employment of nonunion men.

When the nonunion employees of Langer were not on the job but before the completion of his subcontract, one Patterson, the electrical union's representative, visited the project and when the only workers present were Deltorto and his two carpenters, each of whom was a union man, informed the carpenters that the electrical work was being done by nonunion men, and Patterson proceeded to picket the premises himself. The carpenters stopped work.

Patterson told the contractor that Langer was unfair and he would have to replace Langer with a union contractor and added that, if Langer was not replaced, he would not receive any skilled trades to finish the work.

The following day, Langer notified the general contractor that he, Langer, would step aside so that a union subcontractor could take over. The carpenters then returned to the job.

Following the decision in the Denver case, the Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Appeals and the order of the Board ordering the union to cease and desist.

Secretary GOLDBERG. I don't remember the particular facts at the moment, but they are all companion cases.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just take a look at that middle one.

Secretary GOLDBERG. Which one, Congressman? The carpenter's case?

Mr. HOFFMAN. 694.

Secretary GOLDBERG. Are you now referring to 694?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Secretary GOLDBERG. Surely, I will be glad to look at it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I have no doubt you have read the case several times.

Secretary GOLDBERG. I surely have. I read it many times. One of the things I learned about cases—

Mr. HOFFMAN. You have spoken several times and called attention to one particular case and inequity. What would you say about the equity of forcing those two electrical workers off the job in that particular case?

Secretary GOLDBERG. Here, as I read the facts now, this was a situation where this subcontractor had employed union men.

Mr. HOFFMAN. But he had some dispute with that particular union.

Secretary GOLDBERG. He got into an argument and put on nonunion men.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The dispute with the union occurred some time prior to this job, the case shows. On this job he put on two nonunion men.

Secretary GOLDBERG. I would say it is legitimate economic sanction to picket by a union under those circumstances.

Mr. HOFFMAN. And to force the two to join the union or to force the union contractor off the job.

Secretary GOLDBERG. I am not saying that has to be the end result. The contractor can resist that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That was the result there?

Secretary GOLDBERG. I would say it is legitimate economic activity to do that providing it is done peacefully and does not violate any other provisions of the law.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is to say, it boils down to the fact that you deny the right to any man to work unless he joins a union.

Secretary GOLDBERG. No.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Isn't that the result?

Secretary GOLDBERG. It may or may not be.

Mr. HOFFMAN. It may or may not be. In your opinion, which is it?

Secretary GOLDBERG. There are many unions which don't win economic conflicts or strike activities.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know, but in that particular case the result was to make the non-union man go off the job.

Secretary GOLDBERG. It may happen in that case.

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; it did happen, didn't it?

Secretary GOLDBERG. Again, Congressman, I would have to look again, because I don't recall.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Just look at it.

Mr. GRIFFIN. Would my colleague yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

(Discussion by Mr. Griffin and Mr. Goldberg.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. My question is this, and I have not had the answer yet. You approve the position that it is all right to reverse that rule and that it is proper for the union to force the contractor off the job if he employs nonunion men.

Secretary GOLDBERG. I have said, Congressman, earlier, and the same principle is involved in the Denver case, I approve the right to use peaceful economic activity on the part of a union to establish union conditions on a job, yes, sir, I do. I think that is part of the freedom to which Americans ought to be entitled. It is an economic activity, providing it is peaceful. Yes, sir, I do.

(Further discussion by Mr. Griffin and Mr. Goldberg.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Getting back to my question, Mr. Secretary, you support the doctrine that by economic pressure the unions,

or by agreement with the employer, can limit jobs to union men?

Secretary GOLDBERG. No, I didn't say that.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is what that decision holds there.

Secretary GOLDBERG. This may be. First of all, you would have to comply with the provisions of the law, and within your right to establish a union shop by election proceeding to provide that the men on a job must retain or have membership in the union. You can't do that unless you comply with the law.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The law permits you to do it by economic pressure; doesn't it?

Secretary GOLDBERG. No. You have to comply with the provisions of the law that require you to win an election in order to gain the right to have people become members of the union. So that under those circumstances the law itself sanctions a certain type of union agreement.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That doesn't have anything to do with my proposition that by the law and following the law everyone who wants a job can be forced to join the union.

Secretary GOLDBERG. Under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, if you establish a union-shop condition by an election, everybody then must, under those circumstances, to retain job rights, belong to a union, or he may resign from the union if he doesn't like the union, and if he pays dues, then he cannot be in the union, but he tendered his dues. That is what Congress has provided. I think you voted against that provision, Congressman, but it is part of the law as laid down by the Congress. I happen to believe in that. I happen to agree with the Congress.

Mr. HOFFMAN. What do you say about these jobs where a defense worker is involved?

Secretary GOLDBERG. I want to talk about that briefly.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Do you believe the same principle should apply there?

Secretary GOLDBERG. Yes, I think so.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is to say, for example, as in the Denver case, if any particular union where there is a defense job, no matter how large or how small, wants to call a strike and tie up the job, it should be permitted to do so?

Secretary GOLDBERG. Let me explain what this law provides.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I don't care about this law. I am just asking you my question.

Secretary GOLDBERG. I can't answer the question, very frankly, sir, without referring to the law because the law bears upon it. If I may take a moment, I will answer very directly. The Defense Establishment is one of the great establishments in the country and, of course under authorization of the Congress spends an enormous amount of money which it does through the private contracting system for goods and services, not only in construction, but other things. I would think it would be a system that Congress would not tolerate if people who work on contracts for Defense Department did not enjoy the greatest amount of freedom, compatible with their status as private Americans, just like contractors have a great deal of freedom. Now, we don't want strikes on defense projects. We want to minimize them to the absolutely irreducible point. When I said that the law which is before you has some language on that, the law contains special provisions with regard to missile sites. We didn't discuss this.

I understood that a few weeks ago, when we had this strike on by the pilots, the Secretary of Labor, with administration backing, put the heat on in an attempt to force Western out on the west coast to take back all its pilots, no matter what they had done, no matter what

damage was done to the property of the airlines.

I understood, too, that the Secretary of Labor was back of this move, as was the administration, to force a Florida judge to drop all those contempt proceedings that he had instituted, where he was threatening to send some union men to jail because they had disregarded the court order and had not gone back to work as the court had ordered them to do. Is the President to adopt the policy that only union men can have jobs, including defense jobs, where there are tax dollars which all must contribute?

I do not know why this amendment comes up here if this understanding actually was had, or this agreement, between Mr. POWELL and the administration, that the Powell amendment was not to be brought up any more; when legislation was pending and the President was to take care of it in return for something—I do not know what. I doubt very much whether there was any such understanding. But if that is so, then I do not understand why it is up here and tacked onto this bill.

I hope that at our policy meeting this afternoon that the Republicans are to have, somebody will enlighten me about that.

Are Republicans, in a bid for union support at the polls, to ape our Democratic leadership?

Then are all those denied jobs because they have not "joined up" to go on unemployment rolls?

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think that this is the appropriate place to offer such an amendment. It should not be offered to an appropriation bill. The Congress established the Civil War Centennial Commission and prescribed its duties and responsibilities. If some amendment is proposed to its authorities, then it should be offered to that act. It should not be brought in here as an amendment to the appropriation bill.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I wish to agree with my chairman in his opposition to this amendment. The Committee on Appropriations has to deal with something on the order of \$80 billion of appropriations. Regardless of how anyone feels about segregation, if we start to clutter up appropriation bills with antisegregation amendments we will never get our work done. As the Chairman has well said, if an amendment is desired, it should be to the basic legislation and not to the appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. RYAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RYAN) there were—ayes 8, noes 67.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, had directed him to report the bill back to the House with an amendment, with the recommendation that the amendment be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and the amendment thereto to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks in the RECORD on the bill just passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

THE LATE HONORABLE ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG OF MICHIGAN

(Mr. FORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and include an article by the Honorable Dean Acheson.)

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, 10 years ago today Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, of Michigan, passed away. At that time, the New York Times commented that "if America's adherence to the United Nations, its decision to oppose the expansion of Communist aggression, and its formulation of the Marshall plan and the North Atlantic Treaty are among the great events of our epoch, then Senator Vandenberg must retain a central place in contemporary history. The memory of his achievements is not likely to pass away for many years to come."

I cannot let this occasion pass without paying tribute to this man whose mind and spirit were great enough to put truth above consistency, conscience above pride of opinion, and country above party. In reviewing Senator Vandenberg's life, I would like to particularly stress five qualities which stood him in good stead during a career of national service which knows few parallels.

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 19, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1962, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
7 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized
8 by law, in the management of lands and their resources
9 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 \$32,400,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-of-
13 way and of existing connecting roads (other than on the
14 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands), and
15 acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant
16 facilities, \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

17 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

18 For construction, operation, and maintenance of access
19 roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested
20 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal
21 lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of
22 Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of
23 rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adja-
24 cent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum
25 of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year

1 from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
2 lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
3 the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this
4 appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service
5 shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of
6 Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
7 herein for road construction on lands other than those
8 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the
9 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made
11 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
12 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
13 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the sec-
14 ond paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of
15 August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): *Provided further*, That
16 any unexpended balances heretofore appropriated under
17 this head shall be available for the purposes of this appro-
18 priation.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
21 shall be available for purchase of seventeen passenger
22 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two
23 aircraft (one of which shall be for replacement only);
24 purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary struc-
25 tures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings

1 and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has
 2 title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the
 3 Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection
 4 with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
 5 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than
 6 expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and
 7 California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25
 8 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the
 9 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the
 10 special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-
 11 grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939
 12 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos
 13 Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That ap-
 14 propriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursa-
 15 ble basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under
 16 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2)
 17 protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for
 18 the State of Alaska.

19 RANGE-IMPROVEMENTS

20 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
 21 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
 22 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
 23 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
 24 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
 25 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys

1 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
2 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
3 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
4 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
5 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment
12 (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition,
13 assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding
14 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
15 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
16 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
17 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
18 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
19 \$71,000,000.

20 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

21 For expenses necessary for management, development,
22 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
23 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
24 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
25 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian

1 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
2 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
3 arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$29,000,000.

4 CONSTRUCTION

5 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
6 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
7 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
8 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineer-
9 ing services by contract; \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
10 able until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the
11 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
12 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
13 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside
14 of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
15 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
16 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
17 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
18 the boundaries of existing reservations.

19 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
22 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
23 and the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$16,000,-
24 000, to remain available until expended.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for the general administration
3 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
4 field offices, \$3,967,000.

5 LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

6 For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klamath
7 and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating supervision
8 over the property of the Klamath and Menominee
9 Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof,
10 \$31,000.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
13 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
14 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
15 thirty passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five
16 for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the
17 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year)
18 for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation
19 of Indians; advance payments for service (including
20 services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year)
21 under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936
22 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986),
23 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain
24 Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees;

1 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
2 provisions.

3 TRIBAL FUNDS

4 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
5 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
6 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
7 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
8 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
9 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
10 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
11 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
12 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
13 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
14 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
15 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
16 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, coun-
17 cils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations,
18 including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles
19 and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established ad-
20 ministratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
21 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
22 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
23 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recrea-

1 tional director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator
2 for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed
3 with the approval of their respective tribal councils and with-
4 out regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addi-
5 tion to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be
6 advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for
7 such purposes as may be designated by the governing body
8 of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secre-
9 tary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
10 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
11 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
12 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries
13 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
14 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
15 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

16 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

17 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

18 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
19 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
20 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
21 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
22 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of

1 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
2 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
3 River Basin) ; \$21,690,000.

4 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
5 FACILITIES

6 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
7 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
8 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
9 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
10 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
11 law by the National Park Service, \$17,500,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For construction and improvement, without regard to
14 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) ,
15 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
16 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
17 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
18 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
19 of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
20 rights; and not to exceed \$5,250,000 for the acquisition of
21 lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal
22 property; \$34,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
4 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be ex-
7 pended for construction on the following: Fort Washington
8 and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and
9 trails; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension
10 of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity
11 of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
14 National Park Service, including such expenses in the
15 regional offices, \$1,581,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
18 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
19 six passenger motor vehicles (of which ninety are for re-
20 placement only), including not to exceed forty-three for
21 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
22 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and the

1 objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8,
2 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C.
3 18f).

4 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

5 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

6 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
7 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
9 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
10 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
11 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of
12 the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secre-
13 tary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their
14 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72
15 Stat. 1095) ; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; com-
16 pensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in
17 Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as author-
18 ized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and
19 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in
20 American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a
21 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current
22 local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and
23 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
24 utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Gov-
25 ernors of Guam and American Samoa; \$5,834,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
2 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
3 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
4 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
5 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
6 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
7 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
8 the Secretary to be necessary.

9 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

10 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
11 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
12 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
13 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397),
14 and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including
15 the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Terri-
16 tory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the
17 Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants
18 to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to
19 local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
20 \$6,104,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans
21 to locally owned private trading enterprises shall con-
22 tinue to be available during the fiscal year 1962: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
24 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or in-
25 strumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Terri-

1 tory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in
2 accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting
3 Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting
4 and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided*
5 *further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the
6 Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
7 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
8 appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust
9 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the
10 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft
11 and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial
12 transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be neces-
13 sary in carrying out the provisions of article 6 (2) of the
14 Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided*
15 *further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the
16 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to re-
17 ceive, during the current fiscal year, from the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as
19 domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of
20 the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus
21 food commodities as may be available pursuant to section

32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Not to exceed \$108,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liquidation of the public works program carried out under the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793),

1 to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no
2 employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in
3 excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of
4 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
5 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
6 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
7 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
8 said Act for grade GS-16.

9 MINERAL RESOURCES

10 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

11 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

12 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
13 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
14 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
15 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
16 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837) ; classify lands as
17 to mineral character and water and power resources; give
18 engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power
19 Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations
20 applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, li-
21 censes, and operating contracts; control the interstate ship-
22 ment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ;

1 and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing
2 activities; \$49,500,000, of which \$8,430,000 shall be avail-
3 able only for cooperation with States or municipalities for
4 water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of
5 this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half
6 the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources
7 investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or
8 municipality.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
11 be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-four pas-
12 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement
13 of the General Services Administration for security guard
14 service for protection of confidential files; contracting for
15 the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
16 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is adminis-
17 tratively determined that such procedures are in the public
18 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
19 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging sta-
20 tions and observation wells; and payment of compensation
21 and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey

1 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
2 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-
3 pacts.

4 BUREAU OF MINES

5 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 6 RESOURCES

7 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
8 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
9 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
10 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
11 substitutes; \$24,800,000.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

13 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
14 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
15 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$7,200,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For the construction and improvement of facilities under
18 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, \$750,000, to remain
19 available until expended.

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
22 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
23 offices, \$1,290,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U.S.C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or

1 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
2 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
3 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
4 receipts.

5 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

6 The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and
7 agreements pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Helium Act
8 Amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for
9 helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed
10 \$35,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is also author-
11 ized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the
12 helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of such
13 Act to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual
14 obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to re-
15 main available without fiscal year limitation, \$10,000,000.

16 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
19 production and conservation of coal in the United States
20 through research and development, as authorized by Public
21 Law 86-599, \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
22 pended, of which not to exceed \$225,000 shall be available
23 for administration and supervision.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$750,000, including not to exceed \$213,600 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$531,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$364,000.

1 BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

2 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

3 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
4 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection,
5 and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including
6 whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products;
7 collection, compilation, and publication of information con-
8 cerning such resources; promotion of education and training
9 of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions
10 related thereto, as authorized by law; \$11,700,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That the unexpended balances available for the Lower
12 Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations
13 heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the
14 Army, under the head "Operation and maintenance, gen-
15 eral", shall be merged with this appropriation.

16 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

17 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

18 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
19 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
20 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
21 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, \$300,000, which
22 shall be available to purchase only those currencies which the
23 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the
24 normal requirements of the United States.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$7,561,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances available for the Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, under the head "Construction, general", shall be merged with this appropriation.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$482,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$1,981,000, to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund.

1 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

2 LOAN FUND

3 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000
4 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative
5 expenses.

6 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

7 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

8 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
9 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
10 tion, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources,
11 except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance
12 of other authorized functions related to such resources; op-
13 eration of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
14 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
15 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
16 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions
17 related to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-
18 695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the pro-
19 tection of the Florida Key deer; \$23,000,000.

20 CONSTRUCTION

21 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
22 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
23 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
24 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
25 \$3,770,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,016,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and seventy-four passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and fifty-three shall be for replacement only (including ninety-one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary

1 purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
2 buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
3 Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has
4 title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection
5 with management and investigation of fish and wildlife re-
6 sources.

7 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
10 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
11 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for bene-
12 ficial consumptive uses, \$1,755,000, of which not to exceed
13 \$220,000 shall be available for administration and co-
14 ordination.

15 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

16 For an additional amount for construction, operation,
17 and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production
18 of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and
19 other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act
20 of September 2, 1958 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$4,550,-
21 000, to remain available until September 3, 1965.

22 OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor,
25 \$3,492,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may

1 be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other
2 accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Pro-*
3 *vided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate
4 work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative
5 Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

8 For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of
9 the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including
10 teletype rentals and service, \$3,125,000.

11 GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

12 SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be
13 available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or
14 office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency
15 reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings,
16 utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed
17 by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*,
18 That no funds shall be made available under this authority
19 until funds specifically made available to the Department of
20 the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

21 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
22 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
23 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
24 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
25 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-

1 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
2 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
3 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of
4 obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

5 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
6 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
7 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
8 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
9 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
10 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
11 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for
12 costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
13 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
14 time such reimbursements are received.

15 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
16 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1962 shall be available for services as
18 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
19 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates
20 not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total
21 amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation
22 of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
23 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
24 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by
25 the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by

the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$118,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary

1 under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more
 2 than \$100,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the
 3 Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519) :
 4 *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative
 5 range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of
 6 April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to
 7 this appropriation.

8 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 9 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 10 where, as authorized by law; \$22,978,000.

11 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 12 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 13 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
 14 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
 15 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 16 others in the application of forest management principles
 17 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 18 \$15,500,000.

19 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
 20 AUTHORIZATION)

21 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 22 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 23 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
 24 ment roads and trails, \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
 25 able until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred

1 pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States
2 Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under
3 the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
4 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
5 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
6 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
7 expended under the provisions of such Act.

8 ACCESS ROADS

9 For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
10 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
11 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471,
12 472, 475, 476, 551), \$1,000,000, to remain available
13 until expended.

14 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

15 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

16 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
17 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
18 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as
19 amended, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, \$250,-
20 000, to remain available until expended and to be available
21 without regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1
22 of that Act.

23 Special Acts

24 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
25 Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat.

1 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest receipts
 2 as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part of this
 3 appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which
 4 is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided*
 5 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 6 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
 7 government concerned.

8 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

9 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
 10 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
 11 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in ac-
 12 cordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
 13 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
 14 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

15 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

16 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
 17 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
 18 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
 19 expended.

20 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

21 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for
 22 the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
 23 chase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty passenger
 24 motor vehicles of which one hundred and thirty-five shall
 25 be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; opera-

tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefore, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or

1 lands authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana,
2 be acquired without approval of the local government con-
3 cerned.

4 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
7 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
8 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

9 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
12 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
13 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
14 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
15 meetings of the Commission either within or outside the Dis-
16 trict of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by
17 the Commission, \$70,000.

18 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

19 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

20 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

21 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
22 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954
23 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed
24 thirty-six passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-two shall
25 be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles

1 and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
2 service in private residences in the field, when authorized
3 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pur-
4 poses set forth in sections 321, 322 (d) , 324, and 509 of the
5 Public Health Service Act; \$52,430,000.

6 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

7 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
8 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
9 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
10 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection
11 of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
12 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
13 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
14 U.S.C. 2004a) ; \$6,616,000, to remain available until
15 expended.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

17 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
18 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
19 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
20 (5 U.S.C. 55a) .

21 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
22 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in
23 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
24 tions whose publications are available to members only or
25 to members at a price lower than to the general public and

1 for payment in advance for publications available only upon
2 that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication
3 orders.

4 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
5 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
6 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
7 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

8 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
9 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
10 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
11 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
12 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
13 management of those functions or activities.

14 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
17 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
18 Claims Commission, \$280,000, of which not to exceed
19 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

20 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

21 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

22 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
23 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
24 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August

1 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance for member-
2 ship in societies whose publications or services are available
3 to members only or to members at a price lower than to the
4 general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
5 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$525,000.

6 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
7 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

8 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
9 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, park-
10 way, and playground system of the National Capital, as
11 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as
12 amended, to remain available until expended, \$200,000,
13 which shall be available for the purposes of section 1 (a) of
14 said Act of May 29, 1930: *Provided*, That not exceeding
15 \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes
16 shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary
17 expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land)
18 in connection with land acquisition.

19 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
22 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
23 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
24 publications or services are available to members only or to

1 members at a price lower than to the general public; hire
2 of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances
3 therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; \$650,000.

4 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the
7 provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72
8 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by
9 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
10 \$550,000, to remain available until expended.

11 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

12 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

13 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
14 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and ex-
15 ploring expeditions of the Government and from other
16 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
17 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
18 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
19 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States,
20 independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
21 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
22 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
23 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
24 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of
25 the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration,

1 construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facili-
2 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-
3 visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the pro-
4 visions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the
5 maintenance and administration of a national air museum as
6 authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ;
7 including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized
8 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
9 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and ele-
10 vator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
11 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees;
12 repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and prep-
13 aration of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for pub-
14 lications; \$9,125,000.

15 ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

16 For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural
17 History Building", including construction, and not to ex-
18 ceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of
19 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not
20 to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$4,336,000, to
21 remain available until expended.

22 REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

23 BUILDING

24 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and speci-
25 fications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Build-

1 ing to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the
2 Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March
3 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including not to exceed \$20,000
4 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
5 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per
6 diem for individuals, \$400,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

9 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
10 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
11 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
12 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
13 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
14 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
15 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
16 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
17 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
18 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
19 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
20 lower than to the general public ; purchase, repair, and clean-
21 ing of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uni-
22 forms, or allowances therefor for other employees as au-
23 thorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of
24 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
25 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,

1 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
2 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
3 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
4 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
5 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,932,000.

6 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

7 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplish-
8 ing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood
9 and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto per-
10 formed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for ex-
11 penses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska
12 for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151),
13 \$6,000,000.

14 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
16 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
17 (72 Stat. 1769), \$75,000.

18 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

19 CONTRIBUTIONS

20 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
21 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$669,000, to be de-
22 rived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appro-
23 priated for the Virgin Islands.

1 REVOLVING FUND

2 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
3 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
4 Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation,
5 as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$881,-
6 000.

7 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
8 ISLANDS CORPORATION

9 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
10 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
11 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
12 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
13 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
14 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
15 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
16 in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
17 not to exceed \$180,000 shall be available for administrative
18 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
19 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1962
20 budget estimates for such expenses.

21 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
22 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962."

Passed the House of Representatives April 18, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 19, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 29, 1961
87th-1st, No. 90

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate subcommittee voted to report Interior appropriation bill. Senate committee reported measure favoring establishment of international food reserve. House committee reported State-Justice appropriation bill. Rep. Findley criticized farm bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7371, State, Justice, Judiciary, and related agencies appropriation bill for 1962 (H. Rept. 442). pp. 8582, 8593
2. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Findley criticized the farm bill, saying "H. R. 6400 is not a farm bill. It is a grab for executive power unparalleled in history." pp. 8587-8
3. FARM MACHINERY; TRACTORS. Rep. Casey said, "We spend some \$45 million to overthrow Castro--and the U. N. sends him half a million dollars of our money in aid. Now, we are engaged in trying to buy back our self-respect with \$15 million worth of tractors." pp. 8591-2
4. EDUCATION. On May 26 the Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment H. R. 7215, to authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities, and to authorize scholarship grants for under-graduate study in such institutions (H. Rept. 440). p. 8593

5. FOREIGN AID. Received from the President a proposed bill to promote the foreign policy, security, and general welfare of the United States by assisting peoples of the world in their efforts toward economic and social development and internal and external security; to Foreign Affairs Committee. p. 8593
6. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee was granted until midnight Thurs., June 1, to file a report on H. R. 6028, the housing bill.
7. PUBLIC LANDS. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2249, to authorize this Department to convey certain property in California to Trinity County (H. Rept. 443), and with amendment H. R. 2250, to direct this Department to convey certain lands in Lassen County, Calif., to the city of Susanville (H. Rept. 444). p. 8593
8. ADJOURNED until Thurs., June 1. p. 8593

SENATE

9. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. A Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee voted to report with amendments to the full committee this bill, H. R. 6345, which includes Forest Service items. The "Daily Digest" states that the full committee will consider the bill Fri. p. D399
10. FOOD RESERVES. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 128, expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should explore with other nations the establishment of an International food and raw materials reserve under the auspices of the United Nations and related international organizations for the purpose of acquiring and storing in foreign countries raw or processed farm products and other raw materials (S. Rept. 291). p. 8536
11. FOREIGN AID. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 154, favoring the establishment of a White Fleet of ships to render emergency assistance, including food supplies, to people of other nations in case of disaster (S. Rept. 292). p. 8536
12. FARM LOANS. Sen. Humphrey discussed the "credit emergency facing the average farmer," stated that "even though FHA funds were exhausted well before the end of fiscal 1961 the Department of Agriculture has not requested an increase in loan authorizations for 1962," and inserted his testimony before the S. Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee favoring an increase in loan funds for FHA. p. 8549
13. MANPOWER RESOURCES. Both Houses received from the President a proposed bill for the occupational training, development, and use of the manpower resources of the Nation; to S. Labor and Public Welfare and H. Education and Labor Committees. pp. 8532, 8593
14. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted a resolution of the Troy, Kan., Local Farmers Union favoring enactment of the omnibus farm bill, and a statement of the Kan. Farmers Union commending passage of the feed grain bill and stating that if the omnibus farm bill cannot be enacted in time to apply to the 1962 wheat crop it favors passage of legislation "to idle land similar to the feed-grain bill provide for bushel allotments and raise the price of wheat." p. 8535

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued June 5, 1961

For actions of June 2, 1961

87th-1st, No. 92

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee reported agricultural appropriation bill. Senate committee reported Interior appropriation bill. Senate debated housing bill. Sen. Symington inserted Secretary's speech to Mo. Cotton Producers Association.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. The Appropriations Committee reported (on Fri. during adjournment) this bill, H. R. 7444 (H. Rept. 448). Attached to this digest is a copy of the Committee report, at the end of which is included a summary table reflecting committee action on the bill.)
2. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 2206, with amendment, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Fryingpan-Arkansas reclamation project, and H. R. 2552, with amendment, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Navajo Indian irrigation project and the initial stage of the San Juan-Chama project, as participating projects of the Colorado River storage project.
p. D409

SENATE

3. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6345, which includes items for the Forest Service (S. Rept. 294) (p. 8749). (At the end of this Digest is a table showing the Forest Service items, and excerpts from the committee report.)

4. HOUSING. Continued debate on S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill (pp. 8756-74, 8775-88, 8790-8). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Yarborough to extend the guaranteed loan program for World War II veterans until July 25, 1967, and for Korean conflict veterans until January 31, 1975, and to increase the maximum amount of a direct loan to a veteran from \$13,500 to \$15,000 (pp. 8775-7).
5. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Symington inserted Secretary Freeman's speech before the Missouri Cotton Producers Association in which he discussed farm program policies and objectives. pp. 8754
Sen. Dirksen called attention to a recent report on farm prices by this Department, stating that the report indicates prices received by farmers are 2 percent less than they were a year ago, that parity has dropped from 80 to 78 percent, and that corn prices have dropped 6 percent since last year. p. 8751
6. CCC AUDIT. Received from the Comptroller General a report on the audit of the Commodity Credit Corporation for the fiscal year 1960. p. 8748
7. PATENTS. Sen. Wiley inserted a statement by a Wisc. patent attorney discussing patent policy. pp. 8752-3
8. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Sparkman announced that the Interior appropriation bill will be considered on Tues., followed by further consideration of the housing bill. p. 8798
9. ADJOURNED until Tues., June 6. p. 8798

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting an article, "One Farmer in Five Likes Corn Program," giving the results of a survey in Wisconsin which showed that only 21% of the farmers polled planned to participate in the feed grain program, whereas 65% planned not to participate. p. A3958
11. COTTON. Extension of remarks of Rep. Smith, Miss., inserting a speech, "Squaring Up to the Issue," which says "the textile industry will not be liquidated legally or illegally without first exhausting its resources to not only preserve itself, but to nurture its strength as an essential part of our national economic and military life ... the inseparable relationship between your agricultural and our industrial interests makes it desirable for us both to fight the conditions which are designed to destroy us both." pp. A3967-9
Extension of remarks of Rep. Jones, Mo., inserting a statement of E. D. Barrett, President of the Missouri Cotton Producers Association, saying "for the first time in several long years we are able to open an annual meeting of the association with optimism and confidence in the future for cotton and cotton farmers. This optimism and confidence stems to a great extent from what we have seen and heard since our new Secretary of Agriculture took office last January." pp. A3971-2
12. HOUSING. Extension of remarks of Rep. Pelly on H. R. 6028, the omnibus housing bill, saying "I hope that during the debate on this bill, the Members will weigh carefully the approval of a multibillion-dollar housing bill which represents the most glaring example of back-door spending from the Treasury that has ever been presented to the House." p. A3970

Calendar No. 265

87TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE {

REPORT
No. 294

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

JUNE 2, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. HAYDEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 6345]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes recommended:

Amount of the bill as passed by the House.....	\$753, 319, 000
Amount of increase recommended by the committee (net).....	69, 330, 850
Total of the bill as reported to the Senate ---	822, 649, 850
Amount of the budget estimates considered.....	782, 387, 000
Amount of 1961 appropriations, including the Sup- plemental Appropriation Act, 1961, the 2d Supple- mental Appropriation Act of 1961, and the 3d Sup- plemental Appropriation Act of 1961.....	754, 536, 700
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Over the budget estimates.....	40, 262, 850
Over the appropriations for fiscal year 1961.....	68, 113, 150

TRANSFER AUTHORITY

The President of the United States, in his March 24, 1961, message relative to budget and fiscal policy, proposed that the Congress—

in enacting appropriations for each department and agency,
* * * provide the necessary authority for the transfer of a modest amount or percentage of the funds and personnel available to an agency head for operating expenses.

The committee does not concur in this proposal.

EMPLOYEE HOUSING

The committee agrees with the recommendation contained in the House report that the unit cost of employee housing in the United States, excluding Alaska, shall be limited to \$20,000, including engineering and design costs but excluding provisions of utilities to the lot lines. The standards heretofore set forth shall be continued, and shall apply to the Public Health Service (Division of Indian Health), which is now included in this appropriation bill.

PER DIEM FOR CONSULTANTS

It has come to the attention of the committee that some agencies whose funds are included in this bill pay per diem to consultants at a rate greater than \$75. The committee directs that unless an agency is otherwise limited by law to payment of a lesser per diem, the rate be no greater than \$75.

PUBLIC LAND RANGE APPRAISAL

The committee has received proposals to authorize an appropriation to begin a comprehensive range resources appraisal.

Recently, the Department of Agriculture has completed, and is now in the process of editing and publishing, a comprehensive report on "National Inventory of Soil and Water Conservation Needs." This survey was undertaken to provide the Department of Agriculture with up-to-date knowledge for carrying out soil and water conservation programs on the privately owned farm and range lands of this Nation, most of which lie in organized soil conservation districts.

A similar inventory of public lands appears to have merit, provided that such a program is planned with specific objectives covering such phases as protection of range from misuse, providing better vegetative cover, water management, and related measures from which to develop an improved range management program which will bring about the full productive potential of these lands.

The committee directs the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, based upon knowledge, techniques, and data available, to initiate a trial program of range appraisal within the existing resources available to the respective Departments. In proceeding with the range study, the two cooperating Departments will utilize existing data available within their respective agencies and cooperate with State and local agencies of government which administer lands, as well as consult with the private users of publicly owned lands.

The committee believes that within the agencies concerned the best standards, methods, and procedures can be developed and incorporated in an effective inventory of public-owned rangelands.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

The committee considered budget estimates totaling \$782,387,000 (\$754,579,000 for definite appropriations, \$12,808,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts and \$15 million borrowing authority) for the programs and activities for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and the following related agencies:

- Commission on Fine Arts.
- Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review.
- Forest Service (Department of Agriculture).
- Indian Claims Commission.
- Division of Indian Health (Department of Health, Education and Welfare).
- National Capital Planning Commission.
- National Capital Transportation Agency.
- Smithsonian Institution.
- National Gallery of Art.
- Civil War Centennial Commission.
- Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.
- Transitional Grants to Alaska, and
- The Virgin Islands Corporation.

The committee recommends appropriations totaling \$822,649,850 (\$799,841,850 for definite appropriations, \$12,808,000 for indefinite appropriations of receipts and \$10 million borrowing authority) for the programs and activities of these agencies. The sum recommended by the committee is an increase of \$40,262,850 over the budget estimates considered, an increase of \$69,330,850 over the sums included in the House bill, and an increase of \$68,113,150 over the sums appropriated for the current fiscal year.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$32, 071, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	² 33, 000, 000
House allowance	32, 400, 000
Committee recommendation	34, 644, 000

¹ Includes \$1,425,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961, and \$3,700,000 forest fire deficiency in 3d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$2,658,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The committee recommendation of \$34,644,000 includes the budget estimate of \$33 million, plus \$693,000 additional for soil and moisture conservation, and \$951,000 additional for management of grazing lands.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$350, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	¹ 1, 050, 000
House allowance.....	850, 000
Committee recommendation.....	850, 000

¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$300,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$850,000. The funds recommended are for the following activities:

1. *Access roads, \$575,000.*—These funds will make possible access roads on public domain lands to stands of mature and overmature timber, and for management and recreation purposes.

2. *Buildings, \$275,000.*—These funds will permit planning and construction of necessary buildings in the Western States and Alaska.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$8, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	9, 200, 000
House allowance.....	9, 200, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 200, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of 25 percent of the gross receipts from sales of timber and other products on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands. This will provide for the construction, acquisition, operation, and maintenance of access roads and improvements, and for reforestation on the revested grant lands and on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$863, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	917, 000
House allowance.....	917, 000
Committee recommendation.....	917, 000

The committee recommends an indefinite appropriation of receipts from grazing of livestock on public lands and on Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act lands, which will be available for maintenance, construction, and purchase of range improvements.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$66, 441, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	71, 521, 000
House allowance.....	71, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	71, 500, 000

¹ Includes \$1,000,000 in 3d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961, for welfare services.

The committee recommends \$71,500,000, which will provide for the program included in the budget estimate, except for \$21,000 in pay act costs, which is to be absorbed.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$24, 861, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	² 29, 227, 000
House allowance	29, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	29, 275, 000

¹ Includes \$940,000 forest fire deficiency, and \$131,000 for Gila River Indians in 3d Supplemental Appropriations Act.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,136,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$29,275,000. This amount will provide funds for the activities included in the budget estimate for this appropriation item except for a decrease of \$27,000 in pay act costs, which is to be absorbed. \$75,000 has been added for the development of Indian arts and crafts.

Of the increase in this item over 1961 appropriation, the committee directs that not less than \$1,325,664 be used for timber sale administration, with particular attention to be given to harvesting overmature timber.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$16, 265, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	² 39, 561, 000
House allowance	35, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	41, 708, 000

¹ Includes \$2,050,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$20,000,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The committee's recommendation will permit the Bureau of Indian Affairs to carry forward its construction program as set forth in the budget estimate, with the exception of the rehabilitation of a larger surplus ship to replace the present *North Star*. The committee disallows the \$375,000 requested for this purpose.

In addition to the construction program which was proposed by the Bureau, the committee has included the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

1. \$82,000 for construction of new jail facilities on the Hualapai Reservation in Arizona. It is the desire of the committee that in addition the Hualapai Tribe contribute not less than \$15,000 for this purpose.

2. \$225,000 for additional classrooms and facilities, including living quarters at Loneman Day School, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.

3. \$550,000 for construction of a 120-pupil dormitory at Aztec, N. Mex., to replace an existing temporary-type dormitory.

4. \$805,000 for construction of additional classrooms and facilities, including employees' quarters, at the White Shield High School, White Shield, N. Dak.

5. \$860,000 for construction of two dormitories and a storm drainage system at the Wahpeton School, Wahpeton, N. Dak.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1961	\$14, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	17, 000, 000
House allowance	16, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	17, 000, 000

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$17 million, the amount of the budget estimate, to liquidate obligations incurred under appropriate provisions of the Federal-Aid Highway Act and the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act. This will provide \$12 million for Federal-aid highway roads and \$5 million for Navajo-Hopi roads.

It is the desire of the committee that the Bureau of Indian Affairs construct a bituminous-surfaced road from St. Francis, S. Dak., south to the Nebraska State line, a distance of about 10.5 miles. Information furnished to the committee is that the cost of this work will be about \$220,000.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961_____	\$3, 967, 000
Budget estimate, 1962_____	3, 972, 000
House allowance_____	3, 967, 000
Committee recommendation_____	3, 967, 000

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of \$3,967,000 for general administrative expenses, Bureau of Indian Affairs. The committee grants the request of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that the amount to be transferred from program funds for administrative expenses be increased by \$346,300. It is the view of the committee that the increase in the programs of this Bureau are such as to warrant an increase in funds to handle the administrative workload.

LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

Appropriation, 1961_____	\$152, 000
Budget estimate, 1962_____	31, 000
House allowance_____	31, 000
Committee recommendation_____	31, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$31,000 necessary in termination of the Federal Government's supervision over the trust property of the Klamath Indians of Oregon in accordance with law.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

Appropriation, 1961_____	¹ \$20, 509, 000
Budget estimate, 1962_____	² 22, 790, 000
House allowance_____	21, 690, 000
Committee recommendation_____	22, 786, 500

¹ Includes \$1,125,000 forest fire deficiency in the 3d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The committee recommendation will provide funds for all programs included in the budget estimate except \$100,000 of pay act costs, which the committee expects the National Park Service to absorb. An increase of \$96,500 over the budget estimate (to provide a total of \$422,750) is provided for archeological investigations and salvage in accordance with the following table:

Additions to the National Park Service budget for archeological investigations and salvage, outside the Missouri River Basin, fiscal year 1962

Reservoir	State	NPS budget	Estimated amount needed	Increase requested
Walter P. George.....	Alabama-Georgia.....	\$49,000	\$60,000	\$11,000
Burns Creek.....	Idaho.....	13,000	15,000	2,000
Bruces Eddy.....	do.....		2,000	
Carlyle.....	Illinois.....	1,250	14,000	12,750
Shelbyville.....	do.....	750	1,000	250
Monroe.....	Indiana.....		5,000	5,000
Fishtrap.....	Kentucky.....		2,500	2,500
Littleville.....	Massachusetts.....		2,500	2,500
Joanna.....	Missouri.....		5,500	5,500
Libby.....	Montana.....		2,500	
Tocks Island.....	New Jersey.....	1,250	6,000	
West Branch, Mohoning River.....	Ohio.....		3,000	3,000
Broken Bow.....	Oklahoma.....		3,000	3,000
Keystone.....	do.....		3,000	3,000
Eufala.....	do.....		3,000	3,000
John Day.....	Oregon.....	17,000	25,000	8,000
Fall Creek.....	do.....		1,000	1,000
Green Peter.....	do.....		4,000	4,000
Shenango.....	Pennsylvania.....		3,000	3,000
Curwensville.....	do.....		3,000	3,000
Amistad.....	Texas.....	25,000	40,000	15,000
Upper Colorado.....	Arizona-Utah-New Mexico.....	219,000	220,000	1,000
Lower Monumental.....	Washington.....		10,000	10,000
Total.....		326,250		96,500

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$15,800,000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	18,238,000
House allowance.....	17,500,000
Committee recommendation.....	18,238,000

¹ Includes \$129,000 for emergency repairs in 3d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961.

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$18,238,000, for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities. It is the view of the committee that no less than the budget estimate is necessary in view of the very large number of visitors to the national parks.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$21,528,000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	² 38,997,000
House allowance.....	34,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	39,807,500

¹ Includes \$2,953,000 in 1st Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961; \$275,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961; and \$300,000 for emergency repairs in 3d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$10,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

The \$39,807,500 recommended by the committee will provide for the amounts indicated in the House allowance for continued development of the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial Historic Site, additional development of Independence National Historic Park, camping and picnicking facilities, and employee housing. The amount will also provide \$176,500 for construction of a golf concessions building in Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia, \$301,000 for a training center building at Grand Canyon National Park, and \$2 million requested for roads and trails under authority of 16 United States Code 8, as well as the full amount of the budget estimate for acquisition of lands and water rights.

The \$450,000 budget request for acquiring an additional 30,000 acres of land in the Everglades National Park, Fla., has been restored. This would be the first Federal expenditure for land acquisition in the park, about 1,290,091 acres having been donated by the State, local agencies, and private donors, some of which was acquired by the \$2 million cash grant made by the State of Florida. This acquisition would carry out the authorization in Public Law 85-482 (July 2, 1958), which fixed final but greatly reduced boundaries for the park and authorized up to \$2 million to complete land acquisition.

The State has carried out its part of the exchange contemplated under that act by granting 64,000 acres for the park in exchange for 65,000 Federal acres. It has also conveyed 30,000 acres previously donated by the Collier interests for purposes of the park in contemplation of the redefining of the boundaries by the 1958 act. Thus, only the Federal Government is in default on obligations imposed by that act.

Sizable Federal funds are now being expended in building a west coast headquarters for the park at Everglades City. Unless the intervening lands are acquired, this headquarters will be cut off from the main body of the park.

The owners of the private property are in the position of having to make tax and other payments without being able to develop or sell their property. The proposed acquisition is necessary not only from the standpoint of equity to them and to the west coast area of Florida but also from the standpoint of the park's optimum development. Among the lands which cannot be acquired without Federal appropriation are such critical areas as the lands close by Duck Rock, one of the major birdlife attractions, and the Indian Mound areas on Turner River.

The committee has included the following amounts above the budget estimates:

\$880,000 as the National Park Service's portion of the construction cost of an airport at the Grand Canyon National Park, which is equal to 40 percent of the total cost. The remaining 60 percent is to be financed by the Federal Aviation Agency.

\$1,500,000 as the full amount of the construction cost required for restoration of Ford's Theater.

The Senate committee agrees with the House of Representatives that the \$2,500,000 requested for development of recreation facilities in the Upper Colorado River Reservoir Area sites should be considered and included in the public works appropriations bill.

CONSTRUCTION

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$30, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	30, 000, 000
House allowance-----	30, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	30, 000, 000

The committee concurs with the House of Representatives in an allowance of \$30 million for liquidation of contract authorizations contained in the Federal-aid highway acts. It is the opinion of the committee that no part of the contract authorization should be used for construction of the zoo bypass in Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$1,581,000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	1,583,000
House allowance-----	1,581,000
Committee recommendation-----	1,581,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance for this item. The appeal for restoration of \$2,000 in pay act costs is not approved, inasmuch as the committee believes that this small amount can be absorbed by the National Park Service.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

Appropriation, 1961-----	¹ \$3,321,000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	² 5,834,000
House allowance-----	5,834,000
Committee recommendation-----	5,834,000

¹ Includes \$465,000 for American Samoa in the 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

² Reflects budget amendment decrease of \$565,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The committee recommends the budget estimate of \$5,834,000, the amount of the House allowance. In addition to the cost of administration in the Washington headquarters office, this appropriation provides funds for the governments of the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa, and for administration of Canton Island, as well as for grants to American Samoa.

TRUST TERRITORIES OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

Appropriation, 1961-----	¹ \$5,925,000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	6,104,000
House allowance-----	6,104,000
Committee recommendation-----	6,104,000

¹ Includes \$400,000 in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$224,000 for aircraft overhaul in the 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate, which is the same as the amount allowed by the House. This amount will provide funds for the Office of the High Commissioner, the judiciary, and grants for public health, education, political and economic development, and public works.

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Appropriation, 1961-----	(1)
Budget estimate, 1962-----	(1)
House allowance-----	(1)
Committee recommendation-----	(1)

¹ 1961 act continues available \$300,000 of prior appropriations for "Administrative expenses;" budget estimate and committee bill provide \$108,000 for fiscal year 1962.

The committee recommends that \$108,000 of appropriations previously made be continued available for administrative expenses necessary for the liquidation of the public works program. It is expected that transfer of all public works will be completed by the end of this calendar year.

ALASKA RAILROAD

The committee approves the use of \$1,295,000, to be derived from the operations of the Alaska Railroad, for additions and betterments to the system.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1961-----	¹ \$45,956,000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	50,165,000
House allowance-----	49,500,000
Committee recommendation-----	50,200,000

¹ Includes \$300,000 in the 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommendation allows all but \$29,000 of the \$329,000 restoration from the House reduction requested by the Department. The committee has approved \$300,000, of which \$220,000 is to be applied to pay act costs in connection with cooperative water resources investigations. The Geological Survey will absorb the remaining \$29,000 in other parts of its program. The amount recommended by the committee also includes an additional \$400,000, to be distributed to topographic surveys and mapping (\$100,000) and geological and mineral resource surveys and mapping (\$300,000).

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$23,019,000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	¹ 24,963,000
House allowance-----	24,800,000
Committee recommendation-----	25,100,000

¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The committee recommendation includes a restoration of \$150,000 in pay act costs and an addition of \$150,000 to increase the amount of the budget estimate for the bituminous coal activity, to be used in the Rocky Mountain area for development of methods of mining thick beds of coal with high percentage recovery, development of supplies of coking coal, and survey of coking-coal resources.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$7,107,000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	7,220,000
House allowance-----	7,200,000
Committee recommendation-----	7,200,000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$7,200,000. It is the feeling of the committee that the \$20,000 reduction from the budget estimate for pay act costs can be absorbed during the fiscal year.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$2,185,000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	920,000
House allowance-----	750,000
Committee recommendation-----	920,000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate, \$920,000. It is the feeling of the committee that the architectural-engineering services required by the Bureau are not necessarily available in other agencies of the Department, and even if they were, the Bureau of Mines would have to compensate the other bureaus for those services.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$1, 290, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	1, 292, 000
House allowance.....	1, 290, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 290, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$1,290,000, which is the same as the amount available during fiscal year 1961.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

Appropriation, 1961.....	None
Budget estimate, 1962:	
Payment authority.....	\$60, 000, 000
Borrowing authority.....	15, 000, 000
House allowance:	
Payment authority.....	35, 000, 000
Borrowing authority.....	10, 000, 000
Committee recommendation:	
Payment authority.....	60, 000, 000
Borrowing authority.....	10, 000, 000

The committee recommendation concurs with the House allowance of \$10 million in borrowing authority. The committee agrees that this sum, together with the amount available in the current helium fund, about \$5 million, will be sufficient to meet requirements during the coming year.

However, the committee is advised that 8 to 10 contracts for the acquisition of helium from producing gas wells will be executed by January 1, 1962. The maximum annual payments under these contracts will total \$60 million during a single fiscal year. The committee has, therefore, recommended that there be made available \$60 million in payment authority, inasmuch as to approve less would have the effect of prohibiting the Secretary from entering into acquisition contracts. This approval does not provide for expenditure of any funds.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation.....	1, 000, 000

¹ Included in 2d Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1961.

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$1 million for salaries and expenses, Office of Coal Research. The committee also agrees with the House limitation of \$225,000 for administration and supervision. This is larger than the amount included in the current appropriation act.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$550, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	1, 100, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$750,000, and has not acceded to the Departmental request that a limitation on expenditures for administrative and technical services be increased beyond \$213,600.

It is the opinion of the committee that the views of the conferees set forth in the conference report on the 1959 supplemental appropriations bill (H.R. 13450) are still valid. At that time the conferees indicated that participation by the Federal Government in exploration contracts should not exceed 50 percent of the actual project costs. There have not been presented to the committee any persuasive reasons for changing this opinion. If Federal participation is limited to 50 percent, the committee recommendation of \$750,000 will be sufficient for the Office of Minerals Exploration during fiscal year 1962, and the limitation on administrative and technical services will also be sufficient.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$512, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	531, 000
House allowance.....	531, 000
Committee recommendation.....	531, 000

The committee concurs in the allowance of the House of \$531,000 for the Office of Oil and Gas. These funds will be used for the administration of the oil import program during the coming fiscal year.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$364, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	364, 000
House allowance.....	364, 000
Committee recommendation.....	364, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House allowance of \$364,000, the same as the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year. This amount will provide for general supervision by the Office of the Commissioner over the programs of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$7, 926, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	² 11, 796, 000
House allowance.....	11, 700, 000
Committee recommendation.....	12, 225, 000

¹ Includes \$100,000 in the 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$1 million for salmon research in the 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

² Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,915,000 from "Operation and maintenance, general, Corps of Engineers," for the Columbia River fishery facilities and includes budget amendment increase of \$2,500,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The amount recommended by the committee provides for all of the programs set forth in the budget estimate, except that only \$75,000 for pay act costs of the \$96,000 reduction by the House has been restored. In addition, the committee recommends that the following studies and research programs be initiated during fiscal year 1962 in the amounts indicated:

Research to improve the efficiency of blue crab plant operations.....	\$100, 000
Research on shrimp resources in the Gulf of Mexico.....	175, 000
Time-temperature tolerance study on frozen fish and shellfish.....	30, 000
Investigations into the effect control techniques have on shellfish.....	30, 000
Research on the manufacture and use of fish protein concentrate (fish flour).....	50, 000
Fishery research program for the rice areas.....	65, 000

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(Special foreign currency program)

Appropriation, 1961.....	None
Budget estimate, 1962.....	\$1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	300, 000
Committee recommendation.....	300, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$300,000 for purchase of foreign currencies to be used for research contracts in foreign areas. However, the committee recommends that the following language be placed in the bill:

On page 22, line 24, strike out the period and insert:

, and in addition, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$700,000.

The committee believes that this language will permit the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries to enter into research contracts which will require longer than 1 year to complete, and at the same time will provide the Congress with an opportunity to review the contracts each year.

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$2, 400, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	¹ 7, 561, 000
House allowance.....	7, 561, 000
Committee recommendation.....	7, 561, 000

¹ Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,431,000 from "Construction, general, Corps of Engineers," for Columbia River fishery facilities.

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$7,561,000, which will permit all the construction activities set forth in the budget estimate.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$750, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	1, 000, 000
House allowance.....	750, 000
Committee recommendation.....	750, 000

¹ Included in the 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

14 INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$750,000 for subsidy payments for fishing vessels constructed in U.S. shipyards. The data furnished to the committee do not indicate that the full amount of \$1 million is necessary now. In the event applications should be received which require more than \$750,000 during the coming fiscal year, the Bureau should submit a supplemental request.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961	\$385, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	482, 000
House allowance	482, 000
Committee recommendation	482, 000

The committee concurs with the allowance of the House of \$482,000, which is the same as the budget estimate for fiscal year 1962.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1961	\$2, 070, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	1, 981, 000
House allowance	1, 981, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 981, 000

The committee concurs in the allowance of the House of \$1,981,000 for the administration of the Pribilof Islands. This amount will be used for replacement and modernization of older installations, necessary maintenance and replacement of facilities and equipment, and the fur-seal tagging program.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

Appropriation, 1961	\$250, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	250, 000
House allowance	250, 000
Committee recommendation	250, 000

The committee recommends concurrence in the House provision authorizing the use of \$250,000 of funds available in the fisheries loan fund for necessary expenses of administering the program. This is the request of the Department.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$19, 308, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	23, 200, 000
House allowance	23, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	23, 972, 000

¹ Includes \$55,000 for fire suppression and storm damage in the 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommendation allows all but \$50,000 of the pay act costs included in the program set forth in the budget estimate.

The committee has increased the budget estimate by the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

Establishment of a cooperative wildlife research unit at Louisiana State University.....	\$17, 000
Research on reservoir fish productivity on the White River interstate reservoir complex in northern Arkansas-southern Missouri.....	170, 000
Research on reservoir fish productivity in an interstate reservoir on the main stem of the Missouri River.....	220, 000
Study of methods of eliminating undesirable fish from streams and lakes in the southeastern part of the United States.....	210, 000
Establishment of a cooperative sport fisheries research unit at Utah State University.....	30, 000
For additional law-enforcement positions, and necessary equipment....	175, 000

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$5, 135, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	4, 067, 000
House allowance.....	3, 770, 000
Committee recommendation.....	5, 350, 650

¹ Includes \$250,000 in the 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$350,000 in the 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, including \$200,000 for emergency repairs.

The committee is in agreement with the House allowance, including additions to the requested construction program and disallowance of funds for full construction cost of the new fish hatchery at Jordan River, Mich., and assurance of consideration in the public works appropriations bill of the \$200,000 item proposed for development of fish and wildlife facilities in connection with the Upper Colorado River Storage Project, except that the \$387,350 requested in the budget estimate for construction on the Arctic and Izembek National Wildlife Ranges in Alaska are deleted.

The committee has recommended increases in the following amounts for the purposes indicated:

Improvement of the road from the headquarters of Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma, to the west entrance gate.....	\$135, 000
Improvements at the Chattahoochee Forest National Fish Hatchery, Georgia.....	124, 500
Improvements at the Cohutta National Fish Hatchery, Georgia.....	124, 000
Improvements at the Millen National Fish Hatchery, Georgia.....	70, 000
Initiation of construction of the proposed national fish hatchery at Minden, Nev.....	150, 000
Construction of flood protection facilities at the Bowden, W. Va., National Fish Hatchery.....	70, 000
Completion of necessary facilities at the Yankton, S. Dak., National Fish Hatchery.....	143, 000
Site investigations and preliminary planning preparatory to establishment of a Northern Great Plains Research Station.....	50, 000
Completion of facilities at the Erwin, Tenn., National Fish Hatchery.....	100, 000
Completion of facilities at the Meridian, Miss., National Fish Hatchery.....	150, 000
Improvements at the Carbon Hill, Ala., National Fish Hatchery.....	162, 500
Expansion of facilities at the Leadville, Colo., National Fish Hatchery.....	158, 000
Modernization and improvement of the Ennis, Mont., National Fish Hatchery.....	151, 000
Initiate expansion and improvement of the Coleman, Calif., National Fish Hatchery.....	160, 000
Site location and preliminary engineering on a fish hatchery in the Middle Snake area, Idaho, for salmon and other fish to maintain commercial and sport fisheries.....	50, 000
The committee desires that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife report on its progress in connection with this item by April 1, 1962.	
Initiation of construction of the proposed Greers Ferry National Fish Hatchery, Arkansas.....	170, 000

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$1, 016, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	1, 071, 000
House allowance-----	1, 016, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 071, 000

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate of \$1,071,000, and is concerned that the new accounting system required by the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act be installed. The committee also approves the Bureau's request to transfer an additional \$89,000 of program funds to the "General administrative expenses" item.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961-----	¹ \$1, 755, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	1, 755, 000
House allowance-----	1, 755, 000
Committee recommendation-----	1, 755, 000

¹ Includes \$400,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee concurs in the House allowance of the budget estimate of \$1,755,000, as well as with the limitation of \$220,000 on the amount available for administration and coordination.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$2, 040, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	4, 800, 000
House allowance-----	4, 550, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 685, 000

The committee recommendation of \$4,685,000 is a reduction of \$115,000 from the budget estimate. This reduction is equal to the gain from a bid experience more favorable than was contemplated when the budget estimates were prepared.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$3, 475, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	3, 547, 000
House allowance-----	3, 492, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 492, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$3,492,000 for the Office of the Solicitor, and declines to approve the departmental request for restoration of \$55,000 to bring the amount up to the budget estimate. The committee feels that \$5,000 included in the reduction for pay act costs can be absorbed, and has noted that the proposed new Division of Appeals will not be created.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$2, 898, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	¹ 3, 226, 000
House allowance-----	3, 125, 000
Committee recommendation-----	3, 185, 000

¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$325,000 in H. Doc. 113.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,185,000 for fiscal year 1962. This is \$60,000 more than the House allowance, and the increase is to be used for additional positions on the Technical Review Staff.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE—FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

FOREST LAND MANAGEMENT

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$128,489,700
Budget estimate, 1962	² 118,517,000
House allowance	118,000,000
Committee recommendation	149,200,200

¹ Includes \$750,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$31,500,000 forest fire deficiency in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$13,000,000 in H. Doc. 112.

The committee recommendation is the same as the House allowance, \$118 million, plus the following:

1. \$200,000 as an additional sum for acquisition of lands (Weeks Act).
2. \$45,200 for repairs to Sheridan Dam, S. Dak.
3. \$955,000 as an additional sum for forest fire protection in southern California.
4. \$30 million additional for national forest protection and management.

FOREST RESEARCH

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$18,778,000
Budget estimate, 1962	² 23,278,000
House allowance	22,978,000
Committee recommendation	27,313,000

¹ Includes \$500,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. 112.

The committee recommendation disapproves the request of \$300,000 to prepare detailed design and cost estimates for constructing additional laboratory facilities at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. The recommendation, however, does approve the request of \$350,000 for a forest research laboratory at Fairbanks, Alaska.

In addition, the committee has approved the establishment or improvement of the following research facilities at a cost of \$3,185,000:

Location	Research facilities	Estimated cost
Sewanee, Tenn.	Forest Soil and Silviculture Laboratory	\$125,000
Crossett, Ark.	Loblolly Pine Silviculture Laboratory	50,000
Olustee, Fla.	Greenhouse, insectory, and other facilities	70,000
Alexandria, La.	Forestation and Protection Laboratory	200,000
Flagstaff, Ariz.	Ponderosa Pine Silviculture Laboratory	150,000
Athens, Ga.	Laboratory facilities for research on insects and disease, forest products utilization, and silvicultural studies.	665,000
Laramie, Wyo.	Range and Watershed Management Laboratory	150,000
St. Paul, Minn.	Regional headquarters office and laboratories for Lake States Forest Experiment Station.	1,250,000
Bend, Oreg.	Silviculture and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory	150,000
Bozeman, Mont.	Forest and Range Management Laboratory	175,000
Warren, Pa.	Forest Recreation and Wildlife Habitat Laboratory	200,000
Total		3,185,000

In addition, the sum of \$350,000 is recommended as an addition to the amount already included in the budget estimate for laboratory facilities at West Thornton, N.H.; and \$450,000 is proposed for establishment and construction of a market development center and related experimental-demonstration forest in the Bluefield-Princeton area of southern West Virginia.

STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$12, 408, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	¹ 16, 009, 000
House allowance-----	15, 500, 000
Committee recommendation-----	15, 800, 000

¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$2,000,000 in H. Doc. 112.

The committee recommendation is \$209,000 less than the budget estimate and \$300,000 more than the House allowance. It is the desire of the committee that the reduction below the budget estimate be distributed to the following activities:

\$189,000 to cooperation in forest management and processing;
and

\$20,000 to general forestry assistance.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS

(Liquidation of contract authorization)

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$30, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	¹ 38, 000, 000
House allowance-----	35, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	35, 000, 000

¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. 112.

The committee has concurred in the House allowance of \$35 million for forest roads and trails during fiscal 1962 and also in the provision for advance of contract authorization from fiscal year 1963.

ACCESS ROADS

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$1, 000, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	1, 000, 000
House allowance-----	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation-----	4, 000, 000

The committee has recommended an increase of \$3 million over the budget estimate in the firm conviction that use of these funds will open up vast areas of marketable timber to sustained-yield use. It is believed that the income from the additional timber will more than repay the amount of this increase.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$750, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	250, 000
House allowance-----	250, 000
Committee recommendation-----	250, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$250,000 for acquisition of lands in the Superior National Forest. This amount will complete appropriation of the \$2,500,000 authorized for this purpose.

SPECIAL ACTS—CACHE NATIONAL FOREST

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1961	\$10, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	10, 000
House allowance	10, 000
Committee recommendation	10, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of \$10,000 of receipts from the Cache National Forest. These funds are used to acquire private lands within the Cache National Forest which are critical from watershed and erosion standpoints and on which control measures are to be taken.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

(Indefinite appropriation of receipts)

Appropriation, 1961	\$700, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	700, 000
House allowance	700, 000
Committee recommendation	700, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$700,000 to be derived from moneys received as grazing fees from each national forest under the provisions of the Granger-Thye Act.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

Appropriation, 1961	None
Budget estimate, 1962	¹ \$1, 000, 000
House allowance	1, 000, 000
Committee recommendation	1, 000, 000

¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1 million in H. Doc. 112.

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$1 million for assistance to States for tree planting. These funds must be matched by contributions from the States; and will provide for actual planting of trees in the field as well as for direct seeding and measures to contribute to natural seeding.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961	\$70, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	70, 000
House allowance	70, 000
Committee recommendation	70, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$70,000 for this activity. This is the same amount as was available to the Board in 1961.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961	¹ \$69, 000
Budget estimate, 1962	70, 000
House allowance	70, 000
Committee recommendation	70, 000

¹ Includes \$26,700 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommendation is the same as the House allowance, \$70,000, an increase of only \$1,000 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1961.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$50, 271, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	52, 430, 000
House allowance.....	52, 430, 000
Committee recommendation.....	54, 590, 000

The committee recommends an increase in the budget estimates and in the House allowance of \$2,160,000. It is the committee's belief that \$2 million more than the amount budgeted for contract patient care can be used to meet the need for surgical services which are not considered emergent. Experience indicates that in the past non-emergent surgical cases have been deferred because of fund limitations. Eventually these cases become emergencies and, therefore, must be treated on that basis. Such a situation would be unnecessary if it were possible for proper surgical attention to be given when need first arises.

In addition, the committee has added \$160,000 to meet staffing requirements made necessary by the committee's recommendation below for construction of \$2 million additional in Indian sanitation facilities. It is the information of the committee that this additional construction requires consultation, design, and supervision, as well as development of operational and maintenance organizations within Indian groups for operation and care of the completed facilities, and instruction of the Indian people in maintenance, repair, and protection of sanitary facilities.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$9, 714, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	6, 616, 000
House allowance.....	6, 616, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 285, 000

The committee recommendation, which exceeds the budget estimate by \$2,669,000, will provide all of the services set forth in the budget estimates, and, in addition, will make possible construction of a health center and necessary personnel quarters at McLaughlin, S. Dak., at a cost of \$319,000. Also, \$350,000 is included for the purpose of planning a medical center and training facility in Phoenix, Ariz.

The committee has added \$2 million for the construction of Indian health facilities in various parts of the United States as indicated in the following table. The Indians themselves contribute to the cost of these facilities and to their operation.

INDIAN SANITATION FACILITIES

Reservation	Community	State	Project
Lac du Flambeau	Rural	Wisconsin	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal.
Red Lake	Red Lake District	Minnesota	Do.
Sisseton	Old Agency	South Dakota	Community water supply and individual waste disposal, and individual water supply.
Pine Ridge	8 communities	do	Communal watering points.
Crow Creek	Crow Creek District	do	Community water supply.
Mescalero	Mescalero	New Mexico	Community sewerage facilities.
Navajo	Rural	Arizona, New Mexico.	Home water storage facilities (phase 2).
Do	Navajo	New Mexico	Community water supply.
Alaska	Metlakatla	Alaska	Do.
Do	Native villages	do	Water exploration and development.
Flathead	Arlee	Montana	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal.
Blackfeet	Heart Butte	do	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal (phase 2) (final).
Choctaw	Rural	Mississippi	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal.
Do	Caddo County	Oklahoma	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal (phase 1).
Cherokee	Soco Valley	North Carolina	Community water supply and community sewerage facilities.
Las Vegas colony	Las Vegas	Nevada	Do.
Papago	5 villages	Arizona	Community water supply and individual waste disposal.
Tule River	Tule River	California	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal.
Hoopa	Hoopa	do	Do.
Nez Perce	Entire reservation	Idaho	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal (phase 1).
Colville	Inchelium community.	Washington	Community and individual water supplies, and individual waste disposal.
Santee and Ponca	Rural	Nebraska	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal.
Rosebud	do	South Dakota	Do.
Upper Sioux	Granite Falls	Minnesota	Do.
Fort Totten	Mission district	North Dakota	Do.
Jemez	Jemez Pueblo	New Mexico	Community water supply and community sewerage facilities.
Laguna	Paguete Village	do	Community water supply.
Navajo	10 rural locations	Arizona, New Mexico.	Low-pressure water distribution systems, water supply, and individual waste disposal.
Rocky Boys	Parker School, Duck Creek-Newtown, and Sangrey area.	Montana	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal, and community water supply.
Reno-Sparks	Reno-Sparks	Nevada	Community water supply and community sewerage facilities.
Yavapai Apache	Middle Verde	Arizona	Community water supply, community sewerage facilities, individual waste disposal.
Carson	Carson City	Nevada	Community water supply and individual waste disposal.
Lovelock	Lovelock	do	Community water supply and community sewerage facilities.
Salt River	Lehi	Arizona	Community water supply and individual waste disposal.
Umatilla	Entire reservation	Oregon	Individual water supply and individual waste disposal.
Muckleshoot	do	Washington	Do.

Included within the budget estimate is \$70,000 to plan the construction of a general hospital to replace the existing hospital at the Standing Rock service unit. Subsequent to the hearings before the House Committee on Appropriations, a referendum was held among the Indians at Standing Rock which indicates that the Indians themselves prefer the hospital at Fort Yates. Both the Under Secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Chief of the Division of Indian Health advised the Senate committee that the hospital should be located at Fort Yates rather than at McLaughlin, S. Dak. The committee agrees that the location should be Fort Yates.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$205, 800
Budget estimate, 1962-----	280, 000
House allowance-----	280, 000
Committee recommendation-----	280, 000

The committee concurs with the House allowance of the budget estimate for salaries and expenses of the Indian Claims Commission during fiscal year 1962.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$435, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	573, 000
House allowance-----	525, 000
Committee recommendation-----	525, 000

The committee agrees with the House that \$525,000 is an adequate amount for salaries and expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission during fiscal year 1962.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND
PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$250, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	1, 400, 000
House allowance-----	200, 000
Committee recommendation-----	2, 700, 000

The committee recommends the appropriation of \$2,700,000 for land acquisition programs of the National Capital Planning Commission. The recommended funds, all of which are to be matched by State, local, or private funds, are to be divided among the following programs:

1. Stream valley parks, Maryland, \$600,000.
2. Stream valley parks, Virginia, \$600,000.

With respect to the two preceding items, the Senate committee is impressed with the fact that the lands which can be purchased with this \$1,200,000 are in danger of being developed by private interests. If this development continues, it will be only a short time until the value of the land will have increased to the point where purchase of it for needed park purposes will be impossible.

3. Extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from the District line to Fort Washington, Prince Georges County, Md., \$1,500,000. The committee's comments relative to the two preceding items are, if anything, more applicable to this particular section of the Potomac River shoreline.

In view of the action of the Fairfax County Board of Commissioners indicating that the board is not interested in matching funds for the purchase of the Madeira School property in that county, and in view of the opposition to the purchase expressed before the committee, the committee has not approved the budget estimate for this purpose.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$250, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	975, 000
House allowance.....	650, 000
Committee recommendation.....	925, 000

¹ Appropriated in the 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$925,000 for the National Capital Transportation Agency, which is \$50,000 below the budget estimate. It is the view of the committee that the amount requested for contractual services can be reduced by \$50,000.

Data presented to the Senate committee indicates that the General Services Administration is unable to locate federally owned office space for this Agency and has advised that the only assistance to be offered is to lease appropriate commercial space with funds of the National Capital Transportation Agency. Therefore, the Senate committee believes that there should be no bar on expenditure of \$70,000 for rent during the coming fiscal year.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$950, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	550, 000
House allowance.....	550, 000
Committee recommendation.....	550, 000

The committee approves the budget estimate and House allowance of \$550,000 for the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission. This amount completes the full authorization of funds for this Commission.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$8, 114, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	9, 275, 000
House allowance.....	9, 125, 000
Committee recommendation.....	9, 125, 000

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$9,125,000 for "Salaries and expenses, Smithsonian Institution." This amount is \$150,000 less than the budget estimate for the reason that the Smithsonian Institution indicates that that sum would be unnecessary since the new Museum of History and Technology probably would not be completed until September of 1962, a delay resulting from weather factors.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$13, 500, 000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	¹ 4, 336, 000
House allowance.....	4, 336, 000
Committee recommendation.....	4, 336, 000

¹ Reflects budget amendment decrease of \$974,000 in H. Doc. 129.

The committee concurs in the House allowance of \$4,336,000 for completion of additions to the Natural History Building.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

Appropriation, 1961.....	None
Budget estimate, 1962.....	\$400,000
House allowance.....	400,000
Committee recommendation.....	400,000

The committee concurs in the allowance of the House of \$400,000 for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to house the National Collection of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$1,920,000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	1,932,000
House allowance.....	1,932,000
Committee recommendation.....	1,932,000

The Senate committee concurs in the allowance of the House of Representatives of \$1,932,000 for the National Gallery of Art.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$6,000,000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	6,000,000
House allowance.....	6,000,000
Committee recommendation.....	6,000,000

The committee recommends the amount of the budget estimate, \$6 million, which is provided for by the Alaska Omnibus Act to facilitate an orderly transition from territorial status to statehood and to assist the State in financing those functions previously performed by the Federal Government.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961.....	¹ \$103,750
Budget estimate, 1962.....	100,000
House allowance.....	75,000
Committee recommendation.....	100,000

¹ Includes \$3,750 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

The committee recommends the full amount of the budget estimate for the Civil War Centennial Commission, \$25,000 more than the House allowance. It is the committee's belief that the work of the Commission is sufficient to require the full amount of the request.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

Appropriation, 1961.....	\$691,000
Budget estimate, 1962.....	669,000
House allowance.....	(¹)
Committee recommendation.....	(¹)

¹ To be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections appropriated to the Virgin Island government.

The committee agrees with the House that the sum of the internal revenue collections in the Virgin Islands which are matched by the U.S. Government is adequate to meet the operating losses of the Virgin Islands Corporation. It is the committee's hope that officials of the Virgin Islands government and the Virgin Islands Corporation will be able to work out a satisfactory agreement whereby the government can underwrite the losses of the Corporation.

REVOLVING FUND

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$2, 538, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	881, 000
House allowance-----	881, 000
Committee recommendation-----	881, 000

The committee recommends the full budget estimate of \$881,000, the same as allowed by the House.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Appropriation, 1961-----	\$172, 000
Budget estimate, 1962-----	180, 000
House allowance-----	180, 000
Committee recommendation-----	180, 000

The committee concurs with the House in authorizing the use of \$180,000 of corporate funds for administrative expenses during fiscal year 1962, as recommended by the Virgin Islands Corporation.

**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961 AND THE ESTIMATES FOR
FISCAL YEAR 1962
PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS**

	Appropriation estimate 1961	Appropriation estimate 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Oregon and California grant lands.....	\$8,000,000	\$9,200,000	+\$1,200,000
Range improvements.....	863,070	917,000	+53,930
Payments to States (proceeds of sales).....	304,000	422,000	+118,000
Payments of royalties to Oklahoma.....	11,000	11,000	-----
Leasing of grazing lands.....	1,000	1,000	-----
Payments to States (grazing fees).....	1,000	1,000	-----
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, payment to Coos Bay and Douglas Counties, Oreg., in lieu of taxes.....	100,000	1,000,000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands, payment to counties.....	16,259,000	18,400,000	+2,141,000
Payments to States from grazing receipts, public lands.....	517,000	561,000	+44,000
Mineral Leasing Act, payment to States.....	34,175,000	38,297,000	+4,122,000
Expenses, sale of timber, etc., on reclamation land.....	2,000	2,000	-----
Payments due counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Land Management.....	286,000	288,000	+8,000
Expenses, Public Land Administration Act.....	800,000	800,000	-----
Claim and treaty obligations, Indian Affairs.....	140,500	140,500	-----
Operation and maintenance, revenue, Indian irrigation systems.....	2,800,000	2,679,300	-120,700
Power revenues, Indian irrigation projects.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	-----
Acquisition of lands and loans to Indians in Oklahoma, act of June 26, 1936.....	10,000	10,000	-----
Indian arts and crafts fund.....	200	200	-----
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, southern and northern reserves.....	180,000	180,000	-----
Payments from proceeds of sale of water, Geological Survey.....	600	1,000	+400
Education expenses, children of employees, Yellowstone National Park.....	114,294	139,100	+24,806
Operation, management, and maintenance and demolition of federally acquired properties, Independence National Historical Park, National Park Service.....	20,940	17,400	-3,540

Payment to the State of Wyoming, in lieu of taxes on lands in Grand Teton National Park, National Park Service.....	29,500	29,500	-----
Purchase of Great Onyx and Crystal Cave properties, Mammoth National Park.....	24,000	-----	-24,000
Migratory bird conservation fund.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	-----
Federal aid in wildlife restoration.....	15,589,708	15,273,000	-316,708
Federal aid in fish restoration and management.....	5,835,695	5,600,000	-235,695
Management of national wildlife refuges.....	1,459,782	1,431,750	-28,032
Expenses incident to sale of refuge products.....	\$96,808	\$115,000	+\$18,192
Payment to counties under Migratory Bird Conservation Act.....	486,594	477,250	-9,344
Payment to Alaska, Alaska game law.....	2,000	-----	-2,000
Payments due counties, submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	5,500	4,000	-1,500
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	2,070,000	1,981,000	-89,000
Payment to Alaska from Pribilof Islands receipts.....	1,050,002	539,000	-511,002
Internal revenue collections for Virgin Islands, Office of Territories.....	6,500,000	5,000,000	-1,500,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	104,329,193	109,218,000	+4,888,807
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service:			
Expenses, brush disposal.....	7,500,000	7,500,000	-----
Roads and trails for States (10-percent fund).....	14,170,000	11,370,000	-2,800,000
Forest fire prevention (Smokey Bear).....	20,000	20,000	-----
Restoration of forest lands and improvements.....	100,000	100,000	-----
Payment to Minnesota.....	123,300	123,300	-----
Payments due counties, submarginal land program.....	425,000	425,000	-----
Payments to school funds, Arizona and New Mexico.....	139,700	139,700	-----
Payments to States and Territories.....	35,400,000	28,400,000	-7,000,000
Total, Department of Agriculture—Forest Service.....	57,873,000	48,073,000	-9,800,000
Total, permanent and indefinite appropriations.....	162,207,193	157,206,000	-4,911,193

¹ Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1961 budget document for 1962. Subject to further revision.

TRUST FUNDS

(Not a charge against general budget revenues)

	Appropriation estimate 1961	Appropriation estimate 1962	Increase (+) or decrease (-)
Department of the Interior: ¹			
Deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	\$50,000	\$50,000	-----
Administration and protection of grazing districts.....	125,000	125,000	-----
Trust funds, Alaska townsites, Bureau of Land Management.....	25,000	25,000	-----
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor.....	2,076,000	2,033,000	-\$43,000
Miscellaneous trust funds of Indian tribes.....	152,463,419	84,132,080	-68,331,339
Donations, including land, National Parks.....	200,000	700,000	+500,000
Gifts of bequests of personal property, National Parks.....	5,000	5,000	-----
Birthplace of Abraham Lincoln, preservation of, National Parks.....	2,003	2,540	+537
Contributions, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial.....	984,333	2,835,667	+1,851,334
Advances, authorized services, Geological Survey.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Mines.....	1,200,000	525,000	-675,000
Contributed funds, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	847,000	847,000	-----
Inspection and grading of fishery products, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	337,000	337,000	-----
Contributed funds, Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife.....	101,000	88,000	-13,000
Total, Department of the Interior.....	160,415,755	93,705,287	-66,710,468
Department of Agriculture—Forest Service: Cooperative Work.....	22,500,000	23,000,000	+500,000

Other agencies:				
National Capital Planning Commission: Contributed funds.....	433,000	200,000	-233,000	
Smithsonian Institution: Canal Zone biological area fund.....	19,000	19,000		
Contributions, Indian health facilities.....	405,000	405,000		
Total, other agencies.....	857,000	624,000	-233,000	
Grand total.....	183,772,755	117,329,287	-66,443,468	

1 Exclusive of Bonneville Power Administration, Bureau of Reclamation, Southeastern Power Administration, and Southwestern Power Administration.

NOTE.—Amounts as estimated and shown in the January 1961, budget document for 1962. Subject to further revision.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1961, AND THE ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1962

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommendations in House bill for 1962	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (-), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriation, 1961	Budget estimate, 1962	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR							
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT							
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT							
Management of lands and resources.....	1 \$32,071,000	2 \$33,000,000	\$32,400,000	\$34,644,000	+\$2,573,000	+\$1,644,000	+\$2,244,000
Construction.....	350,000	3 1,050,000	850,000	850,000	+500,000	-200,000	-----
Oregon and California grant lands (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(8,000,000)	(9,200,000)	(9,200,000)	(9,200,000)	(+1,200,000)	-----	-----
Range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(863,000)	(917,000)	(917,000)	(917,000)	(+54,000)	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	32,421,000	34,050,000	33,250,000	35,494,000	3,073,000	+1,444,000	+2,244,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS							
Education and welfare services.....	4 66,441,000	71,521,000	71,000,000	71,500,000	+5,059,000	-21,000	+500,000
Resources management.....	5 24,861,000	9 29,227,000	29,000,000	29,275,000	+4,414,000	+48,000	+275,000
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>).....	(180,000)	-----	-----	-----	(-180,000)	-----	-----
Construction.....	7 16,265,000	8 39,561,000	35,000,000	41,708,000	+25,443,000	+2,147,000	+6,708,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	14,500,000	17,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	+2,500,000	-----	+1,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,967,000	3,972,000	3,967,000	3,967,000	-----	-5,000	-----
Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies.....	152,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	-121,000	-----	-----
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	126,186,000	161,312,000	154,998,000	163,481,000	+37,295,000	+2,169,000	+8,483,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	9 (3,500,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(-500,000)	-----	-----

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE							
Management and protection.....	1 20,509,000	11 22,790,000	21,690,000	22,786,500	+2,277,500	-3,500	+1,096,500
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	12 15,800,000	18,238,000	17,500,000	18,238,000	+2,438,000	-----	+738,000
Construction.....	13 21,528,000	14 38,997,000	34,000,000	39,807,500	+18,279,500	+810,500	+5,807,500
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-----	-----	-----
General administrative expenses.....	1,581,000	1,583,000	1,581,000	1,581,000	-----	-2,000	-----
Total, National Park Service.....	89,418,000	111,608,000	104,771,000	112,413,000	+22,995,000	+805,000	+7,642,000
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES							
Administration of territories.....	15 3,321,000	16 5,834,000	5,834,000	5,834,000	+2,513,000	-----	-----
Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands.....	17 5,925,000	6,104,000	6,104,000	6,104,000	+179,000	-----	-----
Alaska public works.....	(13)	(15)	(16)	(16)	-----	-----	-----
Total, Office of Territories.....	9,246,000	11,938,000	11,938,000	11,938,000	+2,692,000	-----	-----
Total, Public Land Management.....	257,271,000	318,908,000	304,957,000	323,326,000	+66,055,000	+4,418,000	+18,369,000
MINERAL RESOURCES							
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY							
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	19 45,956,000	50,165,000	49,500,000	50,200,000	+4,244,000	+35,000	+700,000
BUREAU OF MINES							
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	23,019,000	20 24,963,000	24,800,000	25,100,000	+2,081,000	+137,000	+300,000
Health and safety.....	7,107,000	7,220,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	+93,000	-20,000	-----
Construction.....	2,185,000	920,000	750,000	920,000	-1,265,000	-----	+170,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,290,000	1,292,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	-----	-2,000	-----
Development and operation of helium properties (borrowing authorization).....	-----	[15,000,000]	[10,000,000]	[10,000,000]	[+10,000,000]	[-5,000,000]	-----
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	33,601,000	34,395,000	34,040,000	34,510,000	+909,000	+115,000	+470,000

See footnotes at end of table, p. 37.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1962—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommendations in House bill for 1962	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriation, 1961	Budget estimate, 1962	House bill
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued							
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH							
Salaries and expenses.....	20a \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000			
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION							
Salaries and expenses.....	550,000	1,100,000	750,000	750,000	+\$200,000	—\$350,000	
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS							
Salaries and expenses.....	512,000	531,000	531,000	531,000	+19,000		
Total, Mineral Resources.....	81,619,000	87,191,000	85,821,000	86,991,000	+5,372,000	—200,000	+\$1,170,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE							
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE							
Salaries and expenses.....	364,000	364,000	364,000	364,000			
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES							
Management and investigations of resources.....	21 7,926,000	22 11,796,000	11,700,000	12,225,000	+4,299,000	+429,000	+525,000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....		1,000,000	300,000	300,000	+300,000	—700,000	
Construction.....	2,400,000	23 7,561,000	7,561,000	7,561,000	+5,161,000		
Construction of fishing vessels.....	24 750,000	1,000,000	750,000	750,000		—250,000	
General administrative expenses.....	385,000	482,000	482,000	482,000	+97,000		
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	25 29,000				—29,000		
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(2,070,000)	(1,981,000)	(1,981,000)	(1,981,000)	(—89,000)		
Limitation on administrative expenses, Fisheries loan fund.....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)			

Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	11,490,000	21,839,000	20,793,000	21,318,000	+9,823,000	-521,000	+525,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE							
Management and investigations of resources.....	29 19,308,000	23,200,000	23,000,000	23,972,000	+4,664,000	+772,000	+972,000
Construction.....	27 5,135,000	4,067,000	3,770,000	5,350,650	+215,650	+1,233,650	+1,580,650
General administrative expenses.....	1,016,000	1,071,000	1,016,000	1,071,000	+55,000	-----	+55,000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	25,459,000	28,338,000	27,786,000	30,393,650	+4,934,650	+2,055,650	+2,607,650
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	37,313,000	50,541,000	48,943,000	52,075,650	+14,762,650	+1,534,650	+3,132,650
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER							
Salaries and expenses.....	23 1,755,000	1,755,000	1,755,000	1,755,000	-----	-----	-----
Construction, operation, and maintenance.....	2,040,000	4,800,000	4,550,000	4,685,000	+2,645,000	-115,000	+135,000
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	3,795,000	6,555,000	6,305,000	6,440,000	+2,645,000	-115,000	+135,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR							
Salaries and expenses.....	3,475,000	3,547,000	3,492,000	3,492,000	+17,000	-55,000	-----
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY							
Salaries and expenses.....	2,898,000	29 3,226,000	3,125,000	3,185,000	+287,000	-41,000	+60,000
Total, definite appropriations.....	386,371,000	469,968,000	452,643,000	475,509,650	+89,138,650	+5,541,650	+22,866,650
Total, indefinite appropriations of receipts.....	11,113,000	12,098,000	12,098,000	12,098,000	+985,000	-----	-----
Total, borrowing authorizations.....	-----	15,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+10,000,000	-5,000,000	-----
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	397,484,000	497,066,000	474,741,000	497,607,650	+100,123,650	+541,650	+22,866,650
TITLE II--RELATED AGENCIES							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
FOREST SERVICE							
Forest protection and utilization:							
Forest land management.....	30 128,489,700	31 118,517,000	118,000,000	149,200,200	+20,710,500	+30,683,200	+31,200,200
Forest research.....	32 18,778,000	33 23,278,000	22,978,000	27,313,000	+8,535,000	+4,035,000	+4,335,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	12,408,800	34 16,009,000	15,500,000	15,800,000	+3,391,200	-209,000	+300,000
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	159,676,500	157,804,000	156,478,000	192,313,200	+32,636,700	+34,509,200	+35,835,200

See footnotes at end of table, p. 37.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1962—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommended in House bill for 1962	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriation, 1961	Budget estimate, 1962	House bill
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued							
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE—Continued							
FOREST SERVICE—continued							
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization)	\$30,000,000	\$38,000,000	\$35,000,000	\$35,000,000	+\$5,000,000	—\$2,000,000	
Access roads	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	+\$3,000,000	+\$3,000,000	+\$3,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:							
Superior National Forest	750,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	—500,000		
Special acts (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)			
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians	36 68,717,000				—68,717,000		
Cooperative range improvements (<i>indefinite appropriation of receipts</i>)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)			
Assistance to States for tree planting		37 1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	+1,000,000		
Total, definite appropriations	260,143,500	198,054,000	193,728,000	232,563,200	—27,580,300	+\$4,509,200	+\$38,835,200
Total, indefinite appropriations	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000			
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	260,853,500	198,764,000	194,438,000	233,273,200	—27,580,300	+\$4,509,200	+\$38,835,200
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW							
Salaries and expenses	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000			
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS							
Salaries and expenses	38 69,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	+1,000		
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE							
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE							
Indian health activities	50,271,000	52,430,000	52,430,000	54,590,000	+\$4,319,000	+\$2,160,000	+\$2,160,000

Construction of Indian health facilities.....	9, 714, 000	6, 616, 000	6, 616, 000	9, 285, 000	- 429, 000	+2, 669, 000
Total, Public Health Service.....	30 59, 985, 000	59, 046, 000	59, 046, 000	63, 875, 000	+3, 890, 000	+4, 829, 000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	205, 800	280, 000	280, 000	280, 000	+74, 200	
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	435, 000	573, 000	525, 000	525, 000	+90, 000	-48, 000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway and playground system...	250, 000	1, 400, 000	200, 000	2, 700, 000	+2, 450, 000	+1, 300, 000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	685, 000	1, 973, 000	725, 000	3, 225, 000	+2, 540, 000	+1, 252, 000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY						
Salaries and expenses.....	40 280, 000	975, 000	650, 000	925, 000	+675, 000	-50, 000
OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	950, 000	550, 000	550, 000	550, 000	-400, 000	
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION						
Salaries and expenses.....	8, 114, 000	9, 275, 000	9, 125, 000	9, 125, 000	+1, 011, 000	-150, 000
Additions to the Natural History Building.....	13, 500, 000	41 4, 336, 000	4, 336, 000	4, 336, 000	-9, 164, 000	
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....		400, 000	400, 000	400, 000	+400, 000	
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	1, 920, 000	1, 932, 000	1, 932, 000	1, 932, 000	+12, 000	
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	23, 534, 000	15, 943, 000	15, 793, 000	15, 793, 000	-7, 741, 000	-150, 000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA						
Grants.....	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000	6, 000, 000		
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION						
Expenses.....	42 103, 750	100, 000	75, 000	100, 000	-3, 750	+25, 000
ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION						
Salaries and expenses.....	43 7, 650				-7, 650	
JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION						
Expenses.....	44 10, 000				-10, 000	
Total, definite appropriations.....	352, 013, 700	283, 061, 000	276, 987, 000	323, 451, 200	-28, 562, 500	+46, 464, 200
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	710, 000	710, 000	710, 000	710, 000		
Total, title II, related agencies.....	352, 723, 700	283, 771, 000	277, 697, 000	324, 161, 200	-28, 562, 500	+46, 464, 200

See footnotes at end of table, p. 37.

Comparative statement of the appropriations for fiscal year 1961, and the estimates and amounts recommended in the bill for fiscal year 1962—Continued

Item	Appropriations, 1961 to date (including pay act supplemental)	Budget estimates, 1962 (revised)	Recommended in House bill for 1962	Amount recommended by Senate committee	Increase (+) or decrease (—), Senate bill compared with—		
					Appropriation, 1961	Budget estimate, 1962	House bill
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION							
Contributions.....	\$691,000	\$669,000	(49)	(47)	—\$691,000	—\$669,000	-----
Revolving fund.....	2,538,000	881,000	\$881,000	\$881,000	—1,657,000	-----	-----
Loans to operating fund (borrowing authority).....	(1,100,000)	-----	-----	-----	(—1,100,000)	-----	-----
Limitation of administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	(172,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	(180,000)	-----	-----	-----
Total, definite appropriations.....	3,229,000	1,550,000	881,000	881,000	—2,348,000	—669,000	-----
Total, borrowing authorization.....	1,100,000	-----	-----	-----	—1,100,000	-----	-----
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	4,329,000	1,550,000	881,000	881,000	—3,448,000	—669,000	-----
Grand total:							
Definite appropriations.....	741,613,700	754,579,000	730,511,000	799,841,850	+58,228,150	+45,262,850	+\$69,330,850
Indefinite appropriation of receipts.....	11,823,000	12,808,000	12,808,000	12,808,000	+985,000	-----	-----
Borrowing authorizations.....	1,100,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	+8,900,000	—5,000,000	-----
Total.....	754,536,700	782,387,000	753,319,000	822,649,850	+68,113,150	+40,262,850	+\$69,330,850

- ¹ Includes \$1,425,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$3,700,000 forest fire deficiency in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ² Includes budget amendment increase of \$2,558,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
- ³ Includes budget amendment increase of \$300,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
- ⁴ Includes \$1,000,000 in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, for welfare services.
- ⁵ Includes \$940,000 forest fire deficiency and \$131,000 for Gila River Indians in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act.
- ⁶ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,136,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
- ⁷ Includes \$2,050,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ⁸ Includes budget amendment increase of \$20,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
- ⁹ Includes \$500,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ¹⁰ Includes \$1,125,000 forest fire deficiency in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ¹¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
- ¹² Includes \$123,000 for emergency repairs in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ¹³ Includes \$2,953,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961; \$275,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961; and \$300,000 for emergency repairs in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ¹⁴ Includes budget amendment increase of \$10,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
- ¹⁵ Includes \$465,000 for American Samoa in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ¹⁶ Reflects budget amendment decrease of \$565,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
- ¹⁷ Includes \$400,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$224,000 for aircraft overhaul in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ¹⁸ 1961 act continues available \$300,000 of prior appropriations for administrative expenses; budget estimate and committee bill provide \$108,000 for fiscal year 1962.
- ¹⁹ Includes \$300,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ²⁰ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.
- ^{20a} Included in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ²¹ Includes \$100,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$1,000,000 for Salmon Research in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ²² Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,915,000 from "Operation and maintenance, general," Corps of Engineers, for the Columbia River fishery facilities, and includes budget amendment increase of \$2,500,000 in H. Doc. 113.
- ²³ Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,431,000 from "Construction, general," Corps of Engineers for Columbia River fishery facilities.
- ²⁴ Included in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ²⁵ Included in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ²⁶ Includes \$55,000 for fire suppression and storm damage in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ²⁷ Includes \$250,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$350,000 in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, including \$200,000 for emergency repairs.
- ²⁸ Includes \$400,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ²⁹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$325,000 in H. Doc. 113.
- ³⁰ Includes \$750,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$31,500,000 forest fire deficiency in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ³¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$13,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.
- ³² Includes \$300,000 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ³³ Includes budget amendment increase of \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.
- ³⁴ Includes budget amendment increase of \$2,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.
- ³⁵ Includes budget amendment increase of \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.
- ³⁶ Included in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ³⁷ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.
- ³⁸ Includes \$26,700 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ³⁹ Appropriated in the Department of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ⁴⁰ Appropriated in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ⁴¹ Reflects budget amendment decrease of \$974,000 in H. Doc. 129.
- ⁴² Includes \$3,750 in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ⁴³ Appropriated in 3d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ⁴⁴ Appropriated in 2d Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.
- ⁴⁵ To be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections appropriated to the Virgin Islands government.

Calendar No. 265

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

[Report No. 294]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 19, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 2, 1961

Reported by Mr. HAYDEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1962, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
7 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized
8 by law, in the management of lands and their resources
9 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 ~~\$32,400,000~~ \$34,644,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-of-
13 way and of existing connecting roads (other than on the
14 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands), and
15 acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant
16 facilities, \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

17 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

18 For construction, operation, and maintenance of access
19 roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested
20 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal
21 lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of
22 Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of
23 rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adja-
24 cent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum
25 of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year

1 from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
2 lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
3 the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this
4 appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service
5 shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of
6 Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
7 herein for road construction on lands other than those
8 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the
9 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made
11 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
12 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
13 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the sec-
14 ond paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of
15 August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): *Provided further*, That
16 any unexpended balances heretofore appropriated under
17 this head shall be available for the purposes of this appro-
18 priation.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
21 shall be available for purchase of seventeen passenger
22 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two
23 aircraft (one of which shall be for replacement only);
24 purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary struc-
25 tures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings

1 and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has
2 title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the
3 Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection
4 with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
5 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than
6 expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and
7 California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25
8 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the
9 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the
10 special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-
11 grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939
12 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos
13 Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That ap-
14 propriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursa-
15 ble basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under
16 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2)
17 protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for
18 the State of Alaska.

19 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

20 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
21 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
22 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
23 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
24 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
25 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys

1 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
2 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
3 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
4 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
5 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment
12 (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition,
13 assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding
14 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
15 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
16 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
17 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
18 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
19 ~~\$71,000,000~~ \$71,500,000.

20 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

21 For expenses necessary for management, development,
22 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
23 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
24 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
25 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian

1 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 2 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 3 arts and crafts as authorized by law; ~~\$29,000,000~~ \$29,275,-
 4 000.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
 7 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
 8 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
 9 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineer-
 10 ing services by contract; ~~\$35,000,000~~ \$41,708,000, to re-
 11 main available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the
 12 sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
 13 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
 14 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside
 15 of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
 16 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 17 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 18 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 19 the boundaries of existing reservations.

20 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT 21 AUTHORIZATION)

22 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 23 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,
 24 and the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), ~~\$16,000,-~~
 25 ~~000~~ \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

1 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

2 For expenses necessary for the general administration
3 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
4 field offices, \$3,967,000.

5 LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

6 For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klam-
7 ath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating super-
8 vision over the property of the Klamath and Menominee
9 Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof,
10 \$31,000.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

12 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
13 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
14 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
15 thirty passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five
16 for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the
17 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year)
18 for replacement only, which may be used for the transporta-
19 tion of Indians; advance payments for service (including
20 services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year)
21 under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936
22 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986),
23 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain
24 Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees;

1 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
2 provisions.

3

TRIBAL FUNDS

4 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
5 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
6 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
7 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
8 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
9 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
10 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission) ;
11 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
12 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
13 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
14 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
15 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
16 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, coun-
17 cils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations,
18 including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles
19 and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established ad-
20 ministratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
21 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
22 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.
23 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recrea-

1 tional director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator
2 for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed
3 with the approval of their respective tribal councils and with-
4 out regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addi-
5 tion to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be
6 advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for
7 such purposes as may be designated by the governing body
8 of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secre-
9 tary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
10 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
11 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
12 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries
13 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
14 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
15 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

16 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

17 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

18 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
19 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
20 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
21 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
22 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of

1 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values
2 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
3 River Basin) ; ~~\$21,690,000~~ *\$22,786,500*.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

6 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
7 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
8 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
9 basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
10 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
11 law by the National Park Service, ~~\$17,500,000~~ *\$18,238,000*.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water rights; and not to exceed ~~\$5,250,000~~ \$6,200,000 for the acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal property; ~~\$34,000,000~~ \$39,807,500, to remain available until expended.

1 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
4 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be ex-
7 pended for construction on the following: Fort Washington
8 and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and
9 trails; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension
10 of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity
11 of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
14 National Park Service, including such expenses in the
15 regional offices, \$1,581,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
18 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
19 six passenger motor vehicles (of which ninety are for re-
20 placement only), including not to exceed forty-three for
21 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
22 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and the

1 objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8,
2 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C.
3 18f).

4 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

5 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

6 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
7 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
9 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
10 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
11 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of
12 the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secre-
13 tary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their
14 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72
15 Stat. 1095) ; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; com-
16 pensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in
17 Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as author-
18 ized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and
19 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in
20 American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a
21 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current
22 local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and
23 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
24 utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Gov-
25 ernors of Guam and American Samoa; \$5,834,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein
2 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
3 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
4 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
5 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
6 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
7 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
8 the Secretary to be necessary.

9 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

10 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
11 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
12 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
13 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397),
14 and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including
15 the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Terri-
16 tory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the
17 Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants
18 to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to
19 local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
20 \$6,104,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans
21 to locally owned private trading enterprises shall con-
22 tinue to be available during the fiscal year 1962: *Pro-*
23 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
24 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or in-
25 strumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Terri-

1 tory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in
2 accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting
3 Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting
4 and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided*
5 *further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the
6 Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
7 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
8 appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust
9 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the
10 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft
11 and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial
12 transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be neces-
13 sary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the
14 Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided*
15 *further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the
16 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to re-
17 ceive, during the current fiscal year, from the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as
19 domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of
20 the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus
21 food commodities as may be available pursuant to section

1 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C.
2 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
3 amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

4 ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

5 Not to exceed \$108,000 of appropriations heretofore
6 granted under this head shall be available during the cur-
7 rent fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for
8 liquidation of the public works program carried out under
9 the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C.
10 486-486j).

11 ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

12 The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue
13 available until expended for the work authorized by law, in-
14 cluding operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coast-
15 wise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with
16 other branches of the Government service, for the purpose
17 of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight,
18 passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit
19 and development of industries or travel in the area served;
20 and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by
21 section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793),

1 to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no
2 employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in
3 excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of
4 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general
5 manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at
6 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
7 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
8 said Act for grade GS-16.

9 MINERAL RESOURCES

10 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

11 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

12 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
13 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
14 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
15 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
16 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837) ; classify lands as
17 to mineral character and water and power resources; give
18 engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power
19 Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations
20 applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, li-
21 censes, and operating contracts; control the interstate ship-
22 ment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ;

1 and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing
 2 activities; ~~\$49,500,000~~ \$50,200,000, of which \$8,430,000
 3 shall be available only for cooperation with States or munici-
 4 palities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no
 5 part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than
 6 one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water re-
 7 sources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
 8 State or municipality.

9 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

10 The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall
 11 be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-four pas-
 12 senger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement
 13 of the General Services Administration for security guard
 14 service for protection of confidential files; contracting for
 15 the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making
 16 of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is adminis-
 17 tratively determined that such procedures are in the public
 18 interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings
 19 and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging sta-
 20 tions and observation wells; and payment of compensation
 21 and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey

1 appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United
2 States in the negotiation and administration of interstate com-
3 pacts.

4 BUREAU OF MINES

5 CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL 6 RESOURCES

7 For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation,
8 exploration, development, production, and utilization of min-
9 eral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its
10 Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and
11 substitutes; ~~\$24,800,000~~ \$25,100,000.

12 HEALTH AND SAFETY

13 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
14 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
15 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$7,200,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION

17 For the construction and improvement of facilities under
18 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, ~~\$750,000~~ \$920,000,
19 to remain available until expended.

20 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

21 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
22 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
23 offices, \$1,290,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U.S.C. 164 (c)) : *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or

1 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
 2 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
 3 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
 4 receipts.

5 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

6 The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and
 7 agreements pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Helium Act
 8 Amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for
 9 helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed
 10 ~~\$35,000,000~~ \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is
 11 also authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to
 12 the helium production fund pursuant to section 12 (a) of such
 13 Act to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual
 14 obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to re-
 15 main available without fiscal year limitation, \$10,000,000.

16 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

17 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

18 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
 19 production and conservation of coal in the United States
 20 through research and development, as authorized by Public
 21 Law 86-599, \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
 22 pended, of which not to exceed \$225,000 shall be available
 23 for administration and supervision.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$750,000, including not to exceed \$213,600 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$531,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$364,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~\$11,700,000~~ \$12,225,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances available for the Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, under the head "Operation and maintenance, general", shall be merged with this appropriation.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, \$300,000, which shall be available to purchase only those currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States, *and in addition, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into con-*

1 tracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount
2 not to exceed \$700,000.

3 CONSTRUCTION

4 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
5 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
6 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
7 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
8 \$7,561,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*,
9 That the unexpended balances available for the ~~Lower~~
10 Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations
11 heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the
12 Army, under the head "Construction, general", shall be
13 merged with this appropriation.

14 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

15 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions
16 of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist
17 in the construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for general administration of
20 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
21 in the regional offices, \$482,000.

22 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

23 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
24 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are

1 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$1,981,000, to be de-
 2 rived from Pribilof Islands fund.

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES
 4 LOAN FUND

5 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000
 6 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative
 7 expenses.

8 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
 9 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

10 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
 11 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
 12 tion, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources,
 13 except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance
 14 of other authorized functions related to such resources; op-
 15 eration of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
 16 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
 17 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
 18 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions
 19 related to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-
 20 695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the pro-
 21 tection of the Florida Key deer; ~~\$23,000,000~~ \$23,972,000.

22 CONSTRUCTION

23 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 24 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
 25 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife

1 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
2 ~~\$3,770,000~~ \$5,350,650, to remain available until expended.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
5 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
6 penses in the regional offices, ~~\$1,016,000~~ \$1,071,000.

7 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

8 Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wild-
9 life Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed
10 one hundred and seventy-four passenger motor vehicles of
11 which one hundred and fifty-three shall be for replacement
12 only (including ninety-one for police-type use which may
13 exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation
14 for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed
15 nine aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000
16 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for in-
17 formation or evidence concerning violations of laws ad-
18 ministered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication
19 and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C.
20 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews
21 of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair
22 of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation
23 areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service;
24 options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each
25 option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on

1 conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary
 2 purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
 3 buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
 4 Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has
 5 title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection
 6 with management and investigation of fish and wildlife re-
 7 sources.

8 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

9 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
 11 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
 12 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for bene-
 13 ficial consumptive uses, \$1,755,000, of which not to exceed
 14 \$220,000 shall be available for administration and co-
 15 ordination.

16 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

17 For an additional amount for construction, operation,
 18 and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production
 19 of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and
 20 other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act
 21 of September 2, 1958 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), ~~\$4,550,~~
 22 ~~000~~ \$4,685,000 to remain available until September 3, 1965.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$3,492,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, ~~\$3,125,000~~ \$3,185,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority

1 until funds specifically made available to the Department of
2 the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

3 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
4 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
5 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
6 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
7 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
8 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
9 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
10 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of
11 obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

12 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
13 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
14 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
15 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
16 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
17 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
18 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for
19 costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
20 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
21 time such reimbursements are received.

22 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
23 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
24 tion Act, 1962 shall be available for services as
25 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates
2 not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total
3 amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation
4 of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
5 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
6 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by
7 the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
8 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
9 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
10 to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

11 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
12 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
13 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
14 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

15 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 FOREST SERVICE

18 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

19 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
20 tion, as follows:

21 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
22 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
23 administration, improvement, development, and management
24 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
25 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for

1 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year
 2 for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other
 3 forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands;
 4 ~~\$118,000,000~~ \$149,200,200, of which \$5,000,000 for fight-
 5 ing and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and
 6 disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to sec-
 7 tion 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent
 8 necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That
 9 not more than ~~\$100,000~~ \$300,000 may be used for acquisi-
 10 tion of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended
 11 (16 U.S.C. 513-519) : *Provided further*, That funds appro-
 12 priated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to
 13 section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h) ,
 14 may be advanced to this appropriation.

15 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 16 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 17 where, as authorized by law; ~~\$22,978,000~~ \$27,313,000.

18 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 19 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 20 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
 21 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-
 22 berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 23 others in the application of forest management principles
 24 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 25 ~~\$15,500,000~~ \$15,800,000.

1 FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT
2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
4 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
5 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
6 ment roads and trails, \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
7 able until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred
8 pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States
9 Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under
10 the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
11 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
12 *vided further*, That not less than the amount made available
13 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
14 expended under the provisions of such Act.

15 ACCESS ROADS

16 For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
17 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
18 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471,
19 472, 475, 476, 551), ~~\$1,000,000~~ \$4,000,000, to remain
20 available until expended.

21 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

22 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

23 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
24 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
25 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as

1 amended, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, \$250,-
2 000, to remain available until expended and to be available
3 without regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1
4 of that Act.

5 Special Acts

6 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
7 Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat.
8 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest receipts
9 as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part of this
10 appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which
11 is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided*
12 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
13 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
14 government concerned.

15 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

16 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
17 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
18 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in ac-
19 cordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
20 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
21 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

22 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

23 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
24 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16

1 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

4 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for
5 the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
6 chase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty passenger
7 motor vehicles of which one hundred and thirty-five shall
8 be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; opera-
9 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
10 exceed two for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant
11 to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
12 of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act
13 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to ex-
14 ceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefore, as au-
15 thorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5
16 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of
17 buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a);
18 (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
19 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16
20 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests
21 therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the
22 Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

23 Except to provide materials required in or incident

1 to research or experimental work where no suitable
2 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropri-
3 ated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase
4 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
5 duced outside of the United States.

6 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
7 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
8 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16
9 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within
10 the boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or
11 lands authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana,
12 be acquired without approval of the local government con-
13 cerned.

14 FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

15 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
17 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
18 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

19 COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

20 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

21 For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a
22 Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including pay-
23 ment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secre-
24 tary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee
25 meetings of the Commission either within or outside the Dis-

1 trict of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by
2 the Commission, \$70,000.

3 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

4 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

5 INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

6 For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General
7 to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954
8 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed
9 thirty-six passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-two shall
10 be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles
11 and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone
12 service in private residences in the field, when authorized
13 under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the pur-
14 poses set forth in sections 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the
15 Public Health Service Act; ~~\$52,430,000~~ \$54,590,000.

16 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

17 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
18 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
19 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
20 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection
21 of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
22 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
23 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
24 U.S.C. 2004a) ; ~~\$6,616,000~~ \$9,285,000, to remain available
25 until expended.

1 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

2 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
3 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
4 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
5 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

6 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
7 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in
8 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
9 tions whose publications are available to members only or
10 to members at a price lower than to the general public and
11 for payment in advance for publications available only upon
12 that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication
13 orders.

14 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
15 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or
16 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
17 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

18 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
19 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
20 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
21 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
22 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
23 management of those functions or activities.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$280,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$525,000.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,

AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as

1 amended, to remain available until expended, ~~\$200,000,~~
 2 which shall be available for the purposes of section ~~1(a)~~ of
 3 said Act of May 29, 1930 \$2,700,000, of which (1) \$1,500,-
 4 000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of said
 5 Act of May 29, 1930, (2) \$600,000 shall be available for
 6 the purposes of section 1(b) thereof, and (3) \$600,000 shall
 7 be available for the purposes of section 1(c) thereof: Pro-
 8 vided, That not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for
 9 land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current
 10 fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other
 11 than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

12 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 15 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
 16 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
 17 publications or services are available to members only or to
 18 members at a price lower than to the general public; hire
 19 of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances
 20 therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~\$650,000~~
 21 \$925,000.

22 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the
 25 provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72

1 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by
2 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
3 \$550,000, to remain available until expended.

4 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
7 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and ex-
8 ploring expeditions of the Government and from other
9 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
10 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
11 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
12 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States,
13 independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
14 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
15 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
16 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
17 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of
18 the National Collection of Fine Arts: for the administration,
19 construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facili-
20 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-
21 visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the pro-
22 visions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the
23 maintenance and administration of a national air museum as
24 authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ;
25 including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized

1 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
2 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and ele-
3 vator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
4 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees;
5 repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and prep-
6 aration of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for pub-
7 lications; \$9,125,000.

8 ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

9 For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural
10 History Building", including construction, and not to ex-
11 ceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of
12 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not
13 to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$4,336,000, to
14 remain available until expended.

15 REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
16 BUILDING

17 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and speci-
18 fications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Build-
19 ing to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the
20 Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March
21 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including not to exceed \$20,000
22 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
23 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per

1 diem for individuals, \$400,000, to remain available until
2 expended.

3 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

4 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
5 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
6 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
7 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
8 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
9 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
10 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
11 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
12 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
13 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
14 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
15 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and clean-
16 ing of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uni-
17 forms, or allowances therefor for other employees as au-
18 thorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of
19 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
20 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
21 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and
22 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
23 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,

1 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
 2 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,932,000.

3 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

4 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplish-
 5 ing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood
 6 and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto per-
 7 formed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for ex-
 8 penses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska
 9 for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151),
 10 \$6,000,000.

11 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

12 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 13 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
 14 (72 Stat. 1769), ~~\$75,000~~ \$100,000.

15 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

16 CONTRIBUTIONS

17 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
 18 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$669,000, to be de-
 19 rived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appro-
 20 priated for the Virgin Islands.

21 REVOLVING FUND

22 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
 23 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation
 24 Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation,

1 as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$881,-
2 000.

3 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
4 ISLANDS CORPORATION

5 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
6 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
7 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
8 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
9 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
10 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
11 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
12 in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
13 not to exceed \$180,000 shall be available for administrative
14 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
15 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1962
16 budget estimates for such expenses.

17 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
18 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962."

Passed the House of Representatives April 18, 1961.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

[Report No. 294]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

APRIL 19, 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 2, 1961

Reported with amendments

SENATE

6. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6345. pp. 8846, 8860-71, 8875-82, 8888, 8902-3
Agreed to the committee amendments en bloc and the bill as amended was considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment. pp. 8860-1
Sen. Dirksen submitted an amendment to reduce by \$15 million, from \$149,200,000 to \$134,200,200, the item for forest land management, forest protection and utilization, Forest Service (pp. 8867-71). At the request of Sen. Mansfield a ye and nay vote on this amendment was postponed until Wed. (p. 8871).
Sen. Sparkman submitted an amendment to be proposed to the bill to restore the full amount of \$300,000 for a proposed addition to the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisc. pp. 8902-3
7. HOUSING. Continued debate on S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill. pp. 8843-4, 8860, 8871-4, 8884-8, 8890-9
8. WATER RESOURCES. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. 811, to provide for the establishment of a Wabash Basin Interagency Water Resources Commission (S. Rept. 297). p. 8839
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Morse inserted a letter to the editor of the Wall Street Journal defending farmers against the contention that they are "a favored class." p. 8883
10. PROPERTY. Received from GSA a proposed bill "to amend section 109 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, so as to remove the limitation on the maximum capital of the General Supply Fund;" to Government Operations Committee. p. 8837
1. PEACE CORPS. Sen. Javits commended the establishment of a Peace Corps to assist underdeveloped nations and inserted an article and editorial on the Corps. pp. 8852-3
2. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Sen. Humphrey inserted an article, "Youth Corps at Home," favoring enactment of legislation for the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps. pp. 8858-60
3. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield stated that he hoped that action would be completed on the Interior appropriation bill on Wed., and that the housing bill would be considered further Wed. (and Thurs. if action is not completed Wed.). p. 8875

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

4. NATIONAL PARKS. Extension of remarks of Sen. Williams, N. J., inserting an article by Interior Secretary Udall, "National Parks for the Future." pp. A4051-3
5. TEXTILES. Extension of remarks of Rep. McCormack inserting an article, "Textile Machinery Makers Are The Big Factors In Economy." pp. A4054-5
Extension of remarks of Rep. Downing discussing some of the problems of the textile industry and inserting an article regarding the proposed international textile quota talks. pp. A4083-4
6. SOIL CONSERVATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Wickersham inserting an address by W. Marvin Acree at the Farmers Soil Conservation Awards Meeting at Rush Springs, Okla. p. A4060

17. SUBSIDIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Goodling on the matter of Federal subsidies and Federal control and insertion of an editorial "The Brick In The Federal Aid Featherbed." p. A4063
18. WILDLIFE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Goodling urging that steps be taken to conserve wild waterfowl and insertion of an article supporting his opinion on this subject. pp. A4075-6
19. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. MacGregor stating that he has received no letters in favor of the pending farm program legislation and insertion of a constituent's letter criticizing the program stating that it would "completely socialize agriculture." pp. A4088-9

BILLS INTRODUCED

20. PERSONNEL. S. 2021, by Sen. Morton, relating to withholding, for purposes of the income tax imposed by certain cities, on the compensation of Federal employees; to Finance Committee.
21. RESEARCH. H. R. 7480, by Rep. Harvey, Ind., to assist the States to provide additional facilities for research at the State agricultural experiment stations; to Agriculture Committee.
H. R. 7483, by Rep. Clem Miller, to provide for the establishment of cooperative outdoor recreation research centers; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
22. PROPERTY. H. R. 7485, by Rep. Moss, to amend section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to provide that property found on premises owned or leased by the United States may be returned to the finder if the owner cannot be found; to Government Operations Committee.
H. R. 7495, by Rep. Goodell, to amend section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit the donation of surplus personal property to union locals for use in apprentice training program; to Government Operations Committee.
23. RURAL COUNTIES. H. R. 7476, by Rep. Berry, to provide for the establishment of a commission on problems of small towns and rural counties; to Government Operations Committee.
24. PEACE CORPS. H. R. 7500, by Rep. Morgan; H. R. 7501, by Rep. Zablocki; H. R. 7502, by Rep. Hays; H. R. 7503, by Rep. Powell; H. R. 7504, by Rep. Gallagher; H. R. 7505, by Rep. Merrow; H. R. 7506, by Rep. Reuss; H. R. 7507, by Rep. Johnson, Md.; and H. R. 7508, by Rep. Yates, to provide for a Peace Corps to help the peoples of interested countries and areas in meeting their needs for skilled manpower; to Foreign Affairs Committee.

PRINTED HEARINGS RECEIVED BY THIS OFFICE

25. APPROPRIATIONS. Independent offices appropriations for 1962, part 2. House Appropriations Committee.
General government matters, Dept. of Commerce, and related agencies appropriations for 1962, part 1, Dept. of Commerce; part 2, various agencies and general provisions. H. Appropriations Committee.
26. PURCHASING. Small business procurement program of the administration. S. Select Small Business Committee.

Senate was in session or not, as is presently the case.

Under my proposed rule, it would be required that a majority of the Senate could refuse permission to a committee or subcommittee to meet while the Senate was in session if the committee or subcommittee chose to meet.

I point out the increasingly disastrous results which the ancient and untenable rule is going to have on the business of this session of the Congress during the next several months.

As measures reach the calendar it becomes important for them to be considered and passed, the leadership, quite naturally, will call the Senate into session earlier in the day and will keep the Senate in session later in the day. This will mean that equally important proposed legislation, still pending in committees, cannot be considered if even one Senator objects.

I can think of no greater bit of obsolete folly than this particular rule, Mr. President.

Much has been said about the need to change rule XXII in respect to cloture. I respectfully submit that there are other ancient survivals of a bygone day in the Senate rules which are almost equally effective in preventing the Senate from performing its constitutional function of passing promptly on proposed legislation in the national interest.

I hope that my words, reiterated from day to day as they have been over the last 2 years, will at some point make some impact on my colleagues.

I note the majority leader has returned to the Chamber. The majority leader is the chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, and is committed to bringing a proposed change in rule XXII to the Senate in the reasonably near future. I hope that he and the President pro tempore, as well as the other members of the Committee on Rules and Administration, will look with favor on other changes in the Senate Rules, which rules are presently being used—I do not say for the purpose of, for I challenge no man's motivation—with the result that proposed legislation much in the national interest cannot move through committees and to the Senate without undue delay.

I close, Mr. President, with the plea that we take a good, hard look at this ancient survivals of a day which has been dead for over 100 years which, as I said before, prevent the Senate from performing expeditiously, with even a moderate amount of efficiency, its constitutional duties.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to yield.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I merely wish to set the record straight.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the time be taken from the time allocated in opposition to the pending amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. President, I merely wish to set the record straight. It was not the minority leader who ob-

jected for himself, as the minority leader objected to the committee meeting because I asked that objection be made.

I might explain my reason. The subcommittee called a meeting for 10 o'clock. I was at another committee meeting, and I told the staff to call me when a quorum was approached. The quorum was approached at 11 o'clock. I had business on the Senate floor which I wished to take care of, so I felt it within my rights to object to the meeting of the subcommittee, so that I could be in the Chamber and would not miss an official meeting of the subcommittee.

Mr. CLARK. I am happy to stand corrected by my friend from Arizona, who acted clearly within his rights. The minority leader, in a private conversation we had a week or two ago, advised me that he would always object to committees or subcommittees meeting while either the education bill or the housing bill was before the Senate, and that he did this not so much on his own account but because he had been requested to do so by other Members of the minority.

Mr. GOLDWATER. I merely wished to have that straight in the record, because the distinguished minority leader is not a member of the subcommittee involved. I am. I made the objection.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 minute from the time in opposition to the amendment.

In response to what the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania has said, it is my understanding that the appropriate subcommittee of the Committee on Rules and Administration does intend to hold hearings on the proposal of the Senator from Pennsylvania and does intend to give the very worthwhile suggestions of the Senator from Pennsylvania every consideration.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, what is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS].

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I shall have to yield myself 2 minutes, in the absence of the Senator from New York, to respond to the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Illinois may have 2 minutes without the time being charged to either side.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania raises at once an interesting and also a very difficult question. I can illustrate the problem from my own experience.

I have membership on the Judiciary Committee and eight subcommittees. Those subcommittees meet at times. That is a total of nine.

I am a member of five subcommittees of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, as well as the full committee.

That is six. That makes a total of 15 committees and subcommittees on which I am supposed to be in attendance when they meet.

In addition, I serve on the Special Committee on Aging, and I believe on two subcommittees of that committee. That makes a total of 18.

I also serve on the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures, under the chairmanship of the distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. That raises the total to 19.

In addition, I have a few leadership chores now and then, so we will raise the total to 20.

The question is, How does one dispose oneself? There are 36 Members on this side of the aisle, and all of them face the same difficulty, so far as committees are concerned.

How does the minority protect itself? How can I protect myself if I wish to attend a particular meeting of a subcommittee, when the Senate is in session?

I have no other weapon. I know of nothing else to do except to object to the committee meeting.

If there is objection on any given day to the meeting of any subcommittee or committee, I think I have to treat all committees impartially and fairly, and I cannot say, "This committee may meet; that committee may not meet."

The difficulty is, how do we resolve the problem? It is really a difficult question, to say the least. I have no answer for it.

I wished to be in attendance at a committee meeting this morning, when the Attorney General was to be present, yet I discovered I was invited—graciously invited; and I am glad I was—to go to Andrews Field to help to escort the President of the United States to the White House. When I got back the Judiciary Committee could not develop a quorum, and hence the proceeding came to an end, and the Attorney General must return.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. CLARK. I think the problem the Senator raises is a real problem which all Senators on this side of the aisle as well as the other side of the aisle face. Would the Senator agree that definitely one way not to solve the problem is to prevent any committees from meeting?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I think the way to solve the problem is to see whether a coordinating service can be worked out so that we will not have these inevitable conflicts as between committee meetings and Senate meetings. Probably we could look at the schedule over a longer period of days than we sometimes do, in the hope that when there is important proposed legislation, a part of the administration program, which ought to be advanced to the Senate, we could probably arrange committee meetings to get the proposed legislation to the Senate. I would be the last to obstruct the progress of the administration's program.

Mr. CLARK. I think the Senator has made a very useful suggestion.

Mr. DIRKSEN. It is a matter of great difficulty, to say the least.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its deliberations today it stand in adjournment to meet at 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate temporarily lay aside the housing bill and proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 265, H.R. 6345.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Montana?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, before I ask unanimous consent to rescind the order for the quorum call, I suggest that the attachés of the Senate notify Senators individually that the Senate is now considering the appropriation bill for the Interior Department and related agencies, and that their presence in the Senate Chamber is most respectfully urged.

I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

GOD AND THE DIGNITY OF MAN

Mr. MILLER. Madam President, ultimately the cold war—and a hot war, too, if one should occur—will be decided on the basis of the relative strength of character of America and the free world in relation to that of the Communist world. We believe that national character will be no stronger than the character of our people as individuals—individuals whose strength is founded on a belief in God coupled with the freedom to realize their fullest potential.

This philosophy cannot be overemphasized or repeated too often today. So it is encouraging when one of America's great patriots—a recognized leader and thinker—has the courage to speak out on this subject, to warn our people that the disciples of atheistic communism deny the existence of God and the dignity and worth of the individual, and to state in clear, unequivocal words the difference between a free society and the materialistic society of the Communists. I refer to a great American, Adm. Arleigh Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, and distinguished longtime member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I request unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the outstanding address delivered by Admiral Burke last Sunday, June 4, on the occasion of the commencement at Loras College in Dubuque, Iowa.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS BY ADM. ARLEIGH BURKE, U.S. NAVY, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, AT THE LORAS COLLEGE, DUBUQUE, IOWA, JUNE 4, 1961

Your Excellency Most Reverend Archbishop, distinguished guests, gentlemen of the class of 1961, it is a great pleasure for me to be with you this afternoon. And it is a particular privilege to have this opportunity to share some of my thoughts with you at this wonderful time in your lives. This is a great day for you, and for your loved ones—an unforgettable day.

In preparing my remarks for this occasion, I tried to recall my own commencement in 1923. Some of the events of that day stand out vividly, others less clearly, and some I can remember only hazily. But there is one thing of which I am absolutely certain—I cannot remember a single word that was said by the commencement speaker on that day nearly 40 years ago.

But this is really rather comforting. For that speaker, confronted by the pressing issues of his time, probably found it as difficult a task as I do, to project the future for a graduating class. One generation cannot prophesy with any accuracy the kind of world in which another generation will live. Today a revolution in science and technology has made change a familiar part of our environment. Much of the world is in chaos. The pressures created by awakening aspirations in the underdeveloped areas of the world, and the tensions of the all-embracing competition between two fundamentally opposed ideologies, make any prediction of the future a hazardous guess.

That is why what is said to you who graduate is not nearly so important as what you are saying to yourselves; what you are thinking about as you look to the years ahead. The really important issue is what you propose to do with your lives. And it is important that you think hard and long on these matters now; because you will never again be able to consider them with such detachment. When you leave Loras College, when your ideas and skills enter the competition of the marketplace, you will find that you have very little time for quiet reflection. The compelling task of finding a job, of making a living for yourself and, later perhaps, for a family, will frequently distract you from many of the broader issues of life, and from many of the problems of the world in which you live.

You stand now at the end of the beginning, and I must congratulate you on that beginning. Through hard work, through diligent study, you have earned not only our admiration, but our respect. A very real sense of victory is attached to this occasion. You

have won a great start, and you have demonstrated the persistence, the courage, and the intelligence that are the hallmarks of success.

And there are many others who deserve congratulations as you reach this important milestone in your lives. You graduates are not alone in your victory. It is also a victory for your parents, for your teachers, for all those whose help and sacrifice made this beginning possible. And it is a victory as well for our free society which has provided the environment, the facilities, and the frame, in which you could do the work.

And so today you reach the end of the beginning. You are equipped with the tools of knowledge and the techniques of rational thinking. You have passed the tests, the examinations, of the academic world. But now, you will face even greater tests; even tougher examinations, examinations that will last for the rest of your lives.

You are fortunate to have been so well prepared. The years of your preparation—the forties and the fifties—have been a time of strife and conflict. But the years ahead promise to be even more difficult, even more demanding. In an otherwise uncertain world, however, one thing is certain. You will succeed, or you will fail, on the basis of your own efforts. That is a part of the process of maturing which by now you all recognize. In infancy, our parents protect us from the problems that surround us, and from the problems that we create ourselves. In adolescence and young manhood, the world is not quite so indulgent. Both parents and teachers are still there to help, to advise, and to give us the confidence to try again.

Now that you have reached this point in life, however, the world is harsher, realities are sterner. And performance—not excuses—will be the test. You will be confronted directly with the vital issues of this missile age, issues that can change the destiny of your lives, of our Nation, and of the entire world. Your lives will be complicated by the aggressive, ruthless forces at work in the world, powerful forces that no nation, that no individual, can ignore.

But these forces are not unique in the history of mankind. Tyranny has never been a unique phenomenon. Unfortunately, there have always been men without respect for either God or principles, men obsessed with a godless lust for power. Totalitarian ideologies are not new in this world. Communism is nothing more than ancient tyranny with modern refinements—an old idea poured into a new mold.

Certainly these are "times that try men's souls." But no times could be more trying than when those words were first written during the agonizing struggle that gave birth to our Republic. And if the older members of this audience will recall the year Loras College received its name, if they will think back to 1939, they will remember Hitler shouting before the Reichstag—preaching the tyranny of nazism. At about the same time, Mussolino was celebrating the anniversary of the first Fascist squad and their bloody conquests in Africa.

In that time period, as today, the areas of the world where men were free, free in their own ideals, free in their own aspirations, were growing smaller. Freedom itself was in grim jeopardy.

Now your generation, just as previous generations have done, will have to find the answers to some grave questions, to some fundamental questions. Your generation will have to decide if the concept of freedom and justice for which our forefathers fought and died is still valid. You must decide if this concept is worth the price that freedom always demands. Your answer to these vital questions will reflect the basic qualities of our national life. Your response will be the real measure of what Loras College has given

emotional, and lack of desire, or, perhaps, aptitude for the schoolroom. Whatever the reason, these youth will be an important element in the Nation's future. Lacking skills and discipline, many—possibly a majority—are condemned to permanent failure that will haunt their children as well as themselves.

The neglect of aimless youth is matched only by neglect of the Nation's natural heritage. America's forest preserves, her polluted waters, her wasted land areas, and her need for recreational facilities cry out for immediate attention. Deterioration of both human and natural resources offers a unique opportunity to employ the one to restore the other.

Like the idea of a youth peace corps employed in the world arena, the idea of a youth conservation corps at home isn't new. The idea has cropped up several times in the last decade and has been placed before the Congress, where lengthy hearings have taken place. Economists, conservationists, sociologists, and youth leaders have strongly advocated such a corps. Opposition has come chiefly from those who would neglect both human and natural resources to assure that fiscal responsibility which seems to elude the Nation more dramatically every time human needs are set aside.

Two years ago, Senator HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, introduced a youth conservation corps bill in the 86th Congress. Hearings were conducted and the measure was reported to the floor of the Senate, where, despite GOP opposition, it was approved by a very narrow margin. The vote was 47 to 45 in favor, with only two Republicans, Senator ALEXANDER WILEY, of Wisconsin, and MILTON YOUNG, of North Dakota, in favor.

The press and other communications media paid little attention to the measure. Former President Eisenhower was spared the embarrassment of veto because the measure never reached the discussion stage in the House of Representatives.

The Kennedy administration presents new hope for a home youth corps. As a U.S. Senator, the President voted for the YCC bill. The President is also known to be concerned with the fitness of U.S. youth.

The Korean conflict revealed that many of U.S. youth are physically neglected and unfit. The purposes of the YCC are not, and should not be, military. Nonetheless, a YCC would help to inculcate the values of physical fitness and bodily care among a youth badly in need of these disciplines.

A task force on distressed areas and another on resources and conservation recommended the creation of a youth conservation corps in reports to President Kennedy as he took office. The distressed areas report noted that the corps could be used to rebuild the lands and forests in areas which have run down badly after years of unplanned resource exploitation. The resources report pointed to the overall needs of the Nation and the place of a YCC in meeting those needs.

NEW EFFORT

Shortly after the 87th Congress convened in January, Senator HUMPHREY again introduced his bill to establish a 150,000-man youth conservation corps to help speed development of the Nation's resources. In introducing the measure, the Minnesota senator told the Senate that the youth conservation corps would also serve to reduce juvenile delinquency and accelerate Federal and State conservation measures.

The press again gave little attention to the introduction of this year's YCC measure, although it was then reporting plans for the youth peace corps in great detail. Unless the YCC idea is drawn to the attention of the Nation, there is serious danger that it will again be shunted aside.

The Humphrey proposal has called for a youth conservation corps of 50,000 in its

first year. Enrollment would be doubled in the second year, and the corps would reach full strength of 150,000 in the third.

Recruitment would be voluntary among youth from 16 to 21 years of age. Recruiting campaigns would stress opportunity for useful work in the outdoors. If past experience is a guide, there will be no difficulty in recruiting and maintaining a full complement.

As already noted, the YCC would not be a correctional or penal colony for hardened youthful criminals. No judge could sentence any youth to the camps. But there is no reason that youth guidance officers and the youth courts should not guide salvageable youth toward enlistment where such a course is advisable. In the main, however, the YCC purpose should be useful jobs for jobless young men.

The tools of the YCC would be shovel, spade, truck, and bulldozer. Because of size and task, a quasi-military discipline would prevail. Applied with reason, such discipline would add purpose and moral strength to those experiencing it.

YCC recruits would be paid \$60 a month plus room and board. Cost, including personnel and administration, is estimated at somewhat more than \$1,000 a year for each enrollee. At full strength, the project might cost \$200 million a year—a small price considering the potential return.

The YCC would not be a substitute for military service. Its objectives and work would be entirely different and separate from the Nation's Defense Establishment. Boys entering the YCC would have to take their chances on the draft the same as all others working at other gainful employment, or remaining in school. It is doubtful that this would be a deterrent to enlistment to youth facing job shortages or lacking training for existing jobs.

Enlistment would be for 6 months, with reenlistment permissible up to a maximum of 2 years under the Humphrey plan. Recruiters would concentrate upon urban areas with high unemployment and upon the distressed areas. Enrollees would work under supervision of adult professional conservationists such as Forest Service rangers. Educators and guidance officers would also be employed for work in the corps.

The program presented by Senator HUMPHREY may indeed be too limited. Resource and human neglect are such that a much larger force could profitably be employed. The cutoff age of 21 years seems low in view of the number of unemployed single youth under 25. Separate camps might well be established for presently aimless and jobless young men between the ages of 21 and 25.

CCC PRECEDENT

America has precedent enough for a youth corps at home. During the great depression of the thirties, the Roosevelt administration proposed and won approval of the Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC became a major triumph for FDR who initially had been accused of establishing another leaf-raking outfit.

While the youth corps idea is New Deal, its restoration would be entirely consistent with the New Frontier of today. President Kennedy is pledged to rebuild the Nation's resources. Trees, water, land, and recreation are an integral part of any livable tomorrow. Employment of today's youth to help create such a tomorrow would be in the finest democratic tradition.

This year's bill for a Youth Conservation Corps is identical to that contained in the measure sponsored by Senator HUMPHREY in 1959. It is frankly modeled upon the Civilian Conservation Corps of yesteryear.

The CCC came into being during the hectic glory of the New Deal's famed first 100 days. It was a characteristic Roosevelt reply

to wasted youth and wasted land—dramatic and affirmative.

In calling for the CCC, the New Deal proclaimed that healthful outdoor work for youth was, in itself, a beneficial end. This end is as valid now as it was then. A YCC could accomplish what the CCC did before it—bring fitness and purpose into the lives of thousands.

A few weeks after enabling legislation was passed in 1933, Camp Roosevelt—the first of 2,600 camps—came into being just outside metropolitan Washington. This camp—and the others that followed—was under command of Army Reserve officers returned to duty for the purpose.

Reports made to Congress on the progress of the CCC showed that a spirit of comradeship and cooperation soon grew up among the urban recruits who flocked to the camps. The conservation job given the corps became a great challenge and the young men of the depression responded magnificently. In the 9 years of the CCC, there were few complaints of mismanagement, lack of discipline, harsh treatment, or boondoggling.

CCC camps mushroomed across the country. Full strength of 300,000 was achieved in short order and up to the war years there was a new applicant for every camp graduate. The camps were a New Deal showpiece until war caused their disbandment in the early forties. Because of high employment in the immediate postwar period, the camps did not become part of the Fair Deal program.

The YCC merits the support of even Republican conservatives, who proclaim that they are for time-tested programs of value to the Nation. The CCC record, virtually from the start, was one of solid achievement.

At the start, the CCC was almost as much maligned as the Works Project Administration which despite its make-work aspects, did much that was constructive. In the case of the CCC, however, an enthusiasm was generated that soon muted the criticism of even the worst New Deal haters.

The U.S. Forest Service, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Soil Conservation Service, and other public and private conservation agencies soon saw the great possibilities of the CCC. With the entrance of such forces into the program, the boys were set to work at long-neglected resource restoration tasks.

Three million American boys served in the CCC over its lifetime. The statistics showed that corpsmen, on the whole, gained weight, had their medical and dental needs taken care of, and bloomed with health. In the challenge of their job, delinquency was forgotten. Most developed manual skills and many obtained vocational training as truckdrivers, bulldozer operators, carpenters, woodsmen, machine maintenance men, cooks, and in other trades and crafts.

Training soon became as important a part of camp life as pick and shovel work. Leaders emerged from the ranks and were recognized with command jobs, specialized tasks, and special training. The corps soon learned the art of fire prevention in the forest preserves. It learned to combat erosion and stop floods. It corrected and removed sources of river pollution and restored wasted soils.

The CCC planted some 3 billion trees, the basis of many of today's new forest growths. It strung almost 100,000 miles of telephone wire and brought powerlines into some rural areas. It built 45,000 bridges and more than 4,000 fire towers.

Great floods often start in freshets and creeks where cover has been torn away. The CCC built check-dams to hold floods by the thousand, and restored cover where it was needed. Literally millions of such projects were undertaken successfully by boys who had never before known the outdoors.

The CCC fought encroaching desert by planting grasses on land that had been sur-

rendered to the sagebrush. It restored cover in wildlife refuges that still serve as sanctuary for the Nation's ever scarcer wildlife. It built windbreaks that still dot the prairie.

The skills learned in the CCC were in evidence throughout World War II, and the physical fitness achieved in the camps served the Nation well during that ordeal. Conceived as a peace venture, the CCC had a defense value never envisioned by its originators.

Senator HUMPHREY has pointed out that in 1940 dollars, the CCC added \$1.5 billion to U.S. assets. Its real value is beyond monetary calculation.

Since the days of the CCC, deterioration of natural resources has reached dangerous proportions. River pollution has become a national scandal. A new dust-bowl is threatening in the West. Forest stands inside and outside the public domain have been stripped or permitted to deteriorate.

Last summer, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Board reported that while population is booming, recreation land is dwindling. Speaking for this quasi-government agency, Laurance Rockefeller urged the Nation to acquire and develop land for recreation while there is time.

A youth conservation corps could perform miracles in restoring land for recreational purposes. It could be used in the grimly serious tasks of combating beach erosion. It could again build check dams against flood and erosion, and could eliminate sources of water pollution.

CONSERVATION PROBLEMS

Foresters estimate that there are some 275 million acres of timberland in need of improvement. Another 50 million need replanting to become productive again and to provide cover against flood and erosion. Some 300 million acres of farmland need rebuilding.

The proportions of today's conservation problems have been stated by Resources for the Future, a privately financed nonprofit organization. It estimates that \$17.5 billion must be spent over the next 10 years to check the spoliation of our natural resources. Because of population growth, the problem is far more serious than in the thirties. National survival as a leading power may depend as much upon attention to conservation as to space problems.

American youth can make a tremendous contribution to solution of the resource problem. Needed is the mobilization of youth for this creative purpose with as much seriousness as youth is recruited for the awesome tasks of destruction.

America knows how to reverse the depletion of her topsoils and to clean up her streams. Professional foresters and conservationists are eager to restore wasted forests and worn-out lands. Lack of funds alone holds back the Nation. Youth simply awaits the allocation of funds and direction to play its part in rebuilding a land in which they and their children hope to live creatively. There is enough to be done to keep a youth corps busy for years ahead.

National service in such a corps can be a great unifier and can help to lend purpose to this Nation. If such a corps is permitted to become a source of national pride because of its works, it will be emulated throughout the world.

A youth conservation corps can be one of the Nation's great educational institutions. The Humphrey bill would set aside 20 percent of YCC time for educational activity. School dropouts and others who have set aside their books might again be induced to take an interest in learning, especially if education were in areas related to their lives.

Out of the CCC there came an awakening to the values of outdoors to thousands who had previously known only city pavements. In today's far more urbanized society, a YCC

could provide similar understanding for boys equally deprived of contact with land and forest.

America found that she could afford a CCC during the great depression, and that it brought to the Nation returns far greater than the dollars spent. America certainly can afford a similar, more limited program now.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, with respect to the youth conservation proposal, S. 404, which has very broad sponsorship in the Senate, a written proposal along the same lines, following some of the administration's suggestions, will be offered in a very short time.

I am glad to call this matter to the attention of the Senate because one of the most urgent needs today is gainful private employment opportunities for the young men who are graduating from high school or are dropping out of secondary schools.

I listened this morning to the former president of Harvard University, Dr. Conant, on the "Today" TV show. His report on the urgent need of employment opportunities for young men is something that surely gives me considerable concern.

I am hopeful that Congress will give these young men the opportunity for work in our parks, in our national forests, and on our public lands, along the lines of the Civilian Conservation Corps of the 1930's. I am hopeful that as the measure goes through the committee process we will act expeditiously in order to insure employment opportunities for these young men.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

HOUSING ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1922) to assist in the provision of housing for moderate and low income families, to promote orderly urban development, to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, do I correctly understand that under the unanimous-consent agreement the housing bill will again be laid before the Senate at 1 o'clock?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Then at this particular time the Senate may proceed to the consideration of other business.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of the Department of the Interior appropriation bill.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, reserving the right to object—and I shall not object—I should like to ask for the yeas

and nays on my amendment, which is the pending amendment, to the housing bill. Then I would be relieved of the need to remain in the Chamber. Will the Senator from Minnesota yield for that purpose?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, indeed.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment to the housing bill. It is the pending amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee amendments be agreed to en bloc; that the bill, as so amended, be considered as original text for the purpose of further amendment; and that no points of order against legislation in an appropriation bill be waived.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The committee amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 2, line 10, to strike out "\$32,400,000" and insert "\$34,644,000".

On page 5, line 19, to strike out "\$71,000,000" and insert "\$71,500,000".

On page 6, line 3, after the word "law", to strike out "\$29,000,000" and insert "\$29,275,000".

On page 6, line 10, after the word "contract", to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$41,708,000".

On page 6, line 24, after "(72 Stat. 834)", to strike out "\$16,000,000" and insert "\$17,000,000".

On page 10, line 3, after the word "Basin", to strike out "\$21,690,000" and insert "\$22,786,500".

On page 10, line 11, after the word "Service", to strike out "\$17,500,000" and insert "\$18,238,000".

On page 10, line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$5,250,000" and insert "\$6,200,000", and in line 22, after the word "property", to strike out "\$34,000,000" and insert "\$39,807,500".

On page 17, line 2, after the word "activities", to strike out "\$49,500,000" and insert "\$50,200,000".

On page 18, line 11, after the word "substitutes", to strike out "\$24,800,000" and insert "\$25,100,000".

On page 18, line 18, after the word "Mines", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$920,000".

On page 20, at the beginning of line 10, to strike out "\$35,000,000" and insert "\$60,000,000".

On page 22, line 10, after the word "law", to strike out "\$11,700,000" and insert "\$12,225,000".

On page 22, line 24, after the word "States", to insert a comma and "and in addition, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into contracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount not to exceed \$700,000."

On page 23, line 9, after the word "the", where it appears the second time, to strike out "Lower".

On page 24, line 21, after the word "deer", to strike out "\$23,000,000" and insert "\$23,972,000".

On page 25, at the beginning of line 2, to strike out "\$3,770,000" and insert "\$5,350,650".

On page 25, line 6, after the word "offices", to strike out "\$1,016,000" and insert "\$1,071,000".

On page 26, line 21, after "(42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g)", to strike out "\$4,550,000" and insert "\$4,685,000".

On page 27, line 14, after the word "service", to strike out "\$3,125,000" and insert "\$3,185,000".

On page 30, at the beginning of line 4, to strike out "\$118,000,000" and insert "\$149,200,200", and in line 9, after the word "than", to strike out "\$100,000" and insert "\$300,000".

On page 30, line 17, after the word "law", to strike out "\$22,978,000" and insert "\$27,313,000".

On page 30, line 25, to strike out "\$15,500,000" and insert "\$15,800,000".

On page 31, after "(16 U.S.C. 471, 472, 475, 476, 551)", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$4,000,000".

On page 35, line 15, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$52,430,000" and insert "\$54,590,000".

On page 35, line 24, after "(42 U.S.C. 2004a)", to strike out "\$6,616,000" and insert "\$9,285,000".

On page 38, line 1, after the word "expended", to strike out "\$200,000 which shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930" and insert "\$2,700,000, of which (1) \$1,500,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, (2) \$600,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(b) thereof, and (3) \$600,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(c) thereof".

On page 38, line 20, after "(5 U.S.C. 2131)", to strike out "\$650,000" and insert "\$925,000".

On page 42, line 14, after "(72 Stat. 1769)", strike out "\$75,000" and insert "\$100,000".

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee, as indicated on page 1 of the report, considered budget estimates of \$782,387,000, including indefinite appropriations of receipts and requested borrowing authorizations, for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior and for the related agencies listed on page 3 of the report. Excluded from this bill are the Southeastern Power Administration, the Southwestern Power Administration, the Bonneville Power Administration, and the Bureau of Reclamation.

The committee recommends definite appropriations totaling \$799,841,850 for the programs and activities of these agencies, an increase of \$69,330,850 over the amount allowed by the House of Representatives, and an increase of \$45,262,850 over the sum of the budget estimates.

The major increases recommended by the committee are as follows:

Bureau of Land Management, \$2,244,000; Bureau of Indian Affairs, \$8,483,000; National Park Service, \$7,642,000; U.S. Geological Survey, \$700,000; Bureau of Mines, \$470,000; Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, \$525,000; Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, \$2,607,650; Office of Saline Water, \$135,000; Forest Service, \$38,835,200; Public Health Service, \$4,829,000; National Capital Planning Commission, \$2,500,000.

The increase for the Forest Service is the largest in the bill.

The committee feels that these increases are conducive to proper public land management practices and to needed research programs. While aiding in these activities, impetus will be given to greater employment through accomplishment of already planned and necessary programs, thus avoiding initiation of public works for the sole purpose of creating employment.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I have an amendment at the desk. I now offer the amendment and ask that it be stated.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, first, if the Senator from South Dakota will permit me to do so, I wish to make a brief observation with respect to one of the amendments adopted en bloc a moment ago.

The bill contains an item in the sum of \$675,000 for a forest research laboratory at Athens, Ga. The laboratory is of such transcendent importance to the people of my State at the present time that I wish to make a statement concerning the justification—nay, I may say the compelling necessity—for this item.

The farmers of Georgia have suffered a terrific economic beating during the past 8 or 10 years. In fact, over the last 20 years, for some reason or another, the family farmer has been encountering great difficulties. Thousands of farmers have been lost to farming. The planting of cotton in my State has been reduced to about one-fifth the acreage which we once had. In a desperate effort to enable farmers in stay in business and to get some return from the farmers, a tremendous program of the planting of pine trees has been adopted in my State. In the fiscal year 1960, around 300 million pine seedlings were planted in Georgia.

We have seen the growth of a number of paper mills in the Southeast. Unfortunately, very few of the people who live in my State have profited directly, financially, from the operation of those mills; they have not been among the largest stockholders. But they have found a market for the product of the soil, in the sale of pulpwood to these mills.

Mr. President, at the present time a number of diseases have appeared in the pine forests of my State, and are causing great losses. I shall not undertake to name all of them. Some of them have Latin names—for instance, annosus root rot and fusiform rust; and they are taking a tremendous toll of our pine forests, particularly the forests planted on land which for a long number of years had been devoted to the production of other crops.

Our people's last hope lies in the production of pine trees—the production of pulpwood, when the trees are thin; and, later, the production of saw timber, after 25 or 30 years—for a saw tree can be grown in this area as rapidly as anywhere else in the world.

It so happens that only two States of the Union have greater commercial forest land areas than Georgia has; they are the States of Oregon and Alaska. Seventy-five percent of our farm forests

are small, privately owned tracts, most of them owned and operated by the farmers.

This is a very dire threat, and we sorely need this laboratory, in order to be able to find ways and means of combating these diseases, which are taking such a heavy toll of our forests. I had heard of these diseases for a year or two; but I had not realized how serious they were, until the last few years, when I went to see some of these forests, and drove in a jeep in an area where 4 or 5 acres would have scarcely a tree left alive.

It so happens that at the University of Georgia we have one of the finest schools of forestry in the country, and we are very proud of it. The Forest Service has for a long time cooperated with our School of Forestry; and we have high hopes that if we can obtain this important facility, we shall be able to preserve this last attempt to make these lands productive by planting them to farm trees.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as part of my remarks, a brief statement regarding the necessity of this program, and also giving an analogy which shows the tremendous losses caused in Eastern United States by the chestnut blight, which we permitted to run wild until it had denuded and killed practically every chestnut tree in our forests.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY SENATOR RUSSELL, OF GEORGIA

FOREST AREA AND OWNERSHIP

Georgia is third among the 50 States in area of commercial forest land with a total of 24 million acres, exceeded only by Oregon and Alaska. Of this 24 million acres, 18 million or 75 percent is in small privately owned tracts, most of which are held by farmers. Farm forestry is highly important in the economy of the State.

EXTENT OF TREE PLANTING IN GEORGIA

One of the keys of Georgia's forestry future is tree planting. Georgia has increased its tree planting program until it is the largest in the country. Seedling production reach 311 million in fiscal year 1960, and the area planted was 330,000 acres. Over the last 3 years, 858,000 acres were planted in the State.

VALUE OF FORESTS AND PRODUCTS

The capital value of Georgia's forests for timber purposes is estimated to be more than \$1 billion. This forest resource supports about 3,000 manufacturing units, among which are sawmills, pulp mills, wood preservation plants, furniture, veneer, and plywood plants, and many others. These plants annually turn out products with a market value of approximately \$1¼ billion. The value added by manufacture, included in this total, is estimated to be almost \$500 million, which places forest products second only to textiles in this rating. Forests and forest industries provide employment for about 45,000 people in the woods and 55,000 people in the plants, or a total of about 100,000.

SOUTHERN PINE DISEASES

In the last year, two of the most serious southern pine diseases ever encountered are threatening the future of pine timber production in the South—annosus root rot and

fusiform rust. The first, by destroying roots, kills pines particularly in thinned plantations on old agricultural land. The other kills and deforms pines, especially slash and loblolly. Together, they have riddled many natural stands and plantations until the timber is virtually worthless. Some forest land owners are so concerned about annosus root rot that they are considering forgoing profitable pulpwood thinnings as a desperation measure to reduce losses that seem to be associated with thinning operations. Fusiform rust is extremely damaging wherever loblolly and slash pine grow, much worse in some areas than others, but a distinct threat to orderly investments in timber growing.

Many other diseases of southern pine do damage. All are capable of sweeping out of control at any time in the future when conditions are right. The more troublesome ones are the cone rust that destroy crops of seed, nursery diseases that reduce number of plantable seedlings, little leaf diseases of shortleaf pine, and brown spot needle disease of longleaf pine.

A strong and aggressive research program is needed to develop preventive and corrective measures for these diseases, especially annosus root rot and fusiform rust. Some hope lies in selecting and breeding disease-resistant trees. The development of biological controls has promise. Fungicides and fumigants need to be evaluated. Preventive management practices and control measures must be devised to curb the trend of heavy losses to timber.

Past research has done much to reduce disease losses in southern pine stands. Concentrated study can reduce the threat of the diseases now devastating southern pine. They must be controlled if southern pine forestry is to continue as a profitable enterprise.

CHESTNUT BLIGHT

Chestnut blight supplies a classic example of what happens when an introduced disease finds a highly susceptible host and favorable environmental conditions. Prior to 1900, the American chestnut occurred from New England west to Indiana and south to north Georgia and Mississippi. In 1904 chestnut blight was found in New York. By 1940, the disease had spread like wildfire throughout the range of the tree and had eliminated it as a component of North American forests. It has been estimated that the volume of chestnuts killed was in excess of 18 billion board feet.

Losses in the South accounted for about three-quarters of the total amount. In the southern Appalachians chestnut comprised about one-quarter of the stand on about 33 million acres of forest land. In north Georgia, it was as much a part of the landscape as the red clay hills that bore it.

About one-quarter of the 18 billion board feet killed was salvaged but the renewable resource was destroyed. Most of the land once occupied by chestnut now supports less valuable, slower growing species. Estimates have been made that the reduction in returns from forest lands from which chestnut has been eliminated range from 15 to over 50 percent.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I renew the offering of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 10, in line 22, it is proposed to strike out "\$39,807,500" and insert in lieu thereof "\$39,882,500."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to increase by \$75,000 the amount available for the construction

of buildings or facilities within the areas administered by the National Park Service. The purpose is particularly to make possible certain additional facilities for the accommodation of the public at the Mount Rushmore National Memorial.

At a meeting of the National Memorial Society, last week, it was brought to my attention that the facilities are totally inadequate at the present time to accommodate the crowds; that on Mother's Day, 800 people were in line on the reserve list for dinner, and 600 on Easter Sunday.

This \$75,000 would be repayable under a contract between the Society and the National Park Service.

I hold in my hand a letter from Conrad L. Wirth, Director of the National Park Service, dated June 2, 1961. It reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C., June 2, 1961.

HON. FRANCIS CASE,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR CASE: As I understand it, the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Society of Black Hills, which has a concession contract with the National Park Service at Mount Rushmore National Memorial, passed a resolution requesting a further advance of \$75,000 to provide additional facilities to take care of the increase in visitor travel. You were instrumental in getting Congress to appropriate approximately \$500,000 for the purpose of providing visitor facilities at Mount Rushmore, to be paid back by the society over a period of years at an estimated rate of \$25,000 a year. For your information, the society is ahead in its payments, and has paid back the advance as follows:

1955-----	\$28,619.46
1956-----	32,626.95
1957-----	40,737.60
1958-----	44,309.59
1959-----	48,640.75
1960-----	48,877.71

My understanding is that the society in requesting this additional \$75,000 believe that they can pay it back within the original proposed period of 20 years. Even if they wished an extension of time for this additional amount, I believe it would be a good investment because the impact of visitors and service requirements of these visitors at Mount Rushmore has certainly been demonstrated. I am, of course, not in a position to recommend any action to Congress without the permission of the Bureau of the Budget, but I am furnishing you this data for your information as requested.

Sincerely yours,

CONRAD L. WIRTH,
Director.

Mr. President, I take note of the fact that each year they far exceeded the \$25,000 minimum repayment; and during the last 3 years they have been paying back at the rate of more than \$40,000 a year. So they can take care of the additional \$75,000 within the 20 years contemplated; and that is the request.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, in view of the very favorable repayment record in this instance, it seems to me that the committee would be justified in accepting the amendment and taking it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, I thank the chairman of the committee for his consideration.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the Senator from Arizona for restoring to the bill \$450,000 which was in the budget, for the purpose of the acquisition of land in the Everglades National Park. This amount, if appropriated, would be the first amount for the purchase, by means of Federal funds, of lands for inclusion in this park. The record shows that over 1¼ million acres have been donated either by the State of Florida or by private owners, or have been purchased with funds, in the amount of \$2 million, supplied by the State of Florida.

In 1958, we passed legislation reducing very greatly the authorized limits of the park. The lands left to be acquired in the reduced area are, of course, not available to development; and for the last 3 years the private owners have been looking anxiously to the time when the Federal Government would carry through on the authorization of the 1958 legislation.

The \$450,000 restored to the bill by the committee will allow the purchase of the most critical sites in the area now still in private ownership.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD—if it will meet with the approval of the chairman of the committee—the top half of page 8 of the committee report, which shows rather clearly the facts with reference to this appropriation item, which, as I have said, was included in the budget this year, as indeed it was last year, and is long past due in the fulfillment of the obligation of the Federal Government in this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. I have no objection to the inclusion of that matter in the RECORD.

Mr. HOLLAND. Then, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that that part of the page be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the excerpt from the report (No. 294) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The \$450,000 budget request for acquiring an additional 30,000 acres of land in the Everglades National Park, Fla., has been restored. This would be the first Federal expenditure for land acquisition in the park, about 1,290,091 acres having been donated by the State, local agencies, and private donors, some of which was acquired by the \$2 million cash grant made by the State of Florida. This acquisition would carry out the authorization in Public Law 85-482 (July 2, 1958), which fixed final but greatly reduced boundaries for the park and authorized up to \$2 million to complete land acquisition.

The State has carried out its part of the exchange contemplated under that act by granting 64,000 acres for the park in exchange for 65,000 Federal acres. It has also conveyed 30,000 acres previously donated by the Collier interests for purposes of the park in contemplation of the redefining of the boundaries by the 1958 act. Thus, only the Federal Government is in default on obligations imposed by that act.

Sizable Federal funds are now being expended in building a west coast headquarters for the park at Everglade City. Unless the intervening lands are acquired, this head-

quarters will be cut off from the main body of the park.

The owners of the private property are in the position of having to make tax and other payments without being able to develop or sell their property. The proposed acquisition is necessary not only from the standpoint of equity to them and to the west coast area of Florida but also from the standpoint of the park's optimum development. Among the lands which cannot be acquired without Federal appropriation are such critical areas as the lands close by Duck Rock, one of the major birdlife attractions, and the Indian Mound areas on Turner River.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

THE NEED FOR THE VESSEL "NORTH STAR,"
OPERATED BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the Senator from Arizona for the excellence of the presentation of various items in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill.

Unfortunately, one item was omitted; namely, that for a ship to take care of the ports in the western and northern parts of Alaska, inhabited largely by Eskimos. The services supplied by such a ship are not only desirable; they are absolutely essential for the welfare of these inhabitants. So I shall send to the desk an amendment which calls for restoration of the item of \$375,000.

This area is not served by any commercial vessel, except to very limited degree. Of approximately 98 ports which now are served by vessels of the Office of Indian Affairs, 90 are not served by commercial vessels; and it is absolutely essential that these communities be served.

The question has frequently been raised as to the reason for the Bureau of Indian Affairs operation of a service vessel. This can best be answered by giving a very brief background of conditions as they existed at the time the first vessel for the Alaska Service was commissioned and brings this information up to date. The U.S.M.S. *Boxer*, a 300-ton converted brigantine, was commissioned for use by the Office of Education in 1922, which Department then had charge of the education and health work carried on by the Federal Government in the Territory of Alaska. The justification for this vessel being that in order to extend education and health facilities to native groups of Alaska, it was necessary to have transportation facilities other than those supplied by regular commercial carriers. Regular commercial carriers, being able to serve only the major cities, were not justified in dispatching their vessels to the many small and scattered Indian, Aleut, and Eskimo villages. Due primarily to the services of the *Boxer* in delivering supplies and the transportation of personnel, additional schools and hospitals were established in the more remote areas of the North and Western Pacific, Bering Sea, and the Arctic Ocean. This growth continued, and by early 1930 the need for a larger vessel was clearly demonstrated. Funds were secured through congressional appropriation; and in 1932, the first *North Star*, a 2,000-ton combina-

tion passenger and freighter, was launched.

It was thought then that this vessel would adequately take care of the service's requirements, and plans were made to retire the *Boxer*. However, increased demands for additional schools, hospitals, reindeer projects, native cooperative stores and other native enterprises made it necessary to operate both vessels up until 1941, when all shipping—due to the National Emergency was taken over by the U.S. Maritime Commission. Both the *Boxer* and the *North Star* were taken over by the Navy during the entire period of the Second World War. With the ceasing of hostilities in 1945, the *North Star* was returned in 1945 to the Department of the Interior, for servicing the Bureau of Indian Affairs stations. During the war years the economy of native people in northern Alaska changed from a "barter" to a "wage" economy, thereby bringing about a marked improvement in their standard of living. With increased income, the native people in almost every village in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean area demanded more commercial food, shelter, and clothing. More demands were made by the native groups for increased educational and medical facilities.

Commercial ocean transportation companies, instead of increasing their facilities, began a definite curtailment program to this area. Santa Ana Steamship Co. quit operating in 1948. The Backland Transportation Co. never reentered the trade after the war. The Alaska Transportation Co. and the Northland Transportation Co. stopped operation immediately following the Second World War. The Lomen Commercial Co. sold their equipment to the Alaska Steamship Co. just prior to our entry into the war. The Berger Transportation Co. ceased to operate beyond Nikolski, thereby leaving this entire North Pacific, Bering Sea, and Arctic Ocean to be served by the Alaska Steamship Co. All commercial passenger service was discontinued, since the Alaska Steamship Co. only dispatched freighters to this area. The Alaska Steamship Co. also refused to call at any port unless it had a minimum of 100 tons of freight for discharge, and would not then guarantee to discharge such freight at the designated port if weather conditions were such as to necessitate a delay of over 48 hours. With the curtailment of commercial transportation facilities, it was impossible for the old *North Star* to transport all of the Bureau of Indian Affairs cargo to these isolated villages, plus the supplies for the natives, their cooperative stores, reindeer projects coal mines, and so forth. Since no other ocean transportation facilities were available to these villages, it was also necessary for the *North Star* to accommodate white traders, the missionaries, and other governmental agencies such as the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Weather Bureau, the Alaska Communication Service, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Therefore, steps were taken in 1948 for the acquisition of the present 5,000-ton vessel.

Since 1922, when the *Boxer* was commissioned, through the years 1932-49, when the first *North Star* was in operation—with the exception of the war years—and from 1950 to the present, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has had in operation at least one supply vessel. During all of these years there has never been a failure in the delivery of supplies to a Bureau of Indian Affairs station or villages. The above information is very significant when one considers that since 1934, the Seattle waterfront along with the remainder of the Pacific coast has been plagued with a series of work stoppages.

Prior to 1943, four strikes or series of strikes, 1934, 1936-37, 1946, and 1948, continued for approximately 3 months each. During the months of May, June, and July of 1952 the Sailors Union of the Pacific were out on strike for 53 days, during which time no commercial shipping took place on the Pacific coast, resulting in crippling effects on Alaska economy. During the 95-day strike of 1948, the *North Star* made an emergency trip to southeastern Alaska and Seward in December taking food, clothing, and shelter supplies.

Longshoremen refused to load even emergency cargo on any ships owned or operated by members of the Pacific Maritime Association. Again in 1952, during the months of May through July, the Sailors Union of the Pacific had all of the ships owned and operated by the Pacific Maritime Association tied up. During this time the *North Star* was cleared by the unions, and had the strike continued, she would have been able to supply her regular outlets without delay.

When one considers the shortness of the open shipping season—June, July, August, September, and October for Bering Sea ports; August to the 15th of September for the Arctic Ocean ports south of Blossom Shoals; August 20 to September 7 north to Barrow, it is evident that a real threat would be imposed upon a great number of native communities were their shipping facilities placed entirely in the hands of commercial operators. Any transportation company operating under union agreements would find it next to impossible to perform the many services of the *North Star*.

Under union agreements their mates, sailors, engineers, radio operators, and members of the steward department would refuse to do any work away from the vessel, not only because of union regulations prohibiting the same, but also because their compensation laws cover work only which is performed on board ship. Such services include longshoring, lighterage, setting up of bulk oil tanks on shore, laying of oil pipe lines on shore, pumping oil from barge to shore tanks, driving tractors on shore, repairing of shore light plants, furnaces, outboard motors and repairing of shore radio telephone sets. It would be a violation of union agreements to have the purser on a commercial ship to perform such extra services as selling reindeer products or to have him go ashore for

the purpose of checking cargo on the beach.

During the 4 years 1950-54 the officers and crew of the *North Star* set up and installed 38 bulk oil tanks, making it possible for the vessel by the use of its double bottoms to deliver 570,000 gallons of liquid fuel each year to our stations. At the close of the 1960 shipping season the *North Star* officers and crew had installed 74 bulk oil tanks making it possible for the vessel to deliver 750,000 gallons of liquid fuel each year. A savings in excess of \$90,000 a year is effected on the purchase price of the fuel thus delivered, while an additional savings of \$32,000 is effected in delivery costs.

Each year the vessel enroute south from Kotzebue loads on board the natives from Diomedea and returns them to their home. She also transports the King Island people from Nome back to their island home. This service is directly connected with the economic life of these people, and the services are absolutely essential.

The native stores take part in approximately 25 percent of the lighterage and longshoring operations off the *North Star*. Through careful records kept by the ship's purser, the vessel acts as a billing agency for all native stores, thereby performing a very valuable service to the store through the collection of thousands of dollars which otherwise would be difficult or almost impossible to collect.

Since 65 percent of all of the cargo carried on the vessel belongs to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, approximately 25 percent of all cargo is stockpiled aboard the ship and delivered as requisitioned by the various villages. This action is necessary due to the great number of ports of call, and is advisable from an economy angle. By so doing, considerable savings are effected.

The Alaska Steamship Co. is the only commercial company operating ships departing from the States to Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean. This company only calls at the following ports in this area which are also served by the *North Star*: Dillingham, St. Michael, Unalakleet, Nome, and Kotzebue. Out of the *North Star's* 98 ports of call, 90 are not served by any commercial carrier carrying cargo from Seattle; 6 of these 90 stations are north of Kotzebue and the Arctic Circle, an area where regular commercial insurance rates are excessive; 4 are on small isolated Bering Sea Island, and 1 is located at Atka almost 500 miles west of the regular route followed by commercial carriers. Since a minimum discharge of 100 tons is required by the Alaska Steamship Co. before the booking of cargo for a direct discharge, less than 25 percent of Bureau stations could qualify.

The *North Star*, being a vessel operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the express purpose of improving the health, educational, and economic growth of the native people, has over a period of years become as much a part of the Government's overall program as

the hospitals, schools, and native enterprises which it serves.

The *North Star* has been operating on an enterprise basis since 1955, during

which time a very accurate account of her expenditures and income has been kept. The table below sets forth these figures:

Fiscal year	Voyage	Direct costs	Indirect costs	Total costs	Total tons	Average cost per ton
1956	65, 66	\$467,011.92	\$33,354.08	\$500,366.00	10,814	\$46.27
1957	67, 68	463,655.97	39,533.37	503,189.34	10,213	49.27
1958	69, 70	543,810.35	43,586.78	587,397.13	11,944	49.18
1959	71, 72	510,153.57	37,866.99	548,020.56	10,581	51.79
1960	73, 74	491,844.49	37,848.13	529,692.62	10,631	49.83
Average for 5 fiscal years						49.26

The above costs include *North Star* freight charges, Seattle wharfage and handling, and local lighterage and longshoring. On the regular yearly scheduled first trip of the *North Star* the vessel makes direct discharge at the ports of call listed below. For the sake of cost comparison we have figured, using the latest published tariffs, what it would cost to ship our freight to such stations where commercial facilities are available.

Tatitlek: No commercial carrier.
Chenega: No commercial carrier.
English Bay: No commercial carrier.
Port Graham: No commercial carrier.
Tyonek: No commercial carrier.
Anchorage Bay: \$46.83 per ton.
Chignik Lake: No commercial carrier.
Perryville: \$69.56 transshipped via Kodiak.
Akutan: \$74.56 transshipped via Kodiak.
Nikolski: \$83.09 transshipped via Kodiak.
Atka: No commercial carrier.
Kanakanak: \$64.59 via Dillingham or Nushigak.
Togiak: \$95.54.
Goodnews Bay: No commercial carrier.
Tumunak: No commercial carrier.
Newtok: No commercial carrier.
Umkimute: No commercial carrier.
Nightmute: No commercial carrier.
Chifornak: No commercial carrier.
Mekoryuk: No commercial carrier.
Hooper Bay: No commercial carrier.
Chevak: No commercial carrier.
St. Michael: \$60.48 per ton.
Stebbins: \$74.28 per ton via St. Michael.
Colovin: \$87.85 per ton via Nome.
White Mountain: \$93.75 per ton via Nome.
Unalakleet: \$68.73 per ton.
Shaktoolik: No commercial carrier.
Koyuk: \$102.23 per ton via Nome.
Elim: No commercial carrier.
Cambell: \$90.45 per ton via Nome.
Savoonga: No commercial carrier.
Scammon Bay: No commercial carrier.

On the regular yearly scheduled second trip of the *North Star* the vessel makes direct discharges at the following ports of call. The cost of shipping our freight to these stations, using the latest published tariffs where commercial facilities are available, are also given.

Kotzebue: \$66.81.
Barrow: \$119.61 via Kotzebue.
Wainwright: \$110.23 via Kotzebue.
Point Lay: \$114.81 via Kotzebue.
Point Hope: \$101.81 via Kotzebue.
Kivalina: \$94.31 via Kotzebue.
Deering: \$65.61 via Kotzebue.
Shishmaref: \$100.81 via Kotzebue.
Diomedea: No commercial carrier.
Wales: \$91.43 via Nome.
Teller Mission: No commercial carrier.
Mekoryuk: No commercial carrier.
Nome: \$63.73.
King Island: No commercial carrier.

Belkofski: \$69.25 via Kodiak.
Larsens Bay: No commercial carrier.
Karluk: No commercial carrier.
Alitak: No commercial carrier.
Old Harbor: No commercial carrier.
Afognak: No commercial carrier.

The Alaska Steamship Co. makes direct discharges at the following stations also served directly by the *North Star*: St. Michael, Unalakleet, Nome, and Kotzebue.

The Alaska Steamship Co. for a number of years has been transporting a large portion of Bureau of Indian Affairs supplies to these stations. For instance, this season we shipped no supplies for Nome on the *North Star*, however, 43 tons were shipped by way of the Alaska Steamship Co. freighters. Into St. Michael this year we shipped by way of the *North Star* 46 tons, by way of the Alaska Steamship Co. freighters 440 tons. The Alaska Steamship Co. freighter serving Kotzebue closes off the acceptance of freight too early to be of service to us. In fact, their early close off causes us to overload the *North Star* in order to accommodate non-Government personnel including Kotzebue and upriver merchants who frequently are unable to get their supplies purchased and delivered in time for shipment by way of the Alaska Steamship Co. freighter. On several occasions the Bureau of Indian Affairs has shipped to Kotzebue by way of the Alaska Steamship Co. freighter a portion of their supplies for the upriver stations only to later discover that these supplies were held in Kotzebue, where warehouse facilities are almost nonexistent, until the arrival of the balance of the upriver supplies being shipped on the *North Star* thereby enabling all the upriver supplies to be barged upriver at the same time. Not only is this procedure more expensive, but loss due to pilferage and spoilage is excessive.

The *North Star* regularly serves 34 villages operating cooperative stores under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. These stores are the only medium through which the villagers can purchase food, clothing, and fuel supplies. The transportation of such supplies, together with costs, constitute one of the biggest problems these communities encounter. Listed below are the 34 stores and a comparison of the shipping costs, *North Star* versus commercial carriers:

Native stores—Rate comparison, commercial and North Star rates as of November 1960

Native store	North Star rate	Commercial rate	Commercial rate exceed
Atka ¹	\$52.85	\$120.11	\$67.26
Barrow	77.65	119.61	41.96
Buckland	86.45	91.11	4.66
Cheneega ¹	48.65	67.71	19.06
Deering	58.65	65.61	6.96
Diomedes ¹	59.05	120.93	61.88
Elim	57.85	96.23	38.38
Gambell	62.05	90.45	28.40
Hooper Bay ¹	61.85	79.85	18.00
King Island ¹	59.05	121.93	62.88
Kivalina	61.65	94.31	32.66
Koyuk	58.35	102.23	43.88
Mekoryuk ¹	55.85	85.85	30.00
Newtok ¹	76.45	108.35	31.90
Nightmute ¹	55.85	116.37	60.52
Nikolski	52.85	83.09	30.24
Noatak	96.35	100.91	4.56
Noorvik	82.05	86.61	4.56
Perryville	52.85	69.56	16.71
Point Hope	64.15	101.81	37.66
Point Lay	68.65	114.81	46.16
Savoonga ¹	57.05	88.88	31.83
Scammon Bay ¹	55.85	114.61	58.76
Shaktolik ¹	58.35	70.13	11.78
Shishmaref	58.15	100.81	42.66
Shungnak	102.95	107.51	4.56
Stebbins	55.85	74.28	18.43
Tununak ¹	56.45	85.85	29.40
Tatitlek ¹	48.65	67.71	19.06
Tyonek ¹	51.45	72.05	20.60
Unalakleet	60.85	68.73	7.88
Wainwright	69.65	110.23	40.58
Wales	57.55	91.43	33.88
White Mountain	70.85	93.73	22.88

¹ No commercial rates available. For the purpose of this study local rates estimated from past contracted on-carriers.

This past season the *North Star* on Voyage 74 lost 20 days and on voyage 75 another 34 days because of inclement weather—24 of the above 34 days were lost in making the delivery of supplies at King and Diomed Islands.

A number of essential and varied services essential to the welfare of the villages which are performed by the *North Star* in addition to the delivery of freight are as follows:

First. The ship's crew performs the necessary lighterage work where the villagers themselves do not provide this service. This includes bulk oil delivered by means of an oil barge and portable pump carried on the ship. The crew also installs bulk oil tanks for the schools, using a small caterpillar tractor also carried.

Second. A trained man is carried to care for maintenance and repair of light plants for all schools, and a stock of new light plants is available on board when needed.

Third. An experienced radio man is provided by the ship for repair on transmitters and receivers in the villages.

Fourth. Mail is carried to certain outlying villages where other means of transportation are not available.

Fifth. The entire population of King Island, numbering upwards of 200, migrates each Spring to Nome, and the men are relied upon every summer to perform the lighterage and other heavy work in that town. In October the *North Star* has been depended upon to transport the entire group back to King Island, carrying along all their personal belongings and winter supplies, as well as their native boats. The same service is rendered to a much smaller number of natives of Diomedes on the same voyage.

Sixth. On Nunivak Island a considerable industry in reindeer meat and by-products has been developed and is the main source of cash income. One of the *North Star* officers, without compensation or cost to the natives, acts as their agent in selling and distributing these products in many of the ports.

The total proceeds of this enterprise last summer was \$47,402.70, and this is said to be a typical year. This service is one of great value to the inhabitants of Nunivak, as well as to the natives of the ports of delivery, where the meat is highly regarded as a food.

Certain other aspects of the *North Star* operation are worthy of mention. One is that the ship is committed to delivery of cargo without fail and without layover charge for the long delays occasioned by adverse weather conditions. The record in this respect is highly commendable. Another is that no insurance on cargo is available to shippers, which means a considerable saving to consignees, especially at the far northern points, but also involves their carrying whatever risk is involved. Up to this time the ship seems to have a fine record for deliveries of freight with only slight losses or damage. Another unusual feature is that although the crew members are generally members of unions, they are given a leave of absence from their unions during the period of their service on this ship, and as a result the *North Star* has been relieved of the consequences of the numerous and lengthy strikes that have seriously affected water transportation between Alaska and the continental United States.

The appropriation sought will permit the Interior Department to take out of mothballs and rehabilitate a cargo ship, the *Emory Victory*, which will then be suitable to carry on the historic mission of the previous *North Stars*. It is planned to rename the ship the *North Star*. This is an appropriate name not merely for historic reasons but because it will serve our Nation's farthest north. It will serve the northernmost dwellers of the State whose flag proudly displays on a field of blue the seven gold stars of the dipper and the Pole or North Star. Let us keep that flag flying and that ship sailing. She and her predecessors have served the aboriginal people of Alaska and latecomers to the last frontier for 40 years. This is no time to haul her ensign down. She is more than ever needed now when the people she serves man our first line of defense of the North American Continent.

I urge that the amendment be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Alaska will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed, on page 6, in line 10, to strike out the numeral "\$41,708,000" and insert in lieu therefore the numeral "\$42,083,000."

Mr. GRUENING. That is merely to cover the price of rehabilitating the vessel.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator refers to rehabilitation of a ship. Is that correct?

Mr. GRUENING. Yes. This ship is to bring supplies to the people along the coast, largely Eskimos.

Mr. HAYDEN. I understand that the ship is worn out, and the purpose of the amendment is to rehabilitate another ship to be used for that purpose.

Mr. GRUENING. Yes. That is correct.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee considered this proposal and could not agree to it. However, the Senator may want to ask for the yeas and nays and try to have the amendment adopted.

Mr. GRUENING. I do not know what these communities would do without the ship. They are not served by commercial vessels. The Alaska Steamship Company serves only 8 of the 98 ports involved. They are communities chiefly inhabited by our Eskimo citizens. If the vessel is not forthcoming, the cost of shipping by air is going to be much greater, and the larger cost will ultimately have to come out of the funds appropriated to the office of Indian affairs or out of the meager income of the consumers.

Mr. HAYDEN. The facts just stated by the Senator were not available to the members of the committee. The assumption was that a regular steamship line could provide the service.

Mr. GRUENING. That assumption is not justified. The arguments in favor of the proposal are fully contained in the statement I have made, and which will appear in the RECORD. I think it is a convincing statement, giving facts and figures as to the number of communities that will not be served if the appropriation is not restored.

Mr. HAYDEN. I regret that I cannot accept the amendment; but since the committee has acted on this matter, I am not at liberty to do so. However, members of the committee will be present tomorrow, and the Senator may submit his amendment at that time and ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. GRUENING. I hope that by tomorrow the distinguished chairman of the committee, the senior Senator from Arizona, will have read the record, and after having read the facts and figures in the argument in support of the amendment, I hope he will be favorable to accepting the amendment.

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GRUENING. I yield.
Mr. BIBLE. Is not this an item that was in the House bill?

Mr. GRUENING. The Senator is correct. It was in the House bill which came to the Senate. It is not a new item.

Mr. BIBLE. The Senator did not mention that fact.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GRUENING. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I wish to say to the Senator from Alaska that I was unaware of the need for this particular item. The Senator has conveyed certain information to some Senators individually, and, by his statement now, to the Senate as a whole. If the facts are as he has stated, and I gather that they are, and that the

deletion of this item would cause a great hardship, I am sure the amount will be restored.

Mr. GRUENING. The deletion of the amount and the loss of the ship would cause a great hardship.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I assure the Senator that in light of his comments, and the information which he has conveyed to the majority leader, and to the Senate as a body, these funds should be restored. It is my view that the funds should be restored. I regret the action of the committee. I am sure, once Senators have a chance to read the RECORD, justice will prevail, because it is quite obvious that if there are 98 ports, I believe the Senator said—

Mr. GRUENING. Ninety ports out of ninety-eight which would not be served.

Mr. HUMPHREY. If only 8 out of 98 will be served by a commercial line, the other communities must be served by some form of transportation, and there are only 2 forms available—air and sea.

Mr. GRUENING. Yes. In some of the communities there are no airports. Therefore, such communities will not be served at all unless they are served by sea.

I commend the Senator from Minnesota for his sympathetic understanding on behalf of the people—most of them not well off economically—who are involved. It would be a body blow to the Secretary of the Interior, in his responsibility for taking care of the needs of the Indians and Eskimos of Alaska, if this item remains deleted. The Eskimos and Indians make up about one-seventh of the population of Alaska. Although not the entire Indian and Eskimo population is served by this vessel, a substantial number is.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I am sure the Senate respects the judgment of the two Senators from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING and Mr. BARTLETT]. When it comes to the needs of Alaska, we must reflect that most of us have not had the privilege of traveling extensively in that State. We have to rely on the long experience and dedication to the public welfare of the two Alaskan Senators.

When the RECORD is read, and tomorrow we vote on this particular item, I am sure it will be clear that had the information that has been furnished been available and understood by Senators—by this Senator particularly—we would have registered a protest, long before this, to the deletion of the item. I will join with the Senator from Alaska tomorrow in support of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Alaska. [Putting the question.]

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Arizona a question relating to the procedure on this bill? I want this amendment to be adopted, but I also wish to make sure that we are following the general understanding.

Mr. HAYDEN. There was a unanimous-consent agreement that there would be no yeas-and-nays today.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Was it understood that there would be no yeas-and-nays today?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. That there would be no yeas-and-nays today.

Mr. HUMPHREY. And that includes a vote on an issue which is as controversial as this amendment?

Mr. HAYDEN. Undoubtedly, the yeas and nays will be requested.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am not too sure about the yeas and nays being requested. They may be requested, but it so happens that members of the committee who raised a question about this particular item are not present today. For that reason, action on the amendment should go over until tomorrow, so that those members of the committee may pursue the matter further, if they care to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I hope, therefore, we shall not have an announced vote on this amendment, in line with the understanding that such votes will go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Minnesota make a unanimous consent request that the amendment go over until tomorrow?

Mr. HUMPHREY. Yes, Mr. President. On behalf of the committee I make the unanimous consent request that the amendment go over until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Minnesota? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, before the third reading of the bill—I gather we shall have a delayed vote—I should like to make some comments on the portion of the bill which relates to the regional laboratory-office building of the Forest Service known as the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. It is presently located on the St. Paul campus of the University of Minnesota on space donated by the University, with an additional amount of rented space.

The School of Forestry has been expanding greatly in recent years, and soon it will require the laboratory space currently occupied by the Lake States Forest Experiment Station.

Because of these facts the committee has included an item for the Lake States Forest Experiment Station. The amount for the laboratory-office building is \$1,250,000. Facilities would include:

Specialized laboratories for forest tree insects and diseases research.

Soils laboratory for determining forest soil characteristics and productivity and soil moisture movement.

Electronic computing facilities for compiling and analyzing forest research and resource information.

Office and related laboratory space for housing scientists working in the fields of timber, water, and soil management, fire research, recreation and wildlife habitat, and timber utilization and marketing.

Administrative offices and services for a regional forest research organization.

Mr. President, I note these facts because I wish to make sure that the particular budget item will be maintained in the bill. It is of urgent importance that the laboratory and ad-

ministrative office facility be established.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee at the request of Senator DWORSHAK has agreed to take out the word "Lower," as it relates to construction by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, as applied to the Columbia River. By taking out the word "Lower" the reference is to the entire Columbia River, rather than the Lower Columbia River.

Mr. President, on page 22, line 12, I move to strike out the word "Lower" where it appears in relation to management and investigation of resources by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WEST YELLOWSTONE AIRPORT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to discuss briefly the Interior appropriations bill which is now before the Senate. Generally I am in complete accord with the action taken by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Probably no other money bill is quite as important to my State of Montana as the Interior appropriations bill. This bill contains funds for many agencies which are active in Montana.

At this time I wish to invite the attention of the distinguished chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee to the funds provided for the National Park Service in fiscal year 1962. As the chairman knows, the late Senator James E. Murray and I appeared before the committee on a number of occasions in support of National Park Service participation in the construction of the West Yellowstone Airport, a facility which would provide improved and modern airline service to Yellowstone National Park. My distinguished colleague [Mr. METCALF] is also interested in this project and supported an appropriations of the necessary funds when I recently appeared before the appropriate subcommittee.

For some time now this airport project has been ready to go, with the exception of the necessary National Park Service funds. The Department of the Interior, acting through the National Park Service, plans to sponsor the construction of the West Yellowstone Airport as soon as the funds are available. Interior Department participation will require \$726,000. Federal Airport Act funds are available in excess of \$600,000 and the necessary land for the airport will be transferred from the U.S. Forest Service and the Montana State Aeronautics Commission will sponsor

and maintain the project after completion.

Yellowstone National Park is one of twelve parks under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service which has had an annual traffic count in excess of 1 million tourists. In 1959 it ranked fifth, and last year was No. 11. Tourist traffic in our national parks is ever increasing, and the interest in access to these areas by airlines is of considerable interest to the traveling American. This project which would provide the only immediate air access to the park from Montana is becoming more important as certain of our surface carriers are curtailing and discontinuing service.

I have noted with interest that the committee has included, as a new item, \$880,000 as the National Park Service portion of construction cost of an airport at the Grand Canyon National Park. This park which has a traffic count comparable to that of Yellowstone National Park has needed these facilities for some time and I am very pleased to note recognition made to the project by the committee.

My colleague [Mr. METCALF] and I are disappointed that a similar project has not been approved for Yellowstone National Park. I should like to take this opportunity to ask the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee [Mr. HAYDEN] if the West Yellowstone Airport project was discussed, and what is the sentiment of the Members pertaining to the project?

Mr. HAYDEN. The appropriations to be provided by the National Park Service at Yellowstone were greater than the appropriations to be provided by the Federal Aviation Authority, which is the reverse of the situation at Grand Canyon National Park.

I have no doubt that if the Senator can obtain a budget estimate for the supplemental appropriation bill, to be later considered, we would have no trouble approving the item.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I assume, from what the distinguished chairman of the committee has said, my colleague [Mr. METCALF] and I can be assured that if and when the appropriate information and figures are forthcoming from the Department of the Interior and other related departments, the item will be given the most serious consideration by the Appropriations Committee, and possibly will be included in a supplemental appropriation bill later this year.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is possible. I particularly urge the Senator to try to obtain a budget estimate.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I shall do my best. I thank the Senator.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 30, line 4, it is proposed to strike "\$149,200,200" and to insert "\$134,200,200."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I should like to direct some remarks to the distinguished Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] with respect to the

amendment. It is my understanding that the \$30 million provided for forest management and related subjects was not included in the bill by the House. I understand also that the item was not included in the budget, so the bill is \$30 million above the budget by virtue of that one item.

I am fully aware of the fact that the amendment has been cosponsored, probably on both sides of the aisle, but it would appear to me from reading the testimony on pages 852 and 853 of the printed transcript of the hearings that the \$30 million item is designed mainly to help certain areas where it is believed the work could be coordinated with the work to be performed under the distressed areas bill and its objectives.

I thought that in the course of the colloquy, Mr. McARDLE, of the Forest Service, and those associated with him, made quite clear what was desired. Mr. McARDLE was asked a question by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], as reported on page 853:

Mr. McARDLE. Senator, I want to make sure that one point is in the record. These estimates that I was just talking about, the total estimates for a 12-year program were for the entire country. We are now talking about economically distressed areas, singling out some of the areas in the entire country and your question just a moment ago as I understand it was how many such areas would be involved.

Senator McGEE. That is particularly where surplus labor is available?

Mr. McARDLE. Last fall we began following very closely the reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics on unemployment and began marking areas on a map, trying to see how close national forest areas would be to some of these areas of unemployment. We began trying to find a way in addition to show those areas of rural unemployment which we know about because our people lived out there.

These areas generally were not reflected by the Bureau of Labor statistics at that time. And as a result when the new administration came in and encouraged us to present to them some of these figures we did so, I see you have our map in front of you now.

Parenthetically, I do not believe that the map was reproduced in the transcript of the hearings. The colloquy continued—

Senator McGEE. Yes.

Mr. McARDLE. Which we prepared.

Senator McGEE. The staff advises me we probably can't print it in color but we can get the other emphasis.

(The map referred to is in committee files.)

Mr. McARDLE. We attempted to show on that map the areas reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on unemployment which gave considerable emphasis as you might expect to the cities and towns. We tried to get in also the areas of rural low income. To answer your question specifically, we would have to study, I would imagine, any special appropriation that might be made by this committee or any directive. We would need to also study the provisions of S. 1 which is now public law.

S. 1 is the distressed areas bill. The Chief of the Forest Service has said that a further study will be made. In view of the fact that the item is not included in the House bill, and notwithstanding the fact that the general language of

the President in his state of the Union message still did not persuade the Budget Bureau to include the item in the bill before the Senate, I think the amount ought to be cut in half, at least. If I had followed my own bent, I think I would have suggested in the first instance that the entire amount be eliminated. I make that statement for a reason. Recently I have not had the opportunity to pay as much attention to the budget as I should. In the days when I was a member of the Committee on Appropriations I certainly did so. But I have become more and more fearful about the budget problem and the fiscal situation confronting our country. For the first time in history the combined trust fund budget and the expenditure budget have broken the \$100 billion barrier, and the total, as of the last revision on May 25, indicates that the combined trust fund and appropriation expenditure budget is now \$106 billion.

The Deputy Budget Director spoke before the Industrial Conference in New York 2 weeks ago. I requested him to send me a copy of his speech. He spoke in terms of the possible addition of another \$13 billion to \$20 billion in welfare appropriations in the decade of the 1960's.

We have talked about other billions of expenditure under the regular budget; and if my arithmetic is sound, I foresee a combined budget in the area of \$135 billion to \$140 billion.

Where shall the emphasis be? Our distinguished President has just returned from abroad. It was my pleasure to meet him this morning at Andrews Field. I do not know what kind of report he will make. But the accent everywhere today is in a great many places—in Laos, in Vietnam, in Thailand, in the Congo, in Iran, in Berlin, and East Germany, in Latin America, in orbit, in a moon shot, and in all the things we expect to do in the space field. We are confronted with the old question of attempting to distinguish clearly between expenditures on the domestic front and those that appear to be absolutely indispensable to our survival and the survival of national freedom. The Congress must take account of what we are spending in the domestic field. That point is one of the prime reasons why I voted against the aid-to-education bill when it was before the Senate about 10 days ago. I understand that the bill now before the Senate has been pretty well pared down, but I invite attention to a \$30 million item that did not come from the Budget Bureau. It was not included in the House bill; and I think the Senate ought to exercise the utmost prudence and caution when it comes to an item of that size. I would cut the item in half, if the Senate were willing. I will not ask for a yea-and-nay vote. Absent Senators who are interested in this proposal would not be able to vote on it. A record vote might be regarded as a departure from our understanding that there would be no yea-and-nay votes until Wednesday. But I felt that I had to make the record.

My amendment would eliminate \$15 million from a \$30 million new item,

which represents an increase over the budget, if I am properly informed. I can quite well understand the argument for the item but no matter what the argument is, we know that there are thousands of desirable projects. One argument is that the proposal would aid employment. That argument is of doubtful validity, in my judgment. I think what is needed in some areas is to have private enterprise go in with pulp mills, for example, to manufacture kraft paper or some other kind of paper. Such action would do the job.

If the Senate now includes the proposed item, it will become the base for the estimates next year. That is the way such items are perpetuated.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. As a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I am happy that the minority leader has offered his amendment.

I am not a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of the Interior. However, I did bring up the question as to whether the amount should not be cut when the full committee met to approve the budget. I did so for the same reasons that have been stated by the Senator from Illinois. We will have immense increases in a number of appropriations—in the military, in mutual security, and in a number of other subjects of that character.

We are considering a \$30 million item which was not put in the bill by the House and was not recommended by the administration. It was put in originally, as I understand, to assist in unemployment areas, such as in connection with reforestation. That purpose has been cut out by the subcommittee headed by our chairman, the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN]. So it is a question of reforestation in the country, whether it is to help unemployment or not, but it is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. I hope the Senator from Arizona, who is always very reasonable in these matters, may be willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I talked with the distinguished Senator from Arizona only to alert him to the fact that I was going to offer the amendment. I did not ask him for a commitment. I would not do so. I would not pressure him. I am doing it because I believe we have come to the time when we have to have a summit budget which is in the very highest altitude.

I point out one thing, and then I am through. When the previous administration sent its budget to Congress in January, it was in the \$80 billion area. There have been two revisions in the budget since then. One came on the 28th of March. The last one was made on the 25th of May. Under the revised budget figures for fiscal 1962, the estimate now is—and I am pretty sure that these figures are correct—that the deficit will be \$3,550 million.

If additional requests come to Congress from time to time the budget will be larger. If we fail to provide the revenues which the administration asks

in some fields, then the deficit will be larger also.

Therefore, at a time when there are so many fevers in the world, and we are going to be placing emphasis and accent upon those things that are directed to survival, I think it is high time for Congress to stop and take a good look and to listen and to act wherever we can in the interest of our economy.

The January budget showed a surplus of \$1,400 million. The last administration revision on May 25 showed a deficit of \$3,550 million. I do not know how much larger it will be for fiscal 1962, because that is contingent on the revenues and upon the additional requests that may be presented to Congress. So this is a humble effort to make a little record in the interest of a sound economy on an item that did not have the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, unless that approval was subsequently procured. I have seen nothing in the RECORD on that point. With that, Mr. President, I surrender the floor.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, in response to the comments directed to me by the distinguished minority leader, and as the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts has already indicated, the committee does not attach as a condition to the distribution of this money the requirement that it shall be in areas of labor surplus. Initially, when we presented the amendment to the committee, we did suggest that this would make good sense. Parenthetically, I still think it would make good sense. However, the appropriation is not conditioned on any item of labor surplus. I would call attention in the RECORD to a portion of the hearings just beyond the section read by the Senator from Illinois. I refer to page 856 of the hearings. Senator BYRD, of West Virginia, is questioning Dr. McArdle. The Senator from West Virginia asked this question:

Dr. McArdle, could it not be said that keeping in mind we have a rapidly expanding industrial economy and an expanding population and that concomitant thereto we have an increasing need for better conservation of our soil, conservation of our water which in itself is beginning to constitute more and more a problem, the need for improved timber, the need for more and more recreational facilities? Could it not be said that we could divorce entirely from our consideration the problem, pressing problem, that confronts some of us in particular. Could it not be said that we could divorce entirely the matter of employment and that still the Forest Service could justify the expenditure of the additional \$30 million now on these other bases themselves and leaving out the matter of unemployment entirely.

Mr. MCARDLE. I think the only honest answer to your question, Senator Byrd, would have to be "Yes."

Then he recited the many unmet obligations in the Forest Service without any reference to any labor surplus.

I would call attention to the fact also that the amendment is a reflection by the very able chairman of the Appropriations Committee of unmet forest needs. Interestingly enough the \$30 million in additional appropriations will scarcely advance the schedule that former Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson, pro-

posed we adopt to meet these needs. If we are going to measure this as a matter of budget responsibility, I would suggest that both sides of the aisle could be comforted in supporting the committee in this \$30 million amendment if all it did was to restore the rate of progress in this area that was suggested by the former Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Benson.

True, it would advance in the second year about \$6 million beyond that rate. However, to suggest that out of a passing boxcar or out of a cloud we picked the \$30 million figure and threw it into the bill is not wholly accurate.

I ask unanimous consent that a statement expanding on the reasons which persuaded the committee to adopt the amendment be inserted in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HART

FOREST SERVICE BUDGET

The budget submitted by the administration for the Forest Service, exclusive of funds for forest protection and reforestation on private lands, but inclusive of all research funds was \$181,755,000, or about \$1 per acre of national forest.

On a comparable basis the Senate bill provides \$215,763,000 or an amount equal to \$1.20 per acre.

The \$30 million increase is but 16½ cents per acre for the entire national forest system. For each national forest the increase would amount to but \$200,000 per forest.

I cite this only to point out that the \$1.20 per acre we are proposing to spend on all phases of the national forest is quite minute. When we consider that these holdings encompass 180 million acres and they contain over \$7½ billion worth of capital values the budget level is extremely modest.

The average city lot is one-fourth of an acre and a homeowner does not think it extravagant to spend \$1.20 to have the grass mowed—to spend several dollars for lawn fertilizer or \$2 or \$3 for a single rose bush. One can scarcely expect to get a dozen of our wonderful Michigan tulip bulbs for this price.

Yet we expect those charged with administering on national forests to do a huge job for an expenditure of \$1.20 per acre. We expect forest research to unlock the mysteries of wood use and forest disease. We expect watersheds to be adequately protected. We expect fire, insect, and disease attacks to be controlled. We want ample recreation facilities, well equipped and kept clean of debris. We expect the wildlife to be managed. We expect roads and trails all properly constructed and maintained.

In sum we expect not only proper operations but also proper investments for our conservation future.

In the bill before us increases have been made. These are really modest increases. I question whether we can, however, really do the conservation job on our national forests at a cost of but \$1.20 per acre.

The long-range forest program indicates that a level of appropriations closer to \$2 per acre is needed. This too is modest.

I congratulate most warmly the action of the committee in budgeting the modest increases they have made.

The record should show that the committee has long recognized the importance of this forest conservation work.

In the conference with the House the Senate conferees will meet to resolve whether we shall appropriate about \$1 per acre for this vital work at \$1.20 per acre.

I express the hope that the House, which too is dedicated to conservation, will agree that the time is here for moving ahead.

We must do more than be the custodians of a great resource. We must be its provident manager.

Our national forests and their great resources can provide fruitful opportunities for expanding and developing our national vigor.

With critical unemployment still gripping money of our rural and urban areas the expansion of conservation work will also provide needed jobs. This work will in turn generate solid growth in the private sector of the economy.

The \$30 million of new funds for the Forest Service could provide 6,000 conservation jobs, much of which would offer employment to those now jobless.

Reforestation, soil and watershed improvement, outdoor recreation facilities, roads and facilities—all these and the other important tasks would not create jobs for the sake of creating them but would create opportunities for expanding our economic growth through wise natural resource management.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I rise to speak briefly in support of the general observations made by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART]. I was present at the hearing of the Committee on Appropriations at the time the amendment was included. I commend the Senator from Michigan and his associates for pressing the amendment. I considered it a privilege to be associated with them.

The amendment could be justified on the ground of keeping up a schedule of the Forest Service program, and I am pleased that the Senator from Michigan noted that particular fact. In 1959—I believe that was the year—the then Secretary of Agriculture laid down this kind of program of accelerated reforestation, which was a 12-year program.

In 1959 there was a \$13 billion deficit. That did not in any way deter the then Secretary of Agriculture from outlining what was considered to be a very modest and very reasonable program of improvement of our forests. What we are attempting to do with the amendment is to set the program back on schedule, as the Senator from Michigan said. Therefore, from that point alone one can justify the amendment.

I can say that I can justify it in my area of the country if all the money were to go to my State. I am eager to see what Congress intends to do about the unemployment situation of 24 percent of the gainfully employable force which is now without jobs there. I returned from Minnesota yesterday morning. The food stamp plan went into operation in Virginia, Minn. People by the thousands are in need of help. These are the same people who mined the ore from the great Mesabi Iron Range and produced the sinews of war. They are of the same good stock that produced the fabulous quantities of iron ore for the industrial plants of America. They are faced today with a prediction that the iron ore production in northern Minnesota will be less than the production of 1938.

It is fine for people to tell me what we ought to do about this item and that

item; but I was sent to the U.S. Senate to attempt to represent the legitimate interests of a good, solid, patriotic, dedicated citizenry in the State which I am privileged to represent, in part, in this body.

This amount of money will not be wasted. The Forest Service is known for its frugality. It is known for its constructive, productive programs. This program will yield dividends. It will yield profits. This is not a make-work, leaf-raking, lawn-mowing operation. These programs are scheduled. They are planned. They are organized. The talent, skill, and manpower are there to do the job.

I can appreciate the concern over these budgetary items. But we must remember that the bill will go to conference. Everyone knows that when a new figure is added to a bill and we go to conference, it is necessary to make some adjustments. If we start to adjust this matter downward now, before we even go to conference, we are likely to end with nothing.

I see in the Chamber the distinguished junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD]. He is one of the prime movers in this program. He is a practical, prudent Senator. His State, with all its great forest reserves, will find in this particular appropriation a sound investment, with no waste of money.

I really believe the committee did the right thing. I hope the Senate will not reverse the action of the committee.

Mr. President, I, too, have prepared a statement relating to this item. I do indeed support the committee's decision to approach the problem in the sound manner in which we have discussed it here today. I ask unanimous consent that my statement be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR HUMPHREY

I wish to provide some historical background to the \$30 million amendment which the Committee on Appropriations has added to the Forest Service budget under the line item "Forest land management."

The Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE] originally proposed that \$30 million be appropriated for conservation work in national forests located in or near rural and urban areas of labor surplus as defined in Public Law 27, the Area Redevelopment Act. I was happy to join with a number of Senators in supporting this amendment.

During the Senate hearings, it was clearly established that this additional appropriation of \$30 million would be used to accelerate the existing program for the national forests as developed by the U.S. Forest Service. This program was developed at the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, and it was submitted to Congress in March 1959. This program provided clear-cut goals for the orderly and progressive development of our forest resources. Its major purpose was adequate preparation to meet the demands of a rapidly expanding population.

As the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART] pointed out in his testimony before the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, this important conservation and development

program is currently about \$24 million behind schedule. President Kennedy recognized this fact in his natural resources message presented to the Congress earlier this year. Let me quote two sentences from that address:

"Wise investment in a resource program today will return vast dividends tomorrow, and failures to act now may be opportunities lost forever. Our country has been generous with us in this regard—and we cannot now ignore her needs for future development."

This \$30 million amendment represented an important step in putting this forest development program back on schedule.

At the same time, the amendment as originally proposed would have explicitly directed the Forest Service to give rural and urban areas of persistent labor surplus priority in receiving the accelerated program of conservation work. It was determined that practically each of the 40 States containing national forests would have received assistance on this basis. In other words, the original amendment had a dual purpose: (1) to accelerate the existing Forest Service conservation and development program for the national forests; and (2) to do this in a way which would aid those areas afflicted by chronic labor surplus.

In no manner, then, was this a make-work project. There would have been no raking leaves or mowing lawns. All of the scheduled work would have been planned and supervised by the professional foresters of the U.S. Forest Service. This work would have been a solid investment in the long-term productivity of the national forests.

The Committee on Appropriations voted to provide this additional \$30 million for the acceleration of the program for the national forests. It was informally agreed that persistent labor surplus would be taken into consideration by the Forest Service in the implementation of its accelerated program.

I support the committee's decision to approach the problem in this manner. I realize that additional factors will have to be considered by the Forest Service to determine the best way to accelerate its forest development program. However, since the committee report did not contain any explicit reference to the criterion of persistent labor surplus, I wish to review briefly the history of this amendment.

I wish to emphasize the importance of the Forest Service considering the factor of unemployment when it moves to allocate whatever funds Congress sees fit to approve for the acceleration of this important conservation program.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota has referred to the junior Senator from West Virginia.

The Forest Service has advised me that it could wisely spend in my State, over the next 5 years, \$45,275,000 to develop an accelerated program for the national forest lands of West Virginia. In West Virginia today, as was brought out in the course of the hearings, about 5,000 men are employed in the forest industries. Some 2,000 of them are engaged in logging operations, another 2,000 in sawmilling, and 1,000 in the manufacture of secondary wood products.

The Forest Service has advised me that with an accelerated and intensified work program in West Virginia, the production of sawtimber would be increased from the present 400 million board feet to a potential of 3 billion board feet annually; and that, instead of employing

only 5,000 men, as is the case at present, there is a potential employment of 37,500 men at the present level of manufacturing. With a medium level of manufacturing, there is a potential employment of 52,500 persons in West Virginia, and with a high level of manufacturing there is a potential employment of 90,000 persons in my State of West Virginia alone.

So, with regard to West Virginia, 8,800 man-years could be devoted to forest work and the manufacture of forest products in my State each year over the next 10 years by the Forest Service, whereas at present only some 100 man-years are devoted to this type of work.

I join with the Senator from Michigan [Mr. HART], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], and other Senators who cosponsored the amendment in urging the Senate to reject the amendment offered by the distinguished minority leader. I believe that money spent for this purpose is money well spent. It is in the best interests of the future welfare and security of our country. It can be justified from the standpoint of the conservation of forest resources; from the standpoint of the preservation of watersheds; from the standpoint of providing for an expanding population and an expanding industrial complex; to say nothing of the benefits which would be derived from the standpoint of supplying work for unemployed persons in depressed areas. In my opinion, whatever the cost of such a program as this, it is a bargain. I again urge the Senate to reject the amendment offered by the distinguished minority leader.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia yield for a question?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I yield for a question.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator has referred to the expanded program affecting primarily depressed areas. Certainly he would not deny participation in this program to some of the U.S. forests in areas which are not depressed, would he? My State of Idaho has 20 million acres of U.S.-owned forest lands. It is true that in a few areas—rather small areas—unemployment is widespread. But certainly the Senator from West Virginia would not contend that the money to be provided by this item must be almost completely expended in those areas which are labeled as distressed, would he?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Not at all. I do not contend that this money should be spent only in depressed areas. The bill as it comes before us makes ample provision for the expenditure of money in States such as Idaho, a State which is so ably represented, in part, by the distinguished Senator who has just propounded the question. The appropriation does not direct the expenditure of money in depressed areas alone. I was merely saying that the expenditure of this additional money could be justified entirely on the basis of the need for the development of the forests, on the basis of the need for conservation of forest resources, of soil resources, and water resources. Nobody is contending

that the moneys will be spent only in the depressed areas.

But, as a Senator from a State which has many depressed areas, I plead with the Senate to reject the amendment offered by the distinguished minority leader, keeping in mind the fact that certainly some of the money, if it remains in the bill, will be spent in depressed areas. We in West Virginia need this money for the development of our forests. However, disregarding entirely unemployment in the depressed areas, I say to the Senator from Idaho that this appropriation can be amply justified. It will benefit his State, just as it will benefit the State of West Virginia.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator from West Virginia yield?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Does not the Senator agree with me that there is already in the bill for the purpose \$118 million?

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. That is true.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So there will be \$118 million already recommended by the Bureau of the Budget and provided by the House and the Senate Committee on Department of the Interior Appropriations, even if the whole \$30 million is stricken. So actually there will be \$118 million plus \$15 million, if the minority leader's amendment is included. That would mean \$133 million would be in the bill for this purpose, in any event.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. I emphasize that this is one item which has consistently returned to the Treasury and the people more money if dollar value can be placed upon all benefits derived than has been spent on it. I feel it is a good appropriation item from the standpoint of dollars and cents alone. It is a money-making appropriation. In the long run, it will contribute more money to the Treasury than will be taken from the Treasury.

So, although there are considerable amounts of money for this purpose in the bill, as has been pointed out by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, it is my contention, and the contention of other Senators who cosponsored the amendment, that the amount referred to by the Senator from Massachusetts is not enough, and that any Federal moneys spent for such a worthwhile program will, in the long run, be repaid manifold to the United States Government.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, it is my understanding from the distinguished minority leader that a yea-and-nay vote will not be taken on this question. Therefore, I rise to say a few words, in order that my position about the matter may be perfectly clear.

I come from a forest State also, and I am as much interested, I believe, in the reforestation program as is any other Member of the Senate.

Unfortunately, at the time of the markup of the bill the other day, I had a conflicting meeting of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and I reached the Appropriations Committee meeting just as the committee had concluded the

vote on this particular item. Therefore, I wish to say that I feel that I must go along with the amendment of the distinguished minority leader.

I believe the time is here when we as Americans must decide which things are most important, and somewhere along the way we must stop spending money for everything that is desirable. There are thousands of desirable things. There is no question in my mind that in the long run this item might return a handsome profit to the Government. But already this year we have passed a depressed areas bill; and after reading the hearings on this matter, I noticed that the whole predicate of this appropriation item is based upon depressed areas. It was my understanding that when the committee voted on this appropriation item, it was being voted on with complete disassociation from any depressed areas or excess labor areas. After all, we cannot be on both sides of the fence at the same time. Today, we have heard very strong arguments in behalf of this item, primarily on the basis that this money will be spent in an excess labor area.

Certainly there are many things that are desirable; but this year we have spent \$3,550 million in excess of the budget.

The distinguished minority leader has stated that the total expenditures are approximately in the amount I have stated; and there is no question in my mind that the total next year, before we are through, will be \$5 billion in excess of the budget.

When I stop to consider the events of the last few weeks—the developments in Laos, the situation in Iran, the situation in Cambodia and in Thailand, the situation in Venezuela and in Guinea, the situation in Cuba, and the very obvious change in the attitude of President Quadros, of Brazil, toward the Communists across the sea, I believe it is about time that we take a good, hard look at our pocketbook, because if we continue to expand the Federal debt and expand our inflation, then, when we reach the time when we have to fight brush wars—and, Mr. President, we must make up our minds that the time will come when we shall have to fight brush wars all over the world—our country will have very little credit available.

There is no necessity for this item. In that connection I now quote from page 852 of the hearings, where we find that Mr. McArdle said:

In some parts of the country there might not be some kinds of work represented in a way that you could squeeze up the total program. But in general the answer to your question is "Yes." This 12-year program can be compressed.

So we are compressing a program for the sake of spending the money now.

I say the time has come when we must start looking at all our cards—if I may use the poker vernacular—to see what we have left to do and what we have to do in the world that is ahead of us.

The demands on our country in the next few months and the next few years will be so greatly in excess of anything that anyone on this floor dreams of now,

I believe the time has come to start cutting down.

I cannot see that this item has an immediate necessity. Therefore, I shall support the position of the distinguished minority leader—much as I dislike not supporting the position of the chairman of the committee, for usually I support him in the positions he takes; but I believe that we must decide whether we are going to try to provide everything everyone wants. One columnist said that the present policy of this administration and this Government is, "Ask, and ye shall receive. Ask not, and ye shall receive, anyway."

I think that is about the way we are proceeding. Unless we stop it, we shall find that when the chips are down, in the next few months and the next few years, we shall be very hard pressed to get together enough money to be able just barely to save our country and to keep it in existence.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator of Illinois.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President on this question, I ask for a division.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Those who are in favor of adoption of the amendment will stand and be counted. Those who are opposed will stand and be counted.

Mr. HART. Mr. President I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, on the question of agreeing to the pending amendment, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, having obtained the floor, I do not want to interfere with the program of the majority leader, and shall be happy to yield to him.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I did not hear the Senator.

Mr. BENNETT. Having obtained the floor, I should like to go forward with my speech, but I shall be glad to yield to the majority leader if there is any other business that should intervene first.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the yeas and nays vote already agreed to on the Dirksen amendment be postponed until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. I am happy to cooperate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, notified the Senate that, pursuant to the provisions of section 1, Public Law 86-42, the Speaker had appointed Mr. MURPHY, of Illinois, as a member of the U.S. delegation of the Canada-United States Interparliamentary Group, on the part of the House.

The message announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the following bills of the Senate:

S. 215. An act for the relief of Ennis Craft McLaren;

S. 546. An act for the relief of In Fil Chung, In Ae Chung, In Sook Chung, and In Ja Chung;

S. 949. An act for the relief of John G. Tiedemann; and

S. 1064. An act for the relief of Samuel Pizar.

HOUSING ACT OF 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1922) to assist in the provision of housing for moderate and low income families, to promote orderly urban development, to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I am a little puzzled by the show of panic represented by the \$9.3 billion housing bill before the Senate. This panic is illustrated by the fact that this bill proposes to spend as much as has been authorized by the same Federal housing programs since the beginning of these programs in the 1930's.

I refer my colleagues to page 64 of the committee report. It is shown there that the bill authorizes \$6.2 billion for new and existing housing programs. For these same programs, we have authorized \$6.4 billion since they began. But not included in these figures are expenditures for public housing. As of March 31, 1961, we had spent \$848,225,933 for public housing, representing all expenditures since the beginning of this program. In addition, an estimated \$150 million has been spent for administration of this program, for a total expenditure of approximately \$1 billion spent to date on public housing and its administration. This bill authorizes \$3.1 billion for public housing, three times the above amount. This excludes the problem of tax losses due to the tax-exempt status of public housing authority bonds. And it also does not take into account administrative expenses.

PANIC LEGISLATION UNJUSTIFIED

I would not be so concerned about such extravagance if I thought that our housing situation justified it. I would be willing to risk a little inflation if I thought a large segment of our citizens were going homeless. But the facts do not bear this out. This almost smacks of some of the same panic expressed by Russian leaders. In a speech broadcast by radio Moscow in 1957, Molotov said:

We are lagging—and badly—in house-building. We are justly reminded of this by the workers.

The trouble is, Mr. Molotov's statement is well justified, since the dwelling space per person in Russia is only 6 square meters, or approximately 60 square feet. This is the size of cell space allotted to inmates of Federal prisons in the United States, according to the Justice Department. I can, therefore, understand a sense of urgency in Russia's housing programs. And I could understand it if it were decided by the Russian leaders to risk busting their budget and inducing inflationary pressures to bring their housing up to safe and sane standards.

But for us I cannot see authorizing in one bill as much as has been authorized in all housing bills since their beginning in the 1930's to meet so-called emergency housing needs. Comparing our situation with that of Russia, we have at present an average of about 250 to 300 square feet of dwelling space per person, five times the Russian average.

These comments are not meant to imply that we should use the very inadequate Russian housing standards as a base against which to compare our housing programs. I agree wholeheartedly with the declared national housing policy of the United States, which is the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable level of environment for every American family. My concern is that the authors of this legislation are using panic tactics to push through the most extravagant housing bill in history. And in so doing they are keeping very quiet about the great advancements we have made during the past decade. This legislation is advancing steadily but quietly through Congress under what are really false pretenses.

FEDERALIZED MIDDLE INCOME HOUSING UNNECESSARY

What concerns me most is the proposal to have the Federal Government move into the middle-income housing field—income brackets of \$4,000-\$6,000—under the guise that these people are trapped between public housing on the one hand and luxury housing on the other. It is incredible to me that, in proposing this program, the administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency would not rely upon the 1956 housing inventory by the Census Bureau as to the housing status of America's great middle class. This is the latest census available. The complete 1960 data will not be out until later this year.

Referring to owner-occupied units, of the 7 million American families living in owner-occupied dwellings in the middle income brackets in 1956: First, 1,819,485 had a conventional mortgage; second, 1,188,547 had a VA mortgage; third, 698,570 had an FHA mortgage; fourth, about 2 million who had purchased with a mortgage held free and clear at the time of the 1956 inventory of housing, and fifth, there were over 1 million in this category who had acquired their homes without a mortgage.

As to the condition of these nonmortgaged properties, 93 percent of these occupied by the \$4,000-\$6,000 income group were not dilapidated.

Of more than 11 million families in the \$4,000-\$6,000 income bracket living in both owner-occupied and renter-occupied units, only 1,350,121 lived in either dilapidated housing or housing lacking facilities. I would like to point out that more than half of these units are located in nonmetropolitan, or rural, areas where adequate building codes are infrequent and where adequate housing codes are almost nonexistent.

These are official census figures. They repudiate the allegation that moderate-income families need a new form of public housing. If the Congress does not want to accept the 1956 housing inventory, it ought at least to wait a few months until the final housing part of the 1960 census will be available, and then Congress will be better able to judge the condition of housing for moderate-income families.

There were significant improvements in the quality of American housing between the 1950 census and the 1956 census. And preliminary figures issued by the Census Bureau last March indicate that the trend has continued through 1960. We should wait for these final figures before acting on this extravagant legislation. If Congress decides to go ahead after seeing the 1960 data, that is its prerogative. But I find it difficult to follow the reasoning that we should expand our Federal housing programs when the status of our private housing is being continually improved and upgraded.

Preliminary figures show that between 1950 and 1960, occupied housing increased by 10.1 million units, but the number of occupied units with complete plumbing facilities and good quality structures expanded by 16.5 million. These better quality units with complete facilities, which constituted only 64 percent of the total occupied inventory in 1950, represented 83 percent in 1960. Meanwhile, occupied housing of lower standard—in dilapidated structures or lacking some or all plumbing facilities—declined by 6.4 million units, or by two-fifths.

During the same period that our housing was improved, vacancies rose considerably. The number of vacant good-quality units available for rent or sale more than doubled, to 2.0 million units at the end of last year. This is equivalent to more than a year and a half's worth of new construction at recent rates of output. By the first quarter of this year, the rental vacancy rate, which was 2.6 percent in 1950, reached a postwar high of 8.0 percent.

Much of this supply of vacant housing appears to be well within the financial reach of low or moderate income groups. The typical rent of vacant units in the first quarter of 1961 was \$53 per month, and the typical asking price of vacant dwellings for sale was \$12,500, according to a Census Bureau sample survey. Roughly half of all vacant units were offered at rents or prices below these medians. This same report shows that the level of quality of these vacant units, as measured by plumbing facilities, did not change significantly over the period.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator states that the vacancy rate has increased to 8 percent. In the Senator's opinion, is that due to the recent unemployment problems, or simply the result of having more houses; or is it the result of both factors?

Mr. BENNETT. I am sure some people who are unemployed have had to find less expensive housing, but I do not believe they have moved out onto the streets and are living under the stars. I think the effects of unemployment might be to shift the pattern of vacancy, but I do not think it would increase the rate of vacancy tremendously.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. So, in the opinion of the Senator, the increase in the vacancy rate is due to an increase in number of houses, rather than to other conditions?

Mr. BENNETT. I think that is true. New houses have been built. Many houses are built by builders for inventory, with the expectation of selling them later. The rate of building is currently approximately 1¼ million units a year. Apparently our family formations have not been keeping pace.

I know many people in this country feel that everybody is entitled to move into a new house and that we should look down in pity on those who have to live in old houses. I think most vacancies, obviously, are in the older houses. This represents a shift from old to new houses.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In the next paragraph of the Senator's speech he says:

The typical rent of vacant units in the first quarter of 1961 was \$53 per month, and the typical asking price of vacant dwellings for sale was \$12,500.

Am I correct in estimating that under the terms of the bill, using the 20-percent ratio of a man's income to determine what he should pay for a domicile—

Mr. BENNETT. That is the ratio the sociologists use, ordinarily.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. In this case, with a typical rent of \$53 a month, that would be well under the 20 percent for people who wished to occupy the house.

Mr. BENNETT. On this theory, any person who earned \$3,000 a year could pay \$53 a month for his rent.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. With a rent of \$53 a month and a sales price of \$12,500, the \$53 a month would be well under the 20 percent.

Mr. BENNETT. If the Senator is talking about men whose incomes are within the \$4,000 to \$6,000 bracket, that is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. That is what the Senator is talking about.

Mr. BENNETT. That is the group I am talking about, and that is the new group to be subsidized under this bill. I thank my friend for emphasizing this point.

Further additions to the supply of housing are being made at a rising rate. Private housing starts in April were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of

1,233,000 units, more than one-fourth above the December level of 970,000. Some further increase may be likely judging from the expanded volume of outstanding mortgage commitments.

Another measure of improvement in our housing quality is data on expenditures for home improvements. In a new series of Census Bureau reports, the Census Bureau revealed that in 1960 Americans spent more than \$13 billion for the upkeep and improvement of their dwelling places. This is equal to 75 percent of the amount spent for new construction of all housing units. This brings the total expenditures for all residential building—including new buildings and upkeep and improvement of existing buildings—to nearly \$31 billion.

"HIDDEN TRICKS" IN THE BILL

The proposal to authorize this vast new spending without waiting for the detailed facts of the 1960 Housing Census is only one thing that bothers me about this bill. I wish to warn my colleagues against certain neat "hidden tricks" in this bill whereby public housing is offered to middle-income families under the cloak of the generally accepted section 221 program formerly limited to displaced persons.

First, this bill offers a 40-year, no-down-payment loan on a one-family residence of up to \$15,000 in the case of sales housing, and, of course, more for multifamily units.

To illustrate the effects of a 40-year mortgage, I invite attention to a table inserted in the hearings, based on 1961 prices, showing that a borrower with a \$13,500 mortgage—as opposed to \$15,000 for the section 221 sales housing program—acquires no net equity, after depreciation, in this residence until at least 20 years have passed. I refer my colleagues to page 800 of the Senate subcommittee hearings.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The Senator mentions the word "depreciation." How much depreciation is legitimately to be taken on a house of such quality and size, per year?

Mr. BENNETT. For a house which is supposed to last 40 years, I assume the figures are based on the idea that the house would be depreciated completely at the end of 40 years, and that would be 2½ percent per year.

Witness after witness has set forth data showing that for many years the homeowner will owe more on the mortgage than the value of his home, in the absence of a considerable amount of inflation.

I was, therefore, amazed to discover on pages 925 through 927 of the Senate hearings a table developed by the Housing and Home Finance Agency and inserted in the RECORD to show that a homeowner begins to acquire equity on a 40-year no-downpayment purchase beginning with the second year after acquisition.

However, the table has a footnote which admonishes the reader to study an accompanying memorandum for "assumptions and qualifications."

tered into on June 1, 1961, be available for further debate thereon in each instance when they are next considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER Mr. BURDICK in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, at this point perhaps I should ask the majority leader what the program is for the balance of the week insofar as he can now determine it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. In response to the question raised by the distinguished minority leader, it is anticipated that we will be able to finish in good part the Interior Department appropriation bill when the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] reaches the floor to consider the so-called Gruening amendment.

An agreement has already been entered into to vote on the so-called Dirksen amendment tomorrow. I hope it will be possible to complete action on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill tomorrow and to make good progress on, if not to finish, the housing bill on the same day. If action on the housing bill is not completed tomorrow, it will be carried over until Thursday.

On Friday, it is planned to take up some of the items on the calendar which went over under objection.

Since the Senator from Illinois has raised the question, I wish to serve notice that beginning tomorrow it will be the responsibility of every Senator to be present from that day on.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I thank the distinguished majority leader.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I extend to the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and to all of the other members of that committee my warm congratulations on the excellent bill they have reported to the Senate, providing appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies. In my humble judgment, the chairman, who comes from Arizona, is a man who knows the frontier. He knows the Old Frontier, and he knows the New Frontier. More important, he knows what is required if America's natural resources are to be developed and protected for the benefit of this and future generations.

I am particularly pleased to see the instructions from the committee to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior which direct them to cooperate in making an appraisal of the range resources of the Nation. This is a matter which I urged the previous Secretary of the Interior to consider, and I say frankly that he evidenced little interest

in the suggestion. However, the stockmen in my State made the suggestion to me and, in my judgment, it is a sound idea. Such a study is long overdue. I shall be completely satisfied if the Secretaries proceed carefully to map out and delineate what must be done to amass the necessary facts during this coming year. To me it is an astounding thing that we have never had an accurate appraisal of our important range resources and the growing importance of proper land use makes it imperative that we make this study carefully and completely so that it will be useful as a device for planning conservation programs.

I am pleased that the committee made substantial increases to the Bureau of Land Management for grazing administration and soil and moisture conservation. Unfortunately, there have been cuts in range use in eastern Oregon. I am satisfied that these would not have occurred if the budgets of the last several years had requested adequate funds. It is to the credit of the Senate that almost every year we allowed as much as was requested in the budget for these vital functions, and in many years we increased the budget requests.

The foresight shown by the committee in making a fully adequate appropriation to the U.S. Forest Service for all parts of its important conservation work is most commendable. The committee presented a balanced bill for this important agency. The national forest program is augmented by a \$30 million increase which will cover such vital work as reforestation, recreation, range improvement, watershed protection, and wildlife management. In addition, a special allotment of \$955,000 has been made for improved fire protection. These two appropriations, taken together, should bring the administration of the national forests up to the level that these times require. Anything less represents inadequate management of these great resources.

Mr. President, earlier this afternoon, before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of which the distinguished and able Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is the chairman, I testified in support of a public works appropriation for Oregon under the title "Investments That Increase the Nation's Resources." Just before I was to begin my testimony, I received an emergency call from the floor of the Senate, advising me that the distinguished Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] had offered an amendment which sought to cut at least 50 percent from an increase recommended by the Senate committee for the Forest Service appropriation. I came here as quickly as I could, and learned, to my great pleasure, that the distinguished Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] had spoken in opposition to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, and that with the cooperation of the majority leader he had helped to reach a procedural agreement to have a yea-and-nay vote on the Dirksen amendment tomorrow.

I desired to make these few remarks in opposition to the Dirksen amendment this afternoon, so that the Senators

might at least have the benefit of the point of view of those of us who are completely opposed to the Dirksen amendment.

I repeat what I just said concerning the increase which was recommended by the committee. The committee presented a balanced proposal for this important agency, the U.S. Forest Service. It augmented the national forest program by a \$30 million increase which will cover such vital work as reforestation, recreation, range improvement, watershed protection, and wildlife management.

It is now suggested that we economize on these needs. It is suggested that we cut by some 50 percent the recommendation of the committee for a \$30 million increase in the necessary appropriations for the Forest Service.

As I said, I am deeply appreciative that the junior Senator from West Virginia was in the Chamber when the proposal of the Senator from Illinois was made. I was in the Committee on Appropriations, and I have never learned how I can be in two places at the same time. I thank the Senator from West Virginia and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the majority leader, for at least preventing the Dirksen amendment from coming to a voice vote this afternoon, when very few Senators were present in the Chamber. If there had been a voice vote while many Senators who are supporters of a needed conservation program had been off the floor, attending to other Senate business, the amendment might very well have been agreed to, and great damage would have been sustained not only by our generation but also generations to come.

I wish to mention a fact or two which I hope the Senate will keep in mind when we vote on the Dirksen amendment tomorrow, and when I hope it will be overwhelmingly defeated. Last year the Forest Service, in many of its holdings, suffered the greatest fire losses in 50 years. I repeat: The devastating forest fires of last year in many of the national forests and on many of the Federal grazing lands were the worst in 50 years. Now it is suggested on the floor of the Senate that we cut back on both the range rehabilitation program and the reforestation program under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service. How can we be so shortsighted? How can we be so derelict in connection with our responsibility to future generations?

Each generation is called upon, from time to time, to make what might appear to be sacrifices for future generations. But the proposal we are considering is not, in fact, a sacrifice of a single dollar of the taxpayers. When we vote for the appropriation recommended by the Senate committee, we shall be voting to put money in the bank for the taxpayers. We shall be voting for a program which will result in tremendous savings for the taxpayers. We shall be voting for an investment in a self-liquidating program. We shall be voting for an investment in reforestation, fire prevention, range rehabilita-

tion, and watershed protection which future generations of Americans will sorely need.

I hope that tomorrow the Senate will not write a historical record of letting them down, because this appropriation need of the U.S. Forest Service is so important that any reduction of it will have an adverse effect on the rights of future generations of Americans.

Let us consider the needed money for watershed protection. If in our generation we do not follow the conservation program necessary in order to guarantee a legacy of adequate water supply for future generations, what will the people in many parts of the United States do for water, 50 years from now? Do Senators think it is possible to strip the mountainsides of this country of standing timber and still have enough water, 50 years from today, for the needs of the American people? The experts will tell you that is impossible.

Also let Senators consider the shocking experience of other countries and the lessons to be learned therefrom. Other countries have made the same mistake; once they were covered with the rich forest vegetation, but they squandered it, and thus their water tables were lowered; and, as that happened, their civilization declined, and followed the water table. That has always been true; no civilization climbs on a falling water table.

So when the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] and his committee recommended this \$30 million increase in the appropriation for the Forest Service, they based their recommendation on the facts which were presented to their committee. Those facts—as set forth in the testimony of witness after witness—show that there is no justification for squandering the natural resources which come under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service, for if those natural resources are squandered, it will not be possible to leave a heritage of economic freedom—upon which political freedom is completely dependent—to our great-grandchildren and—yes—to our grandchildren.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Alaska?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. I wish to commend my good friend, the senior Senator from Oregon, on his extremely constructive and far-sighted presentation.

I should like to ask him whether this appropriation item is not really an investment, and whether it is not the type of investment which would be included in a capital budget—which he has often proposed—if we had one.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Alaska. It is a perfect example of the need for a capital budget.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has been proceeding on the false assumption, I respectfully say, that if we make a cut in the budget of the Forest Service, we are making a reduction in the operating budget of the Government. But that is not the case. Instead, such a cut will be a cut in the cap-

ital investments owned by the people of the United States; and thus the Congress will—if it makes the proposed cut—be following an extremely poor course of housekeeping procedure in connection with protection of the wealth of America.

Failure to rehabilitate the range would be a shocking false economy.

Failure to reforest the burned-over lands of Federal forests—and also those of private forests, I may say—would be a shocking false economy.

Failure to protect the watersheds of the United States would be a shocking false economy.

Failure to provide the Forest Service with adequate funds with which to carry on a fire-protection program on our public lands would be a shocking false economy.

In short, there is no economy in the program proposed by the Senator from Illinois. Instead, it would really amount to a weakening of the capital investments constituting the wealth of the American people. These are the great income-producing investments of the American people.

Certainly it is a truism, which all should recognize, that the great National Forests and the great national range lands are self-liquidating, in so far as any appropriated funds the government spends on them are concerned. They are income-producing.

Let us consider the income the Federal Government receives from the sale of Federal timber: Let me say that the amount of money we are requesting in this appropriation item is a paltry sum and a parsimonious sum, when compared with the appropriation which should be made under the good investment policy the American people will insist that their legislators follow in protecting the people's investment in these natural resources. So here is one place where there cannot possibly be any justification for cutting down the amount of the appropriation item, because to do so would be to spell out in capital letters the words "false economy."

So, Mr. President, I sincerely hope that tomorrow afternoon the Senate will reject the Dirksen amendment.

If the \$30 million item advocated by the committee were spent on only two items—namely, range rehabilitation and forest rehabilitation—the money would be well spent. Certainly the amount recommended is not an excessive one. In fact, it is not enough. However, after the committee came forward with a \$30 million increase, it was then proposed that it be reduced 50 percent.

Mr. President, I see that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] is now returning to the floor. Certainly it is an honor for me to be here in his presence. I wish to say to him that in the last 30 minutes I have expressed, not only on behalf of the people of my State, but, I believe, also on behalf of all conservationists in America—not only those who believe in the conservation of our natural resources, but also those who believe in the conservation of our human resources—our sincere thanks for the far-sighted statesmanship of this great

frontiersman from Arizona. He recognizes the importance of the appropriations for the U.S. Forest Service, as recommended by his committee, in connection with this bill, which he and the majority leader and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. BYRD] were able to protect, when some of us were necessarily off the floor of the Senate. Those Senators were successful in their efforts to protect this proposed increase in this appropriation bill item until all of us could be present tomorrow, to participate in the yea-and-nay vote on the amendment.

So I wish to thank the Senator from Arizona for his foresightedness in connection with the recommendation he and his committee have made; and I wish him to know that we will stand shoulder to shoulder with him tomorrow, in opposition to the Dirksen amendment, which just now I have stated not only spells out false economy, but also, in my judgment, will do great damage to the welfare of the generations who will follow us on this continent.

Mr. HAYDEN. I thank the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. In line with the eloquent remarks of my good friend, the Senator from Oregon, I should like also to thank the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], for including in the bill the item of \$350,000 for a forest research laboratory for the vast interior forests of Alaska, which never have received adequate attention. Although we have two national forests along the coast of Alaska, the Tongass and the Chugach, an area of not less than 200,000 square miles in the interior is covered by forest growth composed of black spruce, white spruce, birch, tamarack, cottonwood, and willow, and that great resource has received little attention or protection. Those vast interior timber resources have been devastated repeatedly by forest fires. Relatively little is known about the commercial uses of that timber; and this item, which the President has included in his budget, will be of vast usefulness in that connection.

Mr. HAYDEN. Of course, we should realize that conditions in Alaska are quite different from those in continental United States, and special attention will have to be given to that consideration.

Mr. GRUENING. We appreciate that, and I appreciate very much the entire attitude displayed by the distinguished senior Senator from Arizona.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I am also pleased with the forward-looking position taken on forest research. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] deserves great personal credit for the genuine interest he has consistently displayed in this important work. The committee increase provides funds for a new forest research laboratory at Bend. The city of Bend has contributed the site, and eagerly wishes to assist in every practical way. It is my hope that when this matter goes to conference, the conferees for

the Senate will be persuasive with our colleagues in the House in impressing upon them the desirability of achieving progress on forest research.

Finally, I wish to laud the action taken by the committee in restoring funds for forest roads. The House made a cut of \$3 million in the item for forest roads and trails—pointing out that it did not wish to utilize as much of the 1963 authorization as was proposed by the administration.

May I say I sit on the Foreign Relations Committee, and am called upon to vote millions of dollars to be spent in other parts of the world for developing the forest roads, protecting their natural resources, paying for their conservation programs, and doing a good many other things which are not conservation programs, in my humble judgment.

Yet I am always at a loss to understand why here in the Senate we always get out the carving knives to carve up the legacy of future generations of Americans in respect to needed appropriations to conserve our natural resources. I am always at a loss to understand that attitude. If this were something expendable, that would be a different thing; but our natural resources just are not expendable.

I do not propose to sit in the Senate Foreign Relation Committee and vote millions to be spent abroad—although I recognize those millions are needed—unless the Senate is willing to first protect the natural resources of our own country so that future Americans are going to be left a heritage of natural resources that will, it seems to me, protect their rights to the economic opportunity that natural resources always make available by way of the wealth that they pour into the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. The Senator from Oregon has alluded to the double standard by which the Congress has been asked to vote, without question, billions of dollars—almost always in the form of blank checks—for forest rehabilitation abroad, for all kinds of economic development in foreign countries, whereas at the same time we were told by the previous administration that similar expenditures for almost identical projects, when devoted to the benefit of the American people, were unrealistic, extravagant, and unnecessary. And appropriations voted for these domestic projects were vetoed. I hope that double standard will disappear under the Kennedy administration.

Some of us who are watching the policy proposals of this administration will be guided very much in our attitude toward expenditures requested for foreign aid by the evidence that there is corresponding solicitude for the needs of the folks at home, which, in my perhaps limited judgment, I feel deserve a priority, not merely equality. I think the needs of the American people should come first; and if that is a narrow and a provincial view, I plead guilty. That is my view, and I shall retain it.

I hope as these resource conservation and development projects come before the Congress, they will be approved by the administration, if it expects us to vote billions of dollars for foreign aid.

Mr. MORSE. I could not agree more with the Senator from Alaska. I want to thank him for the contributions he has made to the Foreign Relations Committee time and time again, because what he has said on the floor of the Senate the Senator from Alaska has been pressing for in the Foreign Relations Committee. He is seeking to get us at least to eliminate the double standard.

The American people are entitled—and this is, I think, the point of the Senator from Alaska—to an equal break; but time and time again they do not get even an equal break.

The instance before us is a good example of what we mean. Here we are with a great need of doing a better job to protect the American taxpayers' investment in our natural resources, and the thought is that we ought to strike into it with a meat ax and eliminate it. I am for the elimination of waste anywhere in the Government, where it can be shown, including foreign aid; but the double standard which the Senator from Alaska has been talking about cannot be justified, neither in our natural resources, nor in other fields.

I must not get started on this subject, because I will be making a full length speech on it. The Senator from Alaska has just spoken about the disparity which exists between what we are willing to do under foreign aid programs for the protection of natural resources abroad and for the building of roads abroad and the difficult time we have in the Senate in getting necessary funds appropriated for access roads, so we can officially harvest overripe, wind-blown, diseased timber, the loss of which costs the American people millions and millions of dollars a year which could be saved if we had access roads into that timber.

The fact that we have this great disparity between our domestic policy and our foreign aid policy can be illustrated in another program, to which I have been devoting many hours of the day and night for several weeks, namely, the whole educational problem in the United States.

How concerned and excited some American people get when the suggestion is made that, under the National Defense Education Act, we recognize that the training of a nuclear physicist, or a biochemist, or a surgeon, or any other trained individual so vitally needed for the defense of our country is just as important whether that student is in a private school or is in a public school, and we have agreed to work out a formula whereby we can provide an expenditure for the benefit of a child in the development of a particular intellectual qualification that we seek to develop in the interests of our country.

So we have had established in the National Defense Education Act the principle that money can be spent to train an individual student, irrespective

of whether he is in a public or private school, so long as the money is spent on him for specialized training essential to the defense of the country.

Oh, one has to be in Congress to really fully appreciate how disturbed some people can become over a doctrine that has no relationship whatsoever in regard to defense expenditures, namely, the doctrine of separation of church and state.

Yet, look at the huge sums of money that we appropriate and send abroad for educational purposes, knowing full well that the money will be administered and spent in schools completely run by religious groups. Does anybody want to propose to eliminate the whole educational section of the foreign aid bill? But is it not interesting that in mutual security—and by that term I include the development of mutual security programs between and among nations—it is satisfactory to spend millions and millions of dollars of the American taxpayers' money on church education abroad, without the checks, the controls, and the limitations that are proposed in this country?

Mr. President, do you know what the difficulty is? The American people just do not have the facts. I am perfectly satisfied that, once we can get the facts to them, in a National Defense Education Act, or an extension of it, which already establishes the principle of helping students, no matter what school they go to, public or private, and helping schools provide necessary equipment and facilities for defense education, it will be seen that it is perfectly constitutional and does not have the remotest connection with the constitutional doctrine of separation of church and state. I yield to no man or woman in this body in the insistence on the constitutional doctrine that there be a separation of church and state.

The difficulty is that too many people do not take the time to follow through and to see the application of such a program as we are advocating in connection with the National Defense Education Act, which limits the expenditure of each dollar to specific training of a specific student for the specific purpose of defense. Of course, if one did not accept that major premise, then the whole National Defense Act would fall to the carpet of this floor.

Again I say if it is proper to spend such huge sums of money for education in countries in which we all know the education is completely under the control of the church administration, or practically under the control of the church administration, it certainly is proper to limit the expenditures, under the safeguards about which I have been talking, in this country for the training of individual children.

A nuclear physicist, a surgeon, a biochemist, or any other trained mind is as valuable to the American people and as important to the security and defense of the country irrespective of what is the religious faith and irrespective of where the mind got its training in these recog-

nized, special subject matters so vital to protecting the security of the country.

That general principle is related also to the matter of protecting the defenses of this country in regard to appropriations for the protection of our natural resources. If it is all right to spend millions of dollars abroad, I wish to say it is many, many more times all right for us to insist upon the protection of our own natural resources at home. Tomorrow the Senators will have an opportunity to stand up and be counted on one phase of this problem, as the Senate votes on the Dirksen amendment.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. Is it not a further fact that if we do not protect and develop our natural resources, one of these days we shall be unable to afford to spend such vast sums of money abroad?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator is quite correct. We will not have wealth coming into the Treasury if we dissipate the natural resources from which we raise the money to protect the natural resources. Once we destroy our resources they will be gone. Not only will the natural resources be gone, but also the wealth production which the resources, if conserved, would produce will be gone for all time.

We must not forget that great civilizations have followed such a course of action. China and the Middle East have great eroded areas, demonstrating there was no protection of natural resources and no protection of the water table. Really, there was no protection of the people's wealth.

Mr. President, I wish to comment further on the need for forest research, because the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] has recognized it very wisely—I was delighted to support him in his effort—and has included in the appropriation bill a Forest Research Institute at Bend, Ore.

As I stated a moment ago, the city of Bend has contributed the site, and eagerly wishes to assist in every practical way. It is my hope that when this matter goes to conference, the conferees for the Senate will be persuasive with our colleagues in the House in impressing upon them the desirability of achieving progress on forest research.

Finally, I wish to laud the action taken by the committee in restoring funds for forest roads. The House made a cut of \$3 million for forest roads and trails, pointing out that it did not wish to utilize as much of the 1963 authorization as was proposed by the administration.

The Senate committee has responded by providing a \$3 million increase under the program of purchase access roads. The expenditure of this money will be of great help in opening up several billion board feet of national forest timber now served by private roads, but unavailable to market. I view this action by the committee as a desirable alternative to providing new funds for construction, as much as these are needed. The action of the Appropriations Committee will bring immediate offsetting revenues

into the Treasury and thus this action should be viewed as a wise investment rather than an expenditure.

I have singled out only these few items for special commendation, and I close by reiterating that the committee has shown a great deal of wisdom and extremely sound judgment in discharging its constitutional obligation for the appropriation of money to make it possible for the President to discharge his responsibilities effectively for the conservation of our natural resources.

Mr. President, it is particularly fitting that there should follow now in the RECORD, immediately hereafter, the statement I made before the Appropriations Committee this afternoon, without my taking the time of the Senate to read it. I testified on public works appropriations for Oregon under the title "Investments That Increase the Nation's Resources." I ask unanimous consent that my statement be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

**PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS FOR OREGON—
INVESTMENTS THAT INCREASE THE NATION'S
RESOURCES**

(Statement of Senator WAYNE MORSE before Subcommittee on Public Works of the Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, June 6, 1961)

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, this year the implementation of the Nation's public works program through appropriations for projects under the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers and the Department of the Interior is a matter of enormous importance. In these projects we are building, not for today alone, but for tomorrow and for America of the future. What we do now will mean benefits for our generation and for those who follow us for decades to come.

**SELF-LIQUIDATING PROJECTS SHOULD BE
TREATED AS CAPITAL ASSETS**

Our lack of budgetary imagination, our failure to deal on a businesslike basis with our income-producing resource assets is costing us heavily through deferred construction. We are bringing this burden upon ourselves by our refusal to deal with these assets as would the prudent businessman. We still insist upon building revenue-producing projects such as multipurpose dams out of current appropriations. If the businessman were to try to construct his factory or warehouse or to purchase his machinery and equipment out of current operating revenues, he would never catch up with his competitors. Again this year, as I have said for many years before, these great resource projects, particularly our multipurpose dams, should be treated apart from the ordinary budget procedures and placed under a 20th century capital budget program.

The sooner these income-producing, wealth-creating projects are completed, the sooner will their great benefits by way of hydroelectric power generation, flood control, water pollution abatement, navigation control, and recreation benefits, become available.

**PUBLIC WORKS—A REMEDY FOR
UNEMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment has reached serious proportions in Oregon during the past year. For example, the most recent official figures available show that the overall rate of unemployment in Oregon is almost 6½ percent of the workers in jobs covered by unemployment insurance.

Unemployment in Oregon presents a problem of special magnitude because Oregon is essentially a one-industry State. Lumber is our basic industry. When the lumber industry slumps, unemployment goes on the rise and business declines. As yet, we have not developed alternative industries to take up the slack. Until we do so, employment of Oregon's very competent and efficient labor force on much-needed public works projects can supply at least a partial answer to the problem.

NEW STARTS FOR OREGON

The budget submitted by President Eisenhower offered no new starts for projects within the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers for the State of Oregon. Early this year I urged the new administration to revise the Eisenhower budget so as to include some new starts in the interest of flood control and increased employment. It was with a great deal of satisfaction that I learned that President Kennedy's revised and increased budget of March 24, 1961, made possible the inclusion of a request of \$1 million for the start of construction on Fali Creek Dam in Oregon.

Two new reclamation starts for eastern Oregon are included in the budget—Bully Creek Dam and the Dalles project, western division.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The ensuing portion of this statement covers my recommendations concerning appropriations for fiscal 1962 for public works projects in Oregon. Included are projects within the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation as well as the transmission line and substation programs of the Bonneville administration.

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

1. Construction

A. Flood Control and/or Power Projects

John Day lock and dam

John Day Dam, located on the Columbia River approximately 26 miles upstream from The Dalles, Ore., has been under construction since June 1959. It is estimated that 8 years, including fiscal 1962 will be required for its completion, although I hope that accelerated appropriations in the years ahead will enable its great benefits to be realized in advance of this schedule.

John Day Dam will create a reservoir of 76 miles and will provide 500,000 acre-feet of flood control storage. The project will consist initially of 8 generators and 12 skeleton units to accommodate future generators. The 20 units, when installed, will provide 135,000 kilowatts each. In recent testimony the division engineer indicated the possible installation of 10 generators at the outset.

Benefits to be conferred by John Day Dam include flood control, navigation, power generation, and recreation. Irrigation benefits will be provided by reducing pumping lifts to irrigable lands near the reservoir.

The budget request for fiscal 1962 on this project was \$31 million, but earlier this year the Corps told me it had a capability, from a strictly engineering standpoint, of \$35 million. However, when the Corps testified, the capability was only \$31 million. Apparently this reflected a more leisurely pace in the acquisition of lands for the project—an extension from April, 1967, to June, 1969.

For 2 years in succession, the John Day Dam project has been subjected either to inadequate budget requests, reductions in funds usable by the Corps, or congressional reductions in budget requests. The net result has been delay in the construction schedule for this project with consequent losses of benefits incident to such delay. I ask the committee's thorough review of the appropriations history relative to John Day Dam and urge the committee to take prompt

action to bring the project back to a schedule that will more nearly coincide with the program of construction envisaged in the original plan.

Green Peter Reservoir

Last year the initial appropriation of \$1,400,000 for construction funds on Green Peter Dam culminated a battle which we waged for several years to preserve this dam as a multipurpose project for the benefit of all the people.

Green Peter Dam will be located on the Middle Santiam River. Its reregulating dam, Foster Reservoir, will be situated on the South Santiam about 7 miles downstream from Green Peter. The project will provide flood control and hydroelectric power generation and will serve to reduce fluctuations in downstream flows created by the peaking plant at Green Peter.

The budget of fiscal 1962 called for \$6 million for further construction work. I ask the committee to approve the full amount which the Corps earlier this year told me it could use, namely, \$7,600,000. In fact, last month the division engineer testified that the additional \$1,600,000 could be used for added land procurement rather than for construction.

It is my request that the amount usable be approved. The acquisition of real estate in fiscal 1962 will eliminate the necessity of making the acquisition in fiscal 1963 and we will be just that far ahead in the program, ready to tackle the jobs that lie ahead in fiscal 1963 and thereafter.

Flood losses on the South Santiam continued to be excessive. When completed, the Green Peter-Foster project will prevent annual average flood damages of about \$2,930,500. The prospect of this benefit, aside from the other benefits involved, warrants maximum appropriations for this meritorious project.

Cougar Reservoir

Cougar Dam, upon which we fought and won battles several years ago to prevent putting into effect a so-called partnership scheme to give electric power windfalls to the private electric utilities, will soon be completed as another dam that will belong entirely to the people of the United States. It is located on the South Fork McKenzie River and will supply flood control and electric power generation as well as increased water flows for conservation purposes in the dry season.

According to the district engineer, flood control will begin at Cougar Dam about October 1963.

Twelve million dollars is the amount requested in the budget for this project this year. I hope the committee will approve the full amount.

Hills Creek Dam

The Senate Appropriations Committee can take a great deal of credit for bringing about construction of Hills Creek Dam on the Middle Fork, Willamette River, about 45 miles southeast of Eugene, Oreg. It was the action of this committee, back in 1955, that provided the initial \$300,000 of funds to get construction on the project underway.

The benefits of Hills Creek include hydro electric power generation and 200,000 acre-feet of flood control storage. Its operation will be integrated with the operations of Lookout Point Dam to assure maximum power production.

According to the district engineer, flood control will be available at Hills Creek for the flood-flow season of 1961-62.

I urge that this year's appropriation of \$1,800,000, which will almost complete the dam, be approved.

McNary Lock and Dam

The fiscal 1962 budget contains an item of \$285,000 for McNary Dam. This sum is

required for work on nearby railroad bridges to improve navigation on the Columbia.

Lower Columbia River bank protection

The \$600,000 requested in the budget this year is designed to take care of bank protection work on two locations in the lower Columbia, namely, Beaver Slough and Sauvie Island.

The Corps of Engineers has advised me that it could use \$800,000 on this bank protection project during fiscal 1962. Inasmuch as there are several other important projects that could benefit through bank protection work within the area of this project, I ask the committee's serious consideration to the appropriation of \$800,000 instead of the budget \$600,000 for lower Columbia River bank protection.

(a) Warrenton-Hammond area

A great deal of local interest has been expressed on the lower Columbia River bank protection project designated as Warrenton-Hammond area. Interested businessmen, members of the legislature, and residents of the cities of Warrenton and Hammond have informed me of their deep concern over the erosion along the banks of the Columbia River in this vicinity. The erosion threatens docks and important business and residential property on the river front. If the erosion is permitted to continue, it will endanger the Hammond Coast Guard station and the Corps of Engineers' mooring basin. Consequently, there is an important Federal interest as well as local interest to be served by adequate appropriations to bring about remedial works during 1962. In order that this work may proceed with the utmost speed, I urge an appropriation of \$800,000 for the Lower Columbia River Bank Protection Project.

Willamette River bank protection

The serious floods on the Willamette River during November 1960 and February 1961 provided convincing evidence of the urgent need for larger appropriations for this project. There are scores of areas requiring flood protection on the Willamette and its tributaries, but the priority list for the balance of fiscal 1961 and fiscal 1962 includes only 13 projects.

The tours I made this spring to inspect flood damaged areas on the Calapooya, Clackamas, Santiam, and Willamette Rivers, convinced me that we are allowing thousands tons of top soil to be wasted annually due to inadequate bank revetment and channel work. Unless we do something about it, we will lose, not only for ourselves, but for future generation, the benefits of this fertile soil.

The Corps of Engineers indicates that \$500,000 is the maximum amount usable on the Willamette River bank protection for fiscal 1962. This is far short of the amount required to do the essential bank protection work at other sites where the urgency is great.

There are many additional areas that stand urgently in need of bank protection work, but for which no funds will be available in fiscal 1962. The floods do not await congressional appropriations. Their damage goes on, year after year.

The results of these floods have to be seen so that the severity of the damage may be realized. I have seen flood-ravaged areas in my home State. It is an appalling sight to view a family farm of 27 fertile acres reduced to 3 acres; it is a shocking sight to view acre after acre of once flourishing croplands converted into gullied, eroded land covered with tons of gravel, rocks, and debris.

Emergency Willamette River bank protection funds

The sad fact is that much, if not most, of this terrible destruction could be avoided by

prompt and adequate bank protection works. Enormous damage can be avoided by comparatively modest expenditures on bank protection. For this reason, I urge this committee to approve in addition to the \$500,000 budgeted for this year, an additional \$500,000 for emergency bank protection work, with the proviso that unused funds, if any, can be carried into succeeding fiscal years.

Emergency funds of this type suggested would perform another useful function. They would place the corps in a good position to assure property owners that they could proceed ahead to obtain the essential rights-of-way, easements, and other requirements that must be fulfilled prior to the undertaking of bank protection works. This would speed up the making of preparations for regular bank protection work during fiscal 1963 and ensuing years.

It is my opinion that if this committee on its own initiative were to approve not only the budgeted \$500,000, but an additional \$500,000, it would provide the means whereby this work, which has proceeded at too slow a pace, could be given a new impetus.

Rehabilitation of Major Oregon Projects

Columbia River at the mouth, Coos Bay, Siuslaw River, Umpqua River, and Tillamook Bay and Harbor

The deteriorated conditions of the south jetties on important ports along the Oregon coast, has resulted in serious property damage, including losses of ships and cargoes, and has endangered the lives of many people engaged in navigation pursuits.

When jetties sink and become covered with water, they not only fail to perform their normal functions, but constitute hidden threats to navigation in the harbor entrances. To illustrate this point, I quote from a portion of a letter dated March 25, 1961, addressed to me by Mr. Henry Sause, Jr., president of Sause Bros. Ocean Towing Co. In these words Mr. Sause vividly portrayed the dangers and the losses of property inherent in attempting to enter the Siuslaw River harbor:

"I would hope that the Siuslaw south jetty project might be accelerated some time within the next 12 months. Our company has experienced the following insurance losses in serving the port with only the partial improvements there to work with:

Tug <i>Kliyaham</i> , insurance collected...	\$275,000
Tug <i>Wianaco</i> , insurance collected...	77,000
Barge <i>Humboldt Woodsman</i> , insurance collected.....	410,000
Barge <i>Humboldt Woodsman</i> cargo, insurance collected.....	183,000

Total insurance losses paid by underwriters.....	945,000
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"Our company is the only company serving the port because of the hazards and this year in renewing our insurance, Underwriters insisted that we eliminate calls on ports located on the Siuslaw River by large LST-type barges. This has reduced our service to Siuslaw ports and if we should experience further losses at the Siuslaw entrance I have been put on notice by Underwriters that they will not insure tugs and barges serving the area. The Siuslaw River area produces approximately 70 million feet of lumber per year that should be moved by water, because of the heavy weight that results in a shipping penalty where rail shipment is used. I estimate the shipping penalty to be \$4 per thousand on the entire 70 million feet, or \$280,000 per year cost to the mills in shipping penalties if all lumber is forced on rail through cancellation of marine insurance to the port. Ninety-five percent of the stumpage in the area is owned by the U.S. Government. Therefore, I am certain that the loss would be to the people in the long run. Why freight savings are

not considered as part of the economic justification for the improvements needed is very questionable to my mind."

Prevention of losses such as Mr. Sause described would more than compensate for the cost of rehabilitation works.

The money spent in rehabilitating the jettys saves many times the cost of maintenance operations. In the long run, the restoration of the jettys saves money for the Government and stimulates navigation and industry in our coastal areas.

The budget this year contains a request for \$700,000 for the rehabilitation project designated as Columbia River at the mouth. The \$700,000 would cover initiation of repair on the south jetty and constitutes a part of an overall Columbia River mouth rehabilitation project.

Five hundred thousand dollars is included in the 1962 budget request for the initiation of construction on the rehabilitation of the Coos Bay south jetty and \$500,000 for repair of the south jetty at the Sluslaw River harbor. Due to evidence of some deterioration near the shoreline of this jetty, the Corps of Engineers recently advised me that it could use \$800,000 on this project. If the \$800,000 were approved, it would enable the corps to use a substantial amount of the appropriated funds on repair work prior to the coming of the winter storm season. An appropriation of \$800,000 for the Sluslaw River project seems clearly justified.

The Umpqua River south jetty is also in need of rehabilitation and \$500,000 is included in this year's budget for that project.

No funds have been budgeted for the Tillamook Bay and Harbor rehabilitation project, but the north jetty of this harbor, near Garibaldi, is in need of substantial repair work. Strong local interest has been manifested in obtaining this repair at the earliest possible date. The corps advised me that it could use \$40,000 during the fiscal 1962 to complete the planning of the north jetty repairs. I urge the inclusion of this sum in the bill reported by this committee.

Small authorized projects

Due to the very strong local interest manifested in Oregon with respect to the small authorized project program, and the excellent results achieved under this program for projects such as the Garibaldi and the Hood River small boat basins, I have become convinced of the excellence of the small authorized projects program. This year the budget includes a request of \$1,500,000 for this program. The corps advises me that it could use, effectively and efficiently, \$3 million for this purpose. An appropriation of \$3 million appears to be clearly warranted.

2. Authorized projects not under construction

A. Flood Control and/or Power Projects Not Under Construction

Fall Creek Reservoir

Fall Creek Dam, to be located on a tributary of the Middle Fork Willamette River about 19 miles southeast of Eugene, Oreg., has been ready for construction since fiscal 1961. The Eisenhower budget, for the second year in succession, asked nothing for this important project, but President Kennedy's March 24, 1961, upward revision to the extent of over \$20 million for the public works program of the Corps of Engineers, made possible the inclusion of \$1 million in a revised fiscal 1962 budget request for this dam.

When completed, the reservoir of this project will have a usable storage capacity of 115,000 acre-feet. It will be operated as part of a coordinated reservoir system of the Willamette River Basin for flood control, navigation, irrigation, and conservation uses. Total annual average benefits will be approximately \$2,323,600 of which \$1,200,000 will consist of flood control benefits. This is an impressive indication of benefits that

will emanate from a project costing approximately \$24,500,000. It has an excellent benefit-cost ratio of 2.3 to 1.

Although the budget request is \$1 million for fiscal 1962, the Corps of Engineers has informed me that it could use \$1,600,000 on the project in the coming fiscal year. I urge appropriation of the latter sum because this will bring much nearer the time at which this project will begin to provide a substantial amount of employment to help ease Oregon's unemployment situation.

John Day River

The John Day River flood control project would provide protection against floods in the vicinity of the town of John Day, Oreg. This project is important and should be undertaken as soon as the planning of the project has been completed. Although nothing is included in this year's budget, the Corps of Engineers has advised me that an appropriation of \$37,000 for fiscal year 1962 would enable the corps to complete the planning. I ask the committee's serious consideration for the inclusion of this planning item.

Pilot Rock

This flood control project has been authorized for almost 20 years and has been the subject of restudies for economic feasibility. The project calls for channel rectification, levies, and revetments through the town of Pilot Rock and along Birch Creek below the town. There was no budget request for this item but the corps has informed me that \$15,000 could be used in the coming fiscal year to complete the planning. In view of the long period that has elapsed since the initial authorization, I ask that an appropriation for the completion of the planning be approved for fiscal 1962.

Other Oregon flood protection works not under construction

There are many areas along the navigable rivers of Oregon and their tributaries that need final planning for long overdue flood control works such as those at Clatskanie Drainage District, Bear Creek, Shelton Ditch, West Muddy, and Mary's River. Others, such as the improvement works at Beaver Drainage District, are ready for construction. They are listed on the chart appended to this statement.

None of these important flood control projects has been included in the budget for fiscal 1962. The threat of flood damage is continuing and persistent. I ask the committee's serious consideration for inclusion of these items in the fiscal 1962 appropriations.

B. Navigation projects not under construction

Coos and Millicoma Rivers

Although the budget for the coming fiscal year did not include a request for preconstruction planning funds on the Coos-Millicoma project, the division engineer has indicated a capability of \$23,000. I ask that this be considered by the subcommittee in passing upon this item.

The Coos Bay area is a major lumber and sawmill area of Oregon. The Coos-Millicoma project is an important artery of commerce for the logs that are so essential to the area. During low water, the logs cannot be brought down the river, thus retarding the commerce in this major industry.

Yaquina Harbor modification

The budget request for continuation of planning on this project during fiscal 1962 is \$200,000. However, the planning is far behind schedule. Earlier this year the corps told me that a total of \$691,000 would be required to complete the preconstruction planning. Late last week the corps revised this figure downward to a total of \$325,000 because of very favorable contract develop-

ments. Due to the fact that construction is long overdue, I ask the subcommittee to approve the relatively small amount above the budget request in order to assure completion of the preconstruction planning.

3. General investigations

A. Flood Control Investigations

The budget for fiscal 1962 contains requests for investigation funds relative to the Calapooya, Coquille, Grande Ronde, Rogue, and Umpqua Rivers and for Willow Creek.

All of these requests are meritorious and they have my full endorsement. With the exception of the Calapooya River survey, the budget requests reflect the full amounts usable on the above-listed projects. They are of special importance in that, except in the cases of the Calapooya and Umpqua Rivers, the budget requests will complete the surveys. They have been long delayed and should be finished as rapidly as possible during fiscal 1962.

Calapooya River

The Eisenhower budget contained no request for the Calapooya River, but President Kennedy's March 24, 1961, increase in the budget for public works within the jurisdiction of the Corps of Engineers, enabled a revision of the budget to include \$20,000 for the Calapooya River. This year I visited various flood-damaged sites on the Calapooya and I can state to this committee, without reservation, that I was appalled at the damage I observed. For example, on the Joe Murphy Farm near Brownsville, Oreg., I saw the three acres that remained of what was once a fine 27-acre farm. This was but one of many instances of enormous flood damage attributed to the lack of adequate flood control on the Calapooya.

The Calapooya River survey is of primary importance to a fertile farming area of Oregon, because upon its results, hinge flood control works on the Calapooya and the basis for proceeding with construction of Holley Dam on the Calapooya. The completion of these two projects would eliminate most of the enormous flood damage experienced in recent years. The sad fact is that Holley Dam is ready for construction now, but work on the dam must await completion of the survey to assure that the river below the dam will have ample capacity to take the essential runoffs of the operation of the dam. The Corps of Engineers has informed me that \$30,000 could be used on the Calapooya Survey during fiscal 1962. In the interest of accelerated flood control works, I ask that the full \$30,000 be approved for this urgent project.

Thomas Creek

Floods on Thomas Creek, a tributary of the South Santian River, caused enormous damage to farm lands last winter. This has generated keen local interest in the Thomas Creek survey and a representative of the interested farmers, Mr. Stanley A. Soli, vice chairman of the Willamette Basin project committee, will testify before your committee in support of an appropriation of \$10,000 with which to initiate the survey. The photographs he will bring to the hearing will show, far better than words can portray, what happens to formerly productive farm land after floods have reduced them to eroded, gravel and rock strewn, and debris littered areas.

The severe property damage in the Thomas Creek area warrants prompt completion of the survey of this creek. I urge approval for the full amount usable by the corps for fiscal 1962—\$10,000.

Yamhill River and Rickreal Creek

Two surveys relating to areas west of the Willamette River have been outstanding many years. I refer to those covering the Yamhill River and Rickreal Creek. In recent years residents of these areas have manifest-

ed a great deal of local interest in the surveys to be completed by the Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation. As the years go by, it is becoming more and more evident that flood control works are essential for Oregon areas west of the Willamette and, during the summer months, farms in that locality are becoming increasingly in need of irrigation water. The prospects for great benefits from flood control and irrigation are indeed promising, and I ask that the committee implement these surveys by approval of the maximum funds usable by the corps and the Bureau of Reclamation for fiscal 1962.

Oregon navigation investigation projects

On the attached chart are listed several Oregon navigation surveys. A number of these, including Chetco River, Lower Snake River, Port Orford, Tillamook Bay, and Umpqua River contain budget requests for completion of the surveys. All of these projects are of major importance, and I ask the committee to approve the budget requests.

Port Orford

The Port Orford survey project illustrates the importance of helping those who help themselves. In the winter of 1959, facilities of the port, which were constructed by local authorities on their own initiative, suffered severe storm damage. This case had particular appeal to me because of the fact that locally constructed facilities were damaged or destroyed. It seemed to me that the Federal Government should do everything possible to assist under such circumstances. The Senate Committee on Appropriations cooperated admirably by approving an appropriation of \$9,000, although the budget request of the previous administration was zero for fiscal 1961. We succeeded in holding the \$9,000 appropriation in conference and as a result the corps was able to complete the Port Orford navigation study with an appropriation of \$8,000 for fiscal 1962. This amount is included in the budget for the coming year and I strongly urge its approval.

Tillamook Bay

The completion of the Bay Ocean Spit project several years ago placed the Tillamook Bay project in position to resume its status as a major port area of the Oregon coast.

Last year, \$10,000 was appropriated for this investigation and the sum of \$7,800, as requested in the fiscal 1962 budget, will enable the corps to complete the survey in fiscal 1962. This, together with the \$40,000 I have also requested for completion of the planning on rehabilitation of the North Jetty at Garibaldi, will constitute major steps forward on this most meritorious project.

4. Operations and maintenance

A. Flood Control and/or Power

Ten items are included in the budget for fiscal 1962 under the caption "Operations and maintenance," relating to existing flood control or multipurpose projects in Oregon. In several instances, the budget request is less than the amount usable by the agency operating the project. In the interest of efficiency and economy to be attained through expenditures of the maximum amounts usable, I asked the committee to give serious consideration to approval of the full amounts that can be used, effectively

and efficiently, for operations and maintenance on Oregon flood control and power projects.

B. Navigation

The budget request for fiscal 1962 for operations and maintenance of navigation projects includes 14 Oregon projects. Again, in some cases, the budget request is less than the amount usable by the Corps of Engineers. In the interest of long-run economy, I suggest that the full amounts usable be appropriated for operations and maintenance on these navigation projects.

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

1. Construction

On the chart attached to this statement is a list of five Oregon reclamation projects for which substantial construction funds have been requested in the budget for the coming fiscal year. All of these projects are meritorious and the requested appropriations are clearly justifiable. They have my enthusiastic support. I am particularly pleased over the fact that two new reclamation starts are included in the fiscal 1962 budget. These projects are the Vale-Bully Creek extension and The Dalles, western division.

Vale Project-Bully Creek

The \$690,000 requested in the fiscal 1962 budget for Bully Creek will enable the Bureau of Reclamation to complete the design memorandum of this meritorious project to acquire rights-of-way and to award initial construction and supply contracts for the Bully Creek Dam spillway and outlet works. The project is of special importance to the Vale area and I urge approval of the budgeted amount.

The Dalles Project, Western Division

The Dalles project, western division, was authorized in the closing days of the 86th Congress. This project is one of extreme urgency due to the fact that the water table of the project area is falling rapidly; in fact, the State authorities have declared the area to be one of critical water supply. The project, upon completion, will draw water from the Columbia River. The water thus transported will not only provide irrigation for highly productive orchards, but will restore the water table and prevent depletion of sources of water for the area.

The budget request for this project for the coming fiscal year is \$350,000. Because of the acute water situation, I ask that \$500,000 be approved on an accelerated program for the construction of this project. Last year officials of the Bureau of Reclamation testified that \$500,000 could be used on an accelerated construction program. The appropriation of the large sum is clearly warranted under the circumstances, and I urge its approval.

2. Investigations: Oregon reclamation projects

The chart appended to this statement contains a list of important project investigations being carried on by the Bureau of Reclamation within the State of Oregon. All are of utmost importance and I ask their approval. In the paragraphs that follow, special reference is made to some of the more urgent investigations.

Red Prairie

Farmers, businessmen, and local residents have expressed great interest in the reclamation survey designated as the Red Prairie-

Mill Creek. This enthusiasm and the strong support manifested locally speaks well for the success of the project, should the investigation demonstrate feasibility. The \$78,000 included in the coming year's budget has my strong support.

Walla Walla Project, Oregon and Washington

Residents of the Milton-Freewater area of Oregon have corresponded with me for several years, expressing deep concern over the falling water table of the Walla Walla Basin. Strong and continuing local interest in the project has been evidenced. I was pleased to observe that \$69,000 is budgeted for the coming fiscal year's survey of the 5-year study involved in this case. The project promises great success and I endorse strongly the budget request.

BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

A total of \$7,507,000 has been requested by the Bonneville Power Administration for the construction of transmission lines and substation facilities in the Pacific Northwest. Listed below are a number of important Oregon projects within this category:

Harvey Aluminum Service-----	\$1,400,000
Big Eddy-Keeler 345-kilovolt line-----	380,000
Green Peter-Lebanon-----	1,000,000
Alvey-Reedsport 230-kilovolt line-----	464,000
Keeler-Tillamook 230-kilovolt line-----	190,000
System Reactive facilities-----	906,000
Big-Eddy McLaughlin 345-kilovolt line-----	391,000
Hills Creek-Oakridge 115-kilovolt line-----	94,000
Cougar-Eugene 115-kilovolt line-----	479,000
Hanna Substation additions-----	106,000
Fern Ridge Substation-----	48,000
Hampton Butte Substation-----	78,000
Gold Beach Substation additions-----	65,000
Harney Electric Cooperative Service-----	377,000
Miscellaneous (capital additions, replacements, communication, etc.)-----	1,507,000
Total in Oregon-----	7,507,000

Harney Electric Cooperative

The attention of the committee is directed to the item of \$337,000 to be applied to the Harney Electric Cooperative service line. This amount will complete the funds needed to serve the Harney Electric Cooperative. Energization of its facilities is scheduled for the fall of 1961. A small substation will be built at Hampton Butte to serve the Central Electric Cooperative from the Harney service 115-kilovolt line to bring service to another Oregon area where central substation service has not been available. This appropriation is of enormous importance because it is the culmination of our work of years to bring lowcost Bonneville power to farms and ranches in southern Oregon and northern Nevada which, until this year were isolated from the benefits of such power.

Alvey-Reedsport; Keeler-Tillamook

The Alvey-Reedsport and Keeler-Tillamook lines are major additions to improve the load carrying capacity to the Oregon coast and to increase the reliability of power service.

SUMMARY, PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL 1962

Recommendations of Senators Morse and Neuberger

ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Project	Amount included in President's fiscal year 1962 budget	Amount usable fiscal year 1962	Amount recommended by Senators Morse and Neuberger	Project	Amount included in President's fiscal year 1962 budget	Amount usable fiscal year 1962	Amount recommended by Senators Morse and Neuberger
A. AUTHORIZED PROJECTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION				C. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—continued			
1. Oregon flood control and/or power projects under construction:				1. Flood control investigations—Continued			
Cougar Reservoir.....	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	\$12,000,000	Inekiamite River.....	0	\$25,000	\$25,000
Green Peter Reservoir including Foster.....	6,000,000	7,600,000	7,600,000	Mary's River.....	0	8,000	8,000
Hills Creek Reservoir.....	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000	McKay Creek.....	0	10,000	10,000
John Day lock and dam.....	31,000,000	31,000,000	31,000,000	Nestucca River.....	0	25,000	25,000
Lower Columbia River bank protection.....	600,000	800,000	800,000	Rickreal Creek.....	0	12,000	12,000
Lower Columbia River improvement to existing works:				Rogue River.....	\$33,500	33,500	33,500
Rainier drainage district.....	381,000	381,000	381,000	Salmon Creek.....	0	2,500	2,500
Sauvies Island drainage district.....	259,000	259,000	259,000	Thomas Creek.....	0	10,000	10,000
Willamette River bank protection.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	Tillamook Bay Streams.....	0	20,000	20,000
Emergency Willamette River bank protection.....	0		500,000	Umpqua River.....	25,900	25,900	25,900
McNary lock and dam.....	285,000	285,000	285,000	Willow Creek.....	21,100	21,100	21,100
2. Rehabilitation of major Oregon projects:				Yamhill River.....	0	40,400	40,400
Columbia River at the mouth.....	700,000	700,000	700,000 (C)	Yaquina River.....	0	10,000	10,000
Coos Bay, South Jetty.....	500,000	500,000	500,000 (C)	2. Navigation investigations:			
Siuslaw River.....	500,000	800,000	800,000 (C)	Chetco River.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
Tillamook Bay and Harbor.....	0	40,000	40,000 (P)	Coos Bay-Charleston small boat basin.....	0	6,000	6,000
Umpqua River.....	500,000	500,000	500,000 (C)	Coquille River.....	0	8,400	8,400
3. Small authorized projects: Total for United States.....	1,500,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	Lower Snake River.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
B. AUTHORIZED PROJECTS NOT UNDER CONSTRUCTION				Port Orford.....	8,000	8,000	8,000
1. Oregon flood control and/or power projects not under construction:				Rogue River-Gold Beach.....	0	3,000	3,000
Fall Creek Reservoir.....	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,600,000 (C)	Siuslaw River.....	0	6,000	6,000
John Day River.....	0	37,000	37,000 (P)	Tillamook Bay.....	7,800	7,800	7,800
Lower Columbia River improvement to existing works:				Umpqua River.....	9,500	9,500	9,500
Beaver drainage district.....	0	350,000	350,000 (C)	Yaquina River.....	0	6,000	6,000
Clatskanie drainage district.....	0	16,000	16,000 (P)	2. Flood plain studies: Collection and study of basic data.....	500,000	500,000	500,000
Pilot Rock.....	0	15,000	15,000 (P)	D. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE			
Willamette River Basin, channel improvements and major drainage:				1. Flood control and/or power:			
Bear Creek.....	0	26,000	26,000 (P)	Bonneville Dam.....	1,986,000	2,054,000	2,054,000
Shelton Ditch.....	0	50,000	50,000 (P)	The Dalles Dam.....	1,508,000	1,508,000	1,508,000
West Muddy and Marys River.....	0	50,000	50,000 (P)	Detroit Reservoir.....	548,000	548,000	548,000
2. Navigation projects not under construction:				Hills Creek Reservoir.....	115,000	115,000	115,000
Columbia Slough.....	0	20,000	20,000 (P)	Lookout Point Reservoir.....	602,000	602,000	602,000
Coos and Millicoma Rivers.....	0	23,000	23,000 (P)	McNary Dam.....	1,700,000	1,718,000	1,718,000
Siuslaw River and Bar.....	0	21,000	21,000 (P)	Cottage Grove Reservoir.....	52,000	52,000	52,000
Willamette River above Portland and Yamhill River.....	0	45,000	45,000 (P)	Dorena Reservoir.....	48,000	50,000	50,000
Willamette River at Willamette Falls.....	0	85,000	85,000 (P)	Fern Ridge Reservoir.....	99,000	102,000	102,000
Yaquina Bar and Harbor.....	200,000	325,000	325,000 (P)	Willamette River bank protection project.....	35,000	75,000	75,000
C. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS				2. Navigation:			
1. Flood control investigations:				Chetco River.....	90,000	90,000	90,000
Amazon Creek.....	0	13,000	13,000	Columbia River between Vancouver, Wash., and The Dalles, Ore.....	500,000		500,000
Beaver Creek.....	0	10,000	10,000	Columbia River at the mouth.....	759,000	1,292,000	1,292,000
Calapooya River.....	20,000	30,000	30,000	Columbia and lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, Wash. and Ore.....	2,660,000	4,041,000	4,041,000
Clackamas River.....	0	7,000	7,000	Coos Bay.....	423,000	524,000	524,000
Coquille River.....	4,000	4,000	4,000	Coquille River.....	55,000	55,000	55,000
Grande Ronde River.....	3,000	3,000	3,000	Rogue River at Gold Beach.....	78,000	78,000	78,000
Horse Creek.....	0	10,000	10,000	Siuslaw River.....	65,000	65,000	65,000

BUREAU OF RECLAMATION

Project	Amount included in President's budget for fiscal year 1962	Amount recommended by Senators Morse and Neuberger	Project	Amount included in President's budget for fiscal year 1962	Amount recommended by Senators Morse and Neuberger
A. CONSTRUCTION			C. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS—continued		
1. Oregon reclamation projects under construction:			2. Project investigations—Continued		
Klamath project.....	\$1,034,000	\$1,034,000	Deschutes project (central division).....	\$62,000	\$62,000
Rogue River Basin, Talent division.....	789,000	789,000	Monmouth-Dalles.....	39,000	39,000
Crooked River.....	256,949	256,949	Red Prairie.....	78,000	78,000
2. Oregon reclamation projects not under construction:			Tualatin project.....	47,087	47,087
Vale project, Bully Creek.....	690,000	690,000	Umatilla project (Birch Creek).....	26,000	26,000
The Dalles project (western division).....	350,000	500,000	Umpqua River.....	30,000	30,000
3. Oregon rehabilitation project: Rogue River Basin.....	159,000	159,000	Tule Lake division (Lost River, storage unit).....	68,362	68,362
B. OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE			Walla Walla, Ore. and Wash.....	69,000	69,000
Rogue River project, Talent division.....	58,462	58,462	3. Basin surveys:		
Klamath project (California and Oregon).....	55,400	55,400	Columbia River Basin, Ore. and Wash.....	80,000	80,000
Crooked River project.....	20,000	20,000	Upper and Middle Snake River.....	15,000	15,000
C. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS			BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION		
1. Reconnaissance: John Day project.....	42,000	42,000	Total for construction of transmission lines and sub-station facilities in Pacific Northwest.....	7,507,000	7,507,000
2. Project investigations:					
Crooked River.....	51,000	51,000			

which I offer, in the moderate income field no such subsidy is necessary or called for. The first part of the enterprise—that is, the flotation of the bonds themselves—does the whole job. In New York a very fine market for public housing bonds was found. This assures, I think, a very fine and ready market for the bonds for moderate income housing.

The big difference, it seems to me, is reflected by what the committee itself says with respect to its own 40-year no-downpayment plan. The committee says on page 3 of the report:

Section 101 of the bill would authorize on a temporary, experimental basis a new FHA mortgage insurance program which would assist private enterprise to provide homeownership for families of moderate income.

On the following page, page 4, the report reads:

The committee, therefore, feels that it would be wise to treat this new program as an experimental one which could be reviewed by the Congress before extension beyond July 1, 1963.

The program which I have proposed as an amendment is not an experimental one; on the contrary, it is tried and true and has been found eminently satisfactory for the very need which we are trying to serve. I emphasize that point. I realize that not many Senators are in the Chamber now, and that this amendment will not come to a vote until tomorrow. Nonetheless, I hope that Senators will read the RECORD. I hope very much—and I say this especially to Senators on the majority side—that Senators will disentangle their thinking from the cliché that since the bill is an administration proposal, it is therefore right. It is not necessarily right as a matter of course simply because it is an administration program. I think I can claim, in all honesty, to be as much in favor of housing as any other Senator. I can be just as grateful to the administration as any other Senator for opening the door to a moderate income housing program, which is what the 40 year, no-downpayment plan is. But I say: Go a step further: Go through the door. If there is a better plan, which is not experimental, which has been tried and found entirely workable, as the one I propose is in the State of New York, why reject it simply because it is a plan which is not uniquely the administration's idea and initiative.

I respectfully submit, without charging anyone with bad faith, because that is quite unnecessary in a situation of this character—and I am sure bad faith does not exist—nonetheless, I have the deep feeling that if the program which I propose as an amendment had been first thought of by the administration, that is the one they would have proposed to Congress, because it is so consistent with the very point and principle which the administration makes for a moderate income housing program.

On Friday last I placed in the RECORD an extraordinary record of performance. Mind you, Mr. President, this has all taken place since 1955, so we have for consideration a very current, extraordinary record of performance made by

the very program which I present as an alternative to the one provided for in the bill. This record has been made in the State of New York, both on the State level and on the city level. Over 30,000 units—and this is to be found at page 78 of the committee report—have either built or are in the process of construction in the city of New York and in the State of New York, and approximately \$425 million in mortgage funds has been committed. In other words, those bonds have been floated and have been bought by the public; otherwise, the money would not be available. The enormous difference is that if the administration's program had been tried, for the same 30,000 units, it would have required \$427 million—the amount of mortgage money involved in the New York program—for FNMA, whereas my proposal will require only the "seed" money of \$100 million, with which the Federal Government will get a limited-dividend housing corporation started, and will get back its money just as soon as the enterprise accumulates a sufficient reserve. It will do that fairly quickly, because it will charge one-half of 1 percent for exactly that purpose, in connection with its operation.

So the difference is the difference between a program which the administration frankly labels experimental and a program which has been tried and has been found extremely satisfactory and successful in a great State which has every conceivable housing condition which can be found in the entire Nation, because New York is truly the Empire State, and this kind of construction has taken place both in New York City and in smaller cities in New York, and all have been very successful—and also at a small proportion of the cost of the plan proposed by the administration, because it is a 40-year, no-downpayment plan. At the same time, our program avoids the problems and the issues which arise in connection with the 40-year, no-downpayment plan, because of the fact that it is felt very strongly by many Members of the Senate that to have no downpayment would be very unwise and would jeopardize the security of the enterprise itself.

Finally—and this is very important—under my plan there will be very representative and very responsible entities which will promote this type of housing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair). The time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield myself an additional 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. For example, Mr. President, in the city of New York and in the State of New York, trade unions are promoting these projects, and tenant cooperatives are promoting them, and there is the possibility that employers will do precisely the same thing—and also organizations or associations of almost every kind or character. Thus, there is a ready receptacle for those who have a common interest in providing housing for moderate-income families.

In addition, there is in New York a pattern by means of which those promoting entities for this type of housing find it very convenient to seek agreements with municipalities for limited tax exemptions, which are very useful for municipalities, because they will put in place of a sterile piece of land or a slum or a blighted area, a beautiful piece of construction which in the years ahead will be a credit to the community and will be a taxpaying entity. Therefore, communities find it very convenient to allow tax exemptions or tax standstills, in order to permit such projects to get started.

In addition, the power of condemnation is allowed—it is often given, in New York—and thus materially reduces the cost of the land sites themselves.

All these features lend themselves to the plan I have proposed, but do not develop in connection with the moderate-income housing plan proposed by the administration.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, will the Senator from New York yield for a question?

Mr. JAVITS. I yield.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator from New York knows that I have been quite sympathetic with his program; but he also knows that I have had some reservations about how it would work throughout the entire country.

In order to clarify my own thinking, let me ask the Senator from New York whether the central thought is that there would be a government underwriting, central corporation—

Mr. JAVITS. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Something like the Home Loan Bank Board?

Mr. JAVITS. Exactly.

Mr. SPARKMAN. What would it be in the individual States?

Mr. JAVITS. First, let me say that I have rarely been as encouraged in putting forward a new idea as I have been by the open mindedness of my colleague, the Senator from Alabama, notwithstanding the fact that he is the administration's floor manager for the bill, as I understand very well. So I am very grateful to him. Also let me say that—regardless of whatever may happen to my amendment now—I am so confident that this is the right way to proceed, that I really feel that this course will be followed, even if we do not follow it right now—although I hope we do.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Let me say to the Senator from New York that many years ago I learned—as I know he did—that many times it may take several years to get a good idea perfected into legislation. In that connection, I think, for instance, of the Small Business Investment Company Act.

Mr. JAVITS. Yes, and I remember it very well—a program in connection with which the Senator from Alabama has been so outstanding a leader.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Let me say that Senator O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, offered such a bill even prior to the time when I introduced my first bill on that subject. At any rate, I introduced such a

bill 8 or 10 years before it was finally enacted; and year after year we kept hammering away on it. The Senator from New York has seen similar developments in connection with other proposals, of course.

Mr. JAVITS. Yes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think there is merit in the Senator's plan, and I realize that it has worked well in New York. But how many million people are there in New York?

Mr. JAVITS. Almost 17 million in the entire State.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes, almost 17 million persons in a relatively compact area, which includes giant insurance companies, corporations, savings banks, commercial banks, mutual banks, and similar institutions—all of which constitute a climate for the organization of the machinery necessary in order to do this job.

But such a climate does not exist in Wisconsin, for instance, or in Alabama or in Arizona or in many other parts of the country. That is what I am wondering about.

Mr. JAVITS. In the first place, New York is one of the largest States, in terms of territory; and in New York there are vast reaches—as large as any in Alabama, for instance. The State of New York, from New York City to Buffalo, extends for 450 miles, approximately; and from New York City to Rouses Point, on the Canadian border, is almost the same distance. So New York State is enormous in size.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The additional time of the Senator from New York has expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield myself an additional 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for an additional 5 minutes.

Mr. JAVITS. Second, Mr. President, the experience to which I have been referring is Statewide experience, not limited to New York City.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I realize that.

Mr. JAVITS. The only climate needed is a climate of interest in a proposition of this character.

The Senator from Alabama referred to Wisconsin. I think there would be precisely the same interest there.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I referred to Wisconsin only because our friend, the Senator from Wisconsin, was standing nearby at the time.

Mr. JAVITS. I realize that.

The question is, how would it work?

It would work in a relationship, first, directly between a Federal corporation and individual promoters. It is conceivable that a trade union, or an employer such as a large aircraft company or meat-packer, would find it a convenient way to develop housing, after which it would sell the housing to its employees. As I have said, trade unions have done it. It is conceivable that Masons organizations, Elks lodges, or other organizations which would have the initiative to use their organizations for this purpose to get the program off the ground would do so.

Second, my amendment provides that a State may also set up such an entity which will actually be the channel through which this kind of enterprise may get started in the State, the promoter dealing with the State agency, which in turn deals with the Federal Government.

I have little doubt that benefits would come from such an arrangement in New York State, notwithstanding the fact that we have an active and working program. Our State housing agency would make contact with the appropriate Federal housing office to develop this kind of program.

There are a number of peripheral benefits which strongly commend themselves and which have been sharply brought out by our colloquy. Instead of the untried 40-year no-down-payment plan, here is a proposal which offers benefits in a feasible plan.

I reserve the remainder of my time, and I yield the floor.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, the appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior being considered by the Senate today contains \$9,497,000 for the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial in St. Louis, Mo.

This memorial will soon rise on the banks of the Mississippi River as a monument to that great westward expansion which made America truly a nation.

Funds now to be made available will bring this National Park almost to completion. But \$500,000 in additional funds will be required in subsequent years.

As my colleagues know, this project has been under consideration for more than 25 years. President Roosevelt gave his full support in the mid-1930's. But the depression and the two wars long delayed its progress.

Over recent years, as the result of the fine mutual cooperation of local officials, many dedicated individuals, the National Park Service, and the entire Missouri congressional delegation, steady progress was made, to now culminate in this Senate approval today.

I take this opportunity to thank my colleagues, and all those whose hard work and cooperation have made this memorial possible.

APPOINTMENT OF GEN. CURTIS E. LEMAY AS NEW AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, President Kennedy is to be congratulated on the choice of Gen. Curtis E. LeMay to be the new Air Force Chief of Staff, to succeed an able and brilliant leader, Gen. Thomas D. White.

As is known to Members of the Senate, General LeMay has one of the most distinguished military careers in the history of aviation.

Except for the Congressional Medal of Honor, he has every high award this Nation can bestow both for heroism and ability, including the Distinguished Service Cross, the Distinguished Service Medal with two oak leaf clusters, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross with two oak leaf clusters, and the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters.

In addition he holds many foreign decorations including the British Distinguished Flying Cross, the French Legion of Honor, and the French Croix de Guerre with Palm.

As a combat flier, LeMay led his men in their defense of freedom.

As commander of the USAF in Europe, he directed operations during the critical period of the Berlin airlift.

As head of the Strategic Air Command, more than any other man he is the one any possible aggressor has considered with apprehension during the past decade of the cold war.

Able, forthright, dedicated, America is fortunate to have his extraordinary capacity for courageous leadership recognized by the President.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that articles from the New York Times, May 23, and the Baltimore Sun, May 23, and editorials from the Washington Star, May 24, the Washington Post, May 24, and the New York Herald Tribune, May 24, be inserted at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the articles and editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, May 23, 1961]

AIR CHIEF OF JET AGE: CURTIS EMERSON LEMAY

Gen. Curtis Emerson LeMay, nominated yesterday to be the next Air Force Chief of Staff, is a decidedly outdoors type, with one overriding quality: forced. Sometimes this quality makes him seem mostly gruff and dominating. At other times it makes him appear implacable and unduly blunt. It has been said that his abhorrence of socializing and small talk, together with his unrelenting advocacy of airpower, would deprive him of the top uniformed job in his service.

The stories told about him emphasize this. One story is that when a group of colonels invited him to dinner, he replied coolly: "A man should have dinner with his friends, and the commanding general has no friends."

SAID WHAT HE WANTED

At his first staff conference in Germany, in 1947, he told his officers at headquarters:

"I want to see all my key staff officers at least once a week. Don't bother to knock, just walk in. If I'm busy I'll tell you to get out. I want men of action in my organization who can make their own decisions."

Then he added, in what demonstrates one of his most admirable traits:

"If you make an occasional wrong one, I'll back you up."

While in England he once cautioned his officers with:

"Now I don't want to hear of any of you men getting into any fights with the British. But if you do, you'd better not get whipped."

Mr. KEATING. I remember Mr. Hoover's advice very well. There seems to me to be another reason why the course selected by the distinguished Senator from South Dakota has turned out to be the correct one. As the Senator knows, this was a close decision. It was by a vote of 5 to 4.

If the act which was before the Court had been one to outlaw the party, we might have had a different result. In that case we might not have anything today, instead of having an effective piece of legislation. In framing this measure originally, the words, which I think were "political committee," were changed to "action committee," or words to that effect. That was done specifically to avoid any implication that there was an effort to outlaw thought or to prevent opinions or views, no matter how radical they might be, from having free currency in our free country. The bill was designed to get at only those whom the Senator has termed the "rats." There are hundreds of loyal Americans who got into the party by mistake, but who, when they found out what was wrong, got out. Also there were "dupes" who got into the party by mistake and were not smart enough or patriotic enough—

Mr. MUNDT. Or courageous enough.

Mr. KEATING. Or courageous enough, to get out. They, of course, would be caught under the "action" provisions.

I have had the same thought as has the Senator from South Dakota: Why not outlaw the party completely?

As a member of the Subcommittee on Internal Security, I have sat on the committee, as he has, and have bit my lips, trying not to enter into a contest with witnesses who come before us, such as one who appeared the other day. I asked him, "Are you a citizen of the United States?" He replied, "Yes."

I asked him, "Do you live in the United States?" His response was, "Yes, I have lived here too long." Imagine an American citizen saying he had lived in this country too long. That kind of testimony makes one's blood boil.

In framing legislation in this delicate area, we seek to abide by the Constitution, which provides that anyone may think anything he wishes to think and say anything he wishes to say in this free country, so long as he does not directly and actually attack the Government of the United States and seek to overthrow it by force.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is correct.

Mr. KEATING. Or engage in an international conspiracy to overthrow it.

Again, I congratulate the Senator from South Dakota. I was a little apprehensive about what the Court might do. We have had before our committee in the past year some of the characters alluded to, who have said that the Supreme Court had not passed on this question. They have said, "I can be a member of the Communist Party, and I can advocate anything I wish to advocate until the Supreme Court acts." I was somewhat apprehensive.

I have not in a long time rejoiced so much over a headline in the newspapers

as today, when I saw that the Court had held this law to be constitutional. I join with the Senator from South Dakota in saluting the Supreme Court for its decision.

Mr. MUNDT. I was thrilled with gratification over this decision. I was flying back from a visit to my home State, and I picked up a morning newspaper on the plane. I virtually let out an old Sioux Indian war whoop of gratitude. This is a great day for America and a great day for the free world.

The Senator from New York has very properly called attention to the highly logical, persuasive, and historically sound advice we received from the FBI against passing legislation to outlaw the party, and has also put his finger on another very good point, namely, that the decision of the Supreme Court was a 5-to-4 decision. I think it should have been 9 to 0. However, it was a 5-to-4 decision. The result might have been the other way, had we packed too much into the legislation.

It was for that reason, also—and this has caused some consternation among people who wanted Communist-control legislation—that the act specifically provides a prohibition against a Communist holding a nonelective job in the Federal Government. It is still possible under our legislation and, under the Supreme Court decision—it is still legal, but not proper—for a Communist to be elected to an office in this country and to hold the job. That is not outlawed or declared illegal. To have done so might have impinged upon some of our cherished American freedoms. I do not believe that anyone running openly under the Communist label can find a single congressional district in the United States in which he could be elected today. However, he has the legal right to try. But that relates to an elective position.

Starting on the 5th day of June, 1961, no American has any further right to sneak through the back door of Government by an appointment to a nonelective position and there try to undermine, destroy, and sabotage the whole framework of freedom and the constitutional concepts enjoyed by all the rest of our American citizens.

Mr. President, this is a happy day. I congratulate the courageous majority of the Supreme Court which kept faith with what Congress is trying to do in this legislation. The court of last appeal has held the act to be valid and constitutional.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN SYMPHONIC BAND TRIUMPHS IN EASTERN EUROPEAN TOUR

Mr. HART. Mr. President, on Friday, June 2, in a concert in Carnegie Hall in New York, the University of Michigan symphonic band marked its return to the United States after a 15-week tour of the Middle East. This has been a triumphant visit by these 94 young people, boys and girls, who have carried a sample of our finest cultural achievement to the U.S.S.R., Rumania, Poland, and a number of other countries.

The senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. CLARK], recently received a letter from his sister-in-law, who is the wife of our chargé d'affaires in Bucharest. They heard the concert in Brasov, Rumania. I believe Senators would enjoy a few excerpts from her letter, in which she indicates the effect of the concert by these young Americans behind the Iron Curtain:

Well, the Michigan band has come and gone, and what a wonderful group of kids they were. We were all so proud of them, and they had an enormous success.

Imagine, 90 of them have been traveling 15 weeks—all over the U.S.S.R., Middle East, now here—plus 1 more week in Poland and then home, via a concert in Carnegie Hall. There are 23 girls along. They are all serious musicians, but also extremely alert, attractive, young men and women—though some of them look like babies.

Wednesday we drove up to Brasov to hear the concert there, which was their first in Rumania, and a big success—encore after encore. When they started off with the "Star Spangled Banner" we all were standing there teary eyed. To hear it played so far from home in such an alien country by that nice group of American young was very emotion making.

They have a most varied repertoire—Wagner, Bach, Musorgski, plus Gershwin and "My Fair Lady"—which they play divinely, and made a great hit.

We in Michigan are proud of this group and their director, Dr. William D. Revelli. Their talent has carried a message that no words could have expressed. It includes an answer to the dreary critics of the American scene who fear we count only our bathtubs and TV sets; who charge that we value and can and do contribute only to the material aspects of life. As an alumnus, I am, of course, especially proud that I may bring this achievement to the notice of the Senate and the country.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD two articles in the New York Times. The first is of February 22, 1961, describing the opening concert of the tour in Moscow. The second is of June 3, 1961, which reviews the Carnegie Hall performance of Friday. We welcome home these young men and women and their director, and I know you would have me say "Well done."

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 22, 1961]
MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY BAND PLAYS IN MOSCOW—ENSEMBLE USES BORROWED INSTRUMENTS TO REPLACE THEIRS DELAYED IN FLIGHT

(By Seymour Topping)

Moscow, February 21.—The University of Michigan's symphony band delighted Muscovites tonight with its youth, smiles, and good music.

Opening an 8-week tour of the Soviet Union, the 94 musical ambassadors from Ann Arbor served up a varied list of Russian and American music, including selections from "My Fair Lady."

Hundreds of young Russians surged to the edge of the stage of Moscow's Sports Palace as the concert ended to plead for encores and to communicate with the pretty girls and crewcut members of the orchestra.

Few of the 6,000 persons who listened with a mixture of curiosity and appreciation to

this unfamiliar style of band music knew that some of the players were using borrowed Russian instruments.

Four of the band's trumpets, four euphoniums, two clarinets and one timpani were still languishing in London Airport because their crates could not be fitted into the two Russian jet airliners that brought the players here last night.

SOVIET INSTRUMENTS USED

Between 3 and 5 p.m. today officials hastily replaced instruments from Soviet music conservatories and orchestras. The show went on at 7.

"We still do not have any cymbals," William D. Revelli, faculty conductor, said at intermission, "but the band is playing well."

Because of the lack of cymbals Morton Gould's Symphony for Bands was dropped from the program. The missing instruments have been recreated in London and are expected to arrive here tomorrow by air before the band leaves for Leningrad.

The band lost an audience of 10,000 last night because it was delayed by bad weather and compelled to cancel its initial concert.

Most of the Muscovites who filled the Sports Palace tonight were serious young music lovers who did not quite know how to judge symphonic band music except as entertainment. They warmed slowly to the program, which opened with Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Procession of the Nobles."

STORM OF APPLAUSE

The program ended with a storm of applause for the rendition of the popular "Comedian's Gallop" by Dmitri Kabalevsky.

Cheers were drawn from the crowd of youngsters, who surged up to the stage after the Michigan's conductor's remarks: "Music is the greatest instrument for peace."

The band then played four encores and as it left the stage a few of the university student players lingered to exchange smiles and remarks, half in English and half in Russian, with the crowds of eager Russian youngsters.

The Michigan band of 27 girls and 67 boys is touring the Soviet Union under the U.S. State Department's cultural-exchange program. After its final concert in the Soviet Union on April 15, it is to visit many Middle Eastern cities.

[From the New York Times, June 3, 1961]
MUSIC: AT HOME AFTER A LONG TOUR—UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN BAND PLAYS HERE—ENSEMBLE PERFORMS WITH PRECISION
(By Raymond Erickson)

Fresh from triumphs in Sukhumi, Tbilisi, Erevan, Baku, and Brasov, a crack ensemble of young instrumentalists invaded Carnegie Hall last night, attracting a full, enthusiastic house. Another Soviet cultural invasion? No, it was the University of Michigan Symphony Band, which has just returned to this country from a swing around the Middle East and Eastern Europe.

Instead of barnstorming around the United States, as it does annually in the spring, the band gave 85 concerts abroad during a 15-week period, 8 of those weeks being spent in Russia.

The tour was sponsored by the Department of State as part of the President's international cultural exchange program, which is administered by the American National Theater and Academy. If the band played as well abroad as it did last night—and there is no reason to believe it didn't—the tour was well advised and was one we can be proud of.

This is said knowing that bands are frowned upon by many musicians. By their very makeup, they do not constitute an ideal concert ensemble, particularly when they appear indoors. Yet this concert gave a good deal of pleasure, and the astutely planned program did not grow wearisome.

The Michigan ensemble, composed of 94 students of the university, played with the precision of a well-oiled machine. More than that, it produced some luscious, gleaming organlike sonorities within performances that were always accurate, texturally clean, and smooth flowing.

The playing was especially notable in works composed for the band by contemporary American composers. The statement of the tune "Chester" at the beginning of William Schuman's overture on that tune had a noble ring. The interplay of muted sonorities in Vincent Persichetti's "Psalm for Band" was beautiful, and the virtuosity of the various sections, particularly the trumpets, in excerpts from Morton Gould's Symphony for Band was extraordinary.

There were the inevitable transcriptions of orchestral works, of course. If anyone thinks the "Pines of the Appian Way" section from Respighi's "Pines of Rome" is loud in its original version, they should have heard the Michigan band's performance. It threatened to blow the audience through the back walls of the auditorium.

Credit for the success and skill of the ensemble goes to William D. Revelli, who has been conducting it for the last 26 years. If he tends to drive the music too rigorously in fast tempos, he can be flexible at other times and produce some poetic playing.

The program also included Roger Nixon's "Elegy and Fanfare," and Vittorio Giannini's Praeludium and Allegro, and works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Demerssman, and Mussorgsky. Donald Tison, trumpeter, and Richard Kruse, clarinetist, were the soloists. Some of the American composers represented, including Mr. Schuman and Mr. Persichetti, were present and acknowledged the applause of the audience.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1962

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, I submit an amendment to the Department of the Interior appropriation bill and ask that it lie on the table and be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be received and printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the purpose of the amendment is to correct what I believe is a most unfortunate oversight. The President of the United States and the Bureau of the Budget approved an appropriation of \$300,000 for the forest products laboratory in Madison, Wis. In spite of its approval, a part of the appropriation was left out by the committee. Al-

though it was left out, the committee in its wisdom approved appropriations for other research facilities, which were disapproved by the Bureau of the Budget and by the President, in Tennessee, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Arizona, Georgia, Wyoming, Minnesota, Oregon, Montana, and Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, I hope this \$300,000 item, requested by the President, for reconstruction planning and the proposed addition to the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., will be included.

I understand that the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture feel that this is a most essential appropriation item.

The Forest Products Laboratory in Madison recently celebrated its golden anniversary. It was established in 1909 by Gifford Pinchot, during the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt; and its history is a monument to effective Federal-State cooperation.

The main laboratory building, now 30 years old, is located on land donated by the University of Wisconsin. It is seriously overcrowded—providing accommodations for 400 employees, in facilities originally designed for 200.

Additional land for the proposed addition to the laboratory was recently acquired from the University of Wisconsin, with the approval of the Wisconsin Legislature.

I may say that the University of Wisconsin sold the land at a very great sacrifice; much more than the amount received by the university could have been obtained for this land. In fact, the university could have obtained a great deal more than the \$48,000 which it received from the Federal Government, in connection with the sale of this land for this purpose. The legislature has approved the sale, although it, too, realizes that much more than that amount could have been obtained for the land.

Failure now to provide the funds with which to pay for architectural and other preconstruction planning would prevent the planned orderly expansion on the basis of which the Wisconsin authorities have approved this land transfer.

Wood utilization research has brought enormous benefits to all Americans. But great progress remains to be made in such fields as improved processes for making paper from low-grade hardwoods, fabrication of construction materials, and other products.

Mr. President, I intend, of course, to call up the amendment tomorrow. I hope the distinguished chairman of the Appropriations Committee, the senior Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], who also is the chairman of the Interior Department Appropriations Subcommittee, will give this amendment the most thoughtful consideration. I have talked to him informally about it, and he says he has sympathy for it, and will consider it; and I hope the other members of the committee will do likewise.

Mr. President, in view of the great benefit to the entire Nation, certainly it will be a shame if this proposal, which has the very-hard-earned approval of

the Bureau of the Budget, is knocked out.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, under the previous order of the Senate, I now move that the Senate stand adjourned until tomorrow at noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p.m.) the Senate

adjourned, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 7, 1961, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 6, 1961:

U.S. ATTORNEYS

Ernest Morgan, of Texas, to be U.S. at-

torney for the western district of Texas for the term of 4 years, vice Russell B. Wine.

Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., of Texas, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Texas for the term of 4 years, vice William B. West III.

William W. Justice, of Texas, to be U.S. attorney for the eastern district of Texas for the term of 4 years, vice James Crawford, Jr.

Woodrow B. Seals, of Texas, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Texas for the term of 4 years, vice William B. Butler.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

From the Sermon on the Mount, Matthew 5: 16: *Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father who is in heaven.*

Eternal God, who alone can give worth and meaning to our life, may we have the insight to see what is vital and the will and the courage to pursue whatsoever is of highest value.

Make us more responsive to the needs of all who are walking the cold and wintry way of doubt and disillusionment and show us how we may lead them into the warmth and light of a vivid and victorious faith.

May we daily feel the urge, by kind words and good works, to identify ourselves more personally and sympathetically with humanity, with its hopes and aspirations, its struggles and sorrows, and may we pour the healing balm of love into hearts that are bruised and broken.

Give us a clearer vision of our opportunities and a keener sense of our obligation to be generous and charitable in behalf of those countries and people who know the bitterness of hunger and want.

Hear us in the name of the Master who being Lord of all was willing for the sake of a needy world to become the Servant of all. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORT ON RENEGOTIATION, JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 437) relating to the time for filing a report on renegotiation by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled, That section 4(b) (2) of Public Law 86-89, July 13, 1959, extending the Renegotiation Act of 1951, as amended, is further amended by striking

out "June 30, 1961", relating to the time for filing a report on renegotiation by the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, and inserting in lieu thereof "January 31, 1962".

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 325) and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas Providence Hospital, the oldest general hospital in continuous service in the District of Columbia, was founded on June 10, 1861, by Sister Mary Sarah Carroll, Sister Clothilda O'Neill, Sister Mary Vincent Foley, and Sister Mary Alfonsa, of the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, of Emmitsburg, Maryland; and

Whereas Providence Hospital was incorporated by a special Act of the Congress approved April 8, 1864; and

Whereas Providence Hospital was the only nonmilitary hospital in the District of Columbia during the Civil War and provided hospital care for casualties of the Union and Confederate forces as well as for the civilian population; and

Whereas Providence Hospital during its existence has received financial assistance from the United States through appropriations by the Congress to assist it in carrying out its purpose of providing care for the sick regardless of their means; and

Whereas Providence Hospital, during the period when Alexandria and Georgetown were thriving ports-of-call for merchant vessels, afforded facilities for the care and treatment of sick and injured merchant seamen from ships docking at such ports under the supervision of surgeons of the United States Marine Hospital Service (now the United States Public Health Service); and

Whereas today employees of the United States with service-connected illnesses or injuries are cared for at Providence Hospital under the supervision of officers of the United States Public Health Service; and

Whereas in 1898, at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and assisted by an appropriation by the Congress, facilities for the treatment of contagious diseases were constructed as part of Providence Hospital, which was the first contagious disease hospital in the District of Columbia and until 1931 the only hospital of such type in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas many wounded and disabled veterans of the Spanish-American War and World War I were brought back from the battlefronts and received treatment and rehabilitation at Providence Hospital; and

Whereas the facilities of Providence Hospital on Capitol Hill by the end of World War II were taxed beyond their capacity and with the assistance of the Federal Govern-

ment new facilities for Providence Hospital were constructed at 12th and Varnum Streets, North East, in the District of Columbia; and

Whereas these new facilities, which were first occupied by Providence Hospital on April 5, 1956, received for that year the award of Hospital of the Year of the National Association of Architects; and

Whereas Providence Hospital continues to be administered by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul on a nondenominational basis without regard to financial status: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives extends its greetings and felicitations to the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul and the advisory board, officers, staff, and personnel of Providence Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, on the occasion of the centennial of the founding of Providence Hospital.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, one of the English poets once wrote that we live in deeds, not years. Surely this is true of institutions, for the history of Providence Hospital has always been closely linked with the life of this community through the deeds of compassion and courage of the Sisters of Charity who established this institution. So today, in celebrating this centennial, we are commemorating a century of service, not merely the passage of time in the life of a distinguished institution.

The Government had moved to Washington in 1799, but in 1861 it was still a small country town. The only general hospital in the city in that fateful year was the Washington Infirmary. On August 29, 1842, Congress had appropriated \$10,000 for the renovation of an old jail on Judiciary Square as an insane asylum and hospital. However, after the repairs were completed, the asylum and hospital were not used by the Government. On June 15, 1844, Congress passed an act directing the Commissioner of Public Buildings to permit the medical faculty of Columbian College—now George Washington—to occupy the insane hospital for the purpose of an infirmary for medical instructions and for scientific purposes. This became known as the Washington Infirmary and was the first real hospital in Washington. In April 1861, shortly after the declaration of war, the Gov-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 7, 1961
87th-1st, No. 95

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill. House passed independent offices appropriation bill. Sen. Hruska criticized farm bill. House subcommittee voted to report bill for USDA centennial celebration. Senate debated housing bill. Both Houses received President's Youth Conservation Corps bill. Sen. Humphrey and Rep. Perkins introduced and discussed this bill. Sen. Talmadge commended and inserted Secretary's article, "Public Relations -- Our No. 1 Job."

SENATE

1. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6345. Conferees were appointed. pp. 9040-51

By a vote of 77 to 13, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Dirksen to reduce by \$10 million, from \$149,200,200 to \$139,200,200, the item for forest land management, forest protection and utilization, Forest Service. p. 9042

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Proxmire to restore \$300,000 disapproved by the Senate Appropriations Committee for detailed design and cost estimates for constructing additional laboratory facilities at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisc. p. 9048

2. THE AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY COMMITTEE voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D422

S. 302, to authorize the appropriation of an additional \$2 million for the purchase of land within the boundaries of the Superior National Forest, Minn.

S. 650, to amend the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act so as to permit any irrigation or reservoir company, water users' association, or similar organization approved by the Secretary of Agriculture to sponsor works of improvement.

S. 848, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of forest land to the town of Tellico Plains, Tenn.

S. 1040, to provide for the abolishment of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

3. WATERSHEDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee approved the following watershed projects: Crowabout Creek and Powell Creek, Ala.; Grady Could, Ark.; Hog-River-Pig-Creek, Ill.; Beasha Creek, Miss.; Panther Creek, Mo.; Haikey Creek, Okla.; Cane Creek, Tenn.; and Blue Creek, Utah. p. D422
4. FARM PROGRAM. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture and Forestry Committee "announced that sometime next week it will proceed to consider S. 1643, proposed Agricultural Act of 1961." p. D422
Sen. Hruska criticized the farm bill, particularly the procedure for establishing farmer advisory committees and stated that the "procedures provided in S. 1643 are not democratic. Nor is the democratic process called into play." pp. 9039-40
5. PERSONNEL. The Commerce Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 884, to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to procure the services of experts and consultants. p. D422
6. WATER POLLUTION. The Public Works Committee reported with amendments S. 120, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act so as to provide for a more effective program of water pollution control (S.Rept.353). p. 9013
7. HOUSING. Continued debate on S. 1922, the omnibus housing bill. pp. 9051-77
8. CONSERVATION; YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. Both Houses received from the President a proposed bill "to authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs," and including the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps; to H. Education and Labor and S. Labor and Public Welfare Committees. pp. 9009, 9012
9. FORESTRY. Sen. Neuberger inserted a joint release by the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior regarding Federal timber sales policies stating that Secretaries Freeman and Udall "announced adoption of a study and recommendations made by the two Departments to bring timber sale practices by the two agencies into closer uniformity," and including a summary of 13 recommendations which were adopted. pp. 9036-7
10. NATIONAL PARKS. Sen. Neuberger inserted an article, "Preserving Our National Parks." pp. 9037-8
11. SMALL BUSINESS; PROCUREMENT. Sen. Smathers submitted for printing a report of the Select Committee on Small Business, "The Role of Small Business in Government Procurement - 1961" (S. Rept. 355). p. 9077

HOUSE

12. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed with an amendment H. R. 7445, the independent offices appropriation bill for 1962. See Digest 94 for a summary of items of interest to this Dept. pp. 8975-9000
13. CENTENNIALS. Subcommittee No. 2 of the Judiciary Committee voted to report to the full committee H. J. Res. 435, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the Department of Agriculture, and H. J. Res. 436, to provide for recognition of the centennial of the establishment of the national system of land-grant universities and colleges. p. D425

HEARING SCREENING PROGRAM OF THE LOYAL ORDER OF THE MOOSE IN PARKERSBURG, W. VA., PROVES SUCCESSFUL—EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO EXTEND IT THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President, for many years I have been an active and vigorous supporter of improving the economic opportunities and the physical and social rehabilitation of the physically handicapped. It was therefore with much gratification that I learned recently of the joint efforts of one of the great fraternal organizations and one of our large electronics manufacturers in identifying and thus combating the problem of a hearing loss.

One of the least publicized of our national health problems is spotlighted by more than 15 million Americans now suffering a hearing loss.

This becomes an important statistic to our Government, to industry, and to the average person when it is realized that the hard of hearing number more than those suffering from heart disease, polio, and tuberculosis combined.

For the majority of persons experiencing a hearing loss there is no badge of identity, such as white canes for the blind, or crutches for the lame. Many individuals with impaired hearing who resist surgery or the use of a modern hearing aid walk the streets of loneliness withdrawing from the busy world of sound.

Unfortunately, it is a common belief that only the older or aged people are deaf, but this is a fallacy. Hearing troubles can develop any time in life, even before birth.

Recently, the work of a national fraternal organization in screening the hearing of children and adults came to my attention in my home State. The organization was the Loyal Order of Moose, the members of the local chapter in Parkersburg, W. Va., having volunteered to conduct a pilot program of hearing screening in their city.

The members of the Moose became interested in the problems of hearing when they discovered that thousands of boys and girls go through school and early adult life without a hearing test.

The Moose further learned that prompt attention to early ear infections in a child many times can save a boy or girl the handicap of a hearing loss in later life.

With the general approval of the Moose national headquarters in Mooseheart, Ill., the city growing on the Ohio River was made a laboratory for a test program.

It was decided the members of the Parkersburg Moose would organize a civic affairs committee to offer hearing screening tests to the general public—both children and adults—at no charge.

To successfully execute the program, the Moose organization needed help in training volunteer workers, and sought special equipment to use in the hearing screening process.

A Chicago electronic manufacturer of hearing aids and testing equipment, Zenith Radio Corp., volunteered the

time and talents of its training executives, and a team of specialists was dispatched to the laboratory city.

In a short time, a master plan was drawn, Moose committee members trained, and a program presented to the city's mayor and newspapers.

The response was gratifying. The local newspapers cooperated to the utmost, and businessmen willingly contributed radio commercial time on their programs urging citizens to take advantage of the free hearing screening tests being offered. The project began to take shape.

During the 2-week effort last November hundreds of Parkersburg men, women, and children had their hearing tested by a screening device operated by volunteer workers.

The results were interesting: 60 percent of the persons screened were children; 5 percent teenagers; 35 percent adults.

The Moose discovered 1 in 10 needed further advice on their hearing from their family physician.

The laboratory of Parkersburg yielded much information to the members of the fraternal organization. It proved they were effectively offering a public service on a regular basis, and it is my understanding that next year they intend to carry the program into all the Parkersburg schools.

A full report on what happened in this spirited West Virginia community was sent to the national headquarters of the Moose, where officers and representatives from all sections of the country met to appraise the results of this test run.

I am happy to state that on June 25th, when the Loyal Order of Moose holds its important annual convention in Memphis, Tenn., the group will announce to several thousand delegates the wholehearted support of a nationwide hearing-screening program. This announcement will be made by Earle W. Horton, Moose director of civic affairs, who has molded the Parkersburg, W. Va., test into a full-fledged hearing conservation program.

Mr. Horton will explain that the Moose of America hope to save children with an inner ear infection the handicap of a hearing loss later in life, and that screenings can help detect this type of hearing loss. Mr. Horton will also reveal that the Moose will call attention to the need for having everyone's hearing tested on a regular basis.

Of special interest to me, as a Senator of the on-the-move State of West Virginia, Mr. Horton will pay tribute to all the Parkersburg volunteers. I wish to do so in this manner today, for their cooperation, vision, and awareness of this serious national health problem.

It is a genuine privilege, therefore, to commend my neighbors and friends and wish them continued success. I am a member of the Elkins (W. Va.) lodge in my home city, and am conscious of the activities there, in our State, and throughout the Nation, which have proven this organization of men—and the auxiliary of women—to be alert and helpful in programs for the benefit of

its members and their families. In a broader sense, however, the country and its citizens are aided and strengthened. This specific undertaking embraces an important service to the Nation and the Zenith Radio Corp. has given its public spirited contribution of technical equipment and trained personnel in a worthy endeavor.

THE FREEMAN FARM PLAN

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the Freeman farm plan has been the subject of hearings over the past several weeks. It has been widely written and spoken about throughout the country.

It is a comprehensive bill, containing over 75 printed pages. There is no part of the agricultural or farm subject into which it does not go.

This is neither the time nor the place to go into detail about the many claims of merit made by its advocates, nor the many criticisms made by its enemies. But there is one aspect of the plan which is receiving top-billing in so many of the publicity pieces on it, that wide attention has been accorded to it. Such wide attention is clearly deserved, when a little thought is devoted to the point. And questions arise in one's mind when he does so.

It has to do with the comments as to how the plan would work, the methods used to get it into action.

STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE TO SET UP NEW FARM PLANS

The U.S. News & World Report, June 12, 1961, sets forth the step-by-step procedure provided in the bill to set up new farm plans, as follows:

1. Farmers producing any commodity could request the Secretary of Agriculture to set up a plan for production and marketing of that commodity.

2. The Secretary would select a committee of farmers to recommend a plan for the commodity. The committee would be selected from people nominated by farmer-elected county committees in areas producing the commodity. A consumer representative would be named to the committee.

3. This "commodity advisory committee" would recommend a plan based on one or more of a variety of methods provided in the bill now before Congress. These include controls based on acres, or on quotas in pounds, bushels, and bales. Other methods: price-support loans, incentive payments, Government buying to firm market prices. Marketing orders, such as those now used to regulate supplies of milk, fruits, and vegetables in many areas, would be authorized on a broader scale. So would "production payments" by which farmers are reimbursed if the price of a product falls below a certain level.

4. After getting the committee's recommendations, the Secretary of Agriculture would draft a plan and submit it to Congress.

5. If Congress did not veto the plan within 60 days, and the President approved, the plan would be submitted to a referendum of farmers producing the commodity. If approved by at least two thirds of the farmers voting, the plan would go into effect.

As to these steps, how they would be taken and their results, the views of Secretary Freeman are then outlined in the article, in part, as follows:

I urge you to note these important points: The democratic procedures: Farmer-elected advisory committees in consultation

with the Secretary consider and recommend individual commodity programs.

The safeguards: Consumer representatives participate—review by the Congress—approval by two-thirds of the producers.

Note that the bill establishes agricultural procedures, not programs. The democratic process is called into play at every stage. It would mean less, not more, Government in agriculture. The power of the Secretary to initiate programs will be diminished, rather than expanded.

Mr. President, the procedures provided in S. 1643 are not democratic. Nor is the democratic process called into play.

Consider these points which are clearly seen in provisions of the bill:

No provision is made for commodity producers of any commodity to take the initiative in securing the appointment of the farmer advisory committee. The Secretary determines this.

The Secretary would set the terms of office. He would conduct the nomination and selection process.

He would name the appropriate farm organizations from which to select one-third of the advisory committee.

He would set the number of members of the committee and determine the areas from which they come.

They would serve at his pleasure. He would be able to limit the committee functions. He could dissolve the committee any time he wished.

How democratic is a process which embraces such powers of a Secretary?

POWER OF SECRETARY IS INCREASED

The Secretary's statements that the power of the Secretary would be diminished rather than expanded caught the eye of the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]. He went through title I only of the bill S. 1643 to find and list 23 grants of new authority which the Secretary would be able to exercise for the first time if the bill is enacted. They include the following:

LIST OF NEW AUTHORITY GRANTS UNDER S. 1643

1. Develop national marketing orders, without a public hearing, for any agricultural commodity. Under such orders, the Secretary could:

- (a) Administer national orders on a regional basis.
- (b) Include volume controls.
- (c) Select base periods for production adjustment.
- (d) Set quotas in terms of acres, production units or commodity units.
- (e) Establish minimum allotments.
- (f) Establish voting eligibility.
- (g) Regulate marketing by grade, size, pack, and container.
- (h) Include mandatory checkoffs for promotional advertising.
- (i) Impose civil penalties on producers.
- (j) Refuse a hearing on an appeal by a producer.
- (k) Require a producer to sell to a particular handler.
- (l) Continue an order even though a majority of producers favored its termination.

2. Develop marketing quota programs for any agricultural commodity, whenever the total supply exceeded normal supply. Under such quota programs, the Secretary could:

- (a) Set quotas in terms of acres, production units, or commodity units.
- (b) Adjust national marketing quotas practically at will.

(c) Adjust farm marketing quotas practically at will.

(d) Establish voting eligibility.

(e) Establish minimum allotments and abolish present ones.

(f) Provide for transfer of allotments on any commodity by any method.

3. Include the following in price-support programs:

(a) Direct payments.

(b) Incentive payments.

(c) Diversion payments, based upon specific authority.

(d) Limitation on price supports to any one producer, based upon specific authority.

(e) Require compliance with conservation practices, based upon specific authority.

Under these facts, this question surely can well be asked: "Is the power of the Secretary greater or less under S. 1643?"

The burden is on the Secretary to answer that one.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the unfinished business, S. 1922, the housing bill, be made the pending business before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That bill is the pending business.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1922, the housing bill, be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 265, H.R. 6345, Interior Department and related agencies appropriations for 1962.

I make the request notwithstanding the previous unanimous-consent agreement entered into, with the proviso that if my present request is agreed to, the unanimous-consent agreement affecting the housing bill will go into effect on the completion of action on the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, how much time does that permit for discussion?

Mr. DIRKSEN. There is no limit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, is the Interior Department appropriation bill now before the Senate?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Interior Department appropriation bill is now before the Senate under the unanimous-consent agreement.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, frequently we hear criticism by the American people to the effect that the Government does not render much assistance to the Indians, totaling some 350,000, who live on the reservations. Often I receive mail from my own State of Idaho, which has a large Indian population, alleging that Congress is parsimonious in allocating funds for the operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The report on the appropriation bill now before the Senate shows that the total amount provided for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds, is \$163,481,000, or an increase of \$37,295,000 over the 1961 appropriation.

Then the total amount provided for the Public Health Service for Indians exclusively, for the next fiscal year, is \$63,875,000, or an increase of \$3,890,000. This makes a total increase for the Bureau of Indian Affairs in these two programs of about \$41 million.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs was created in 1789, 172 years ago. For many years, the appropriations for this agency have been increasing materially. Yet the status of the Indians on the reservations indicates that they are making little progress toward the ultimate objective of the Bureau and the American people, which is the full integration of the Indians as American citizens.

Mr. President, I have before me a table, which was prepared at my request, showing the appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the fiscal years from 1948 through 1961. In 1948, which was only 13 years ago, the total appropriation for the Bureau of Indian Affairs was \$39,806,530, or approximately \$2 million less than the increase in the budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the coming year as compared with the fiscal year 1961.

It is significant that in the years since 1948, appropriations for the Bureau have been increasing very rapidly. From \$39,800,000 in 1948, the appropriation has increased to about \$227 million this year. For the 350,000 Indians who live on the reservations, this amounts to approximately \$650 per capita. Thus we are appropriating for the operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs \$650 for every Indian man, woman, and child.

It is also significant to observe that currently the Bureau of Indian Affairs has almost 17,000 employees.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the Record a tabulation showing the increase in the appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs from 1948 through 1962.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

APPROPRIATIONS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Funds for fiscal years 1948-61¹

Fiscal year	All other	Health	Total
1948.....	\$31,153,230	\$8,653,300	\$39,806,530
1949.....	51,763,327	10,365,195	62,128,422
1950.....	55,341,067	12,128,679	67,469,746
1951.....	62,547,167	16,842,888	79,390,055
1952.....	65,446,982	16,421,949	81,868,931
1953.....	64,240,642	22,839,765	87,080,407
1954.....	62,586,760	21,536,000	84,122,760
1955.....	67,693,562	23,418,898	91,112,460
1956.....	78,703,498	239,816,000	119,519,498
1957.....	87,737,500	247,537,000	135,274,500
1958.....	107,743,000	243,230,000	150,973,000
1959.....	125,549,500	248,337,000	174,186,500
1960.....	115,777,000	50,487,000	166,264,000
1961.....	121,407,000	57,990,000	179,397,000
Eisenhower 1961 supplemental.....	4,502,000	-----	-----
Subtotal.....	1,093,492,116	419,603,674	1,513,095,790
Eisenhower 1962 budget request.....	139,786,000	59,037,000	198,823,000
Total.....	1,233,278,116	478,640,674	1,711,918,790

Number employees as of June 30, 1960

Bureau of Indian Affairs.....	11,667
Health, Education, and Welfare.....	5,116
Total.....	16,783

¹ Does not include tribal funds.² Appropriated to Health, Education, and Welfare in accordance with Public Law 568, 83d Cong., transferring the maintenance and operation of health facilities to Health, Education, and Welfare.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I have placed this table in the RECORD primarily to emphasize that Congress has been most generous in making appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. During the hearings before our subcommittee on this appropriation, when I became critical of the failure of the Bureau to provide services which are essential for the Indians, and to enable them to improve their living standards and qualify themselves for full American citizenship, I suggested that probably the time has come when the Bureau of Indian Affairs should be abolished. Of course, I did not make that comment very seriously; but, Mr. President, it is time Congress made a thorough investigation of the operations of this Bureau to determine what is necessary to improve it. Probably the Bureau of Indian Affairs could not be abolished overnight; but certainly some drastic changes should be made in its program for the benefit of the 350,000 Indians who live on reservations and to reduce expenditures. I think it is the responsibility of Congress to investigate and determine what is wrong in what appears to be the incompetent and ineffectual operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

ASSISTANCE FOR THE TUNA INDUSTRY

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, the State from which I come has been intensely interested in the type of succor and assistance available by the Department of the Interior, through the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, for research in our vast tuna industry. As a Californian and as a Senator, I have been interested during the last several years in attempting to resuscitate the tuna industry. It is a highly important segment of our national economy. A regrettable situation has existed in which people engaged in farming the sea, in going to sea to

obtain tuna, and the canneries as well, have been facing almost bankruptcy. Beneficent legislation has been passed by Congress in the last several years. Some of it, I was glad to sponsor in the Senate.

I think an important part of the program undertaken by the U.S. Government to be of assistance to the American tuna industry comes in the area of research conducted by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries with respect, for example, to oceanography. A year ago the Senate responded to a reasonable request. I recall, with great regret, that the action taken in this Chamber was largely dissipated in conference.

Mr. President, I wish to inquire of the able Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, for the purpose of precise legislative history, what, precisely, is provided in the bill now before the Senate for research with respect to tuna?

Mr. HAYDEN. A total of \$645,000.

Mr. KUCHEL. Will the Senator from Arizona break down that amount into the three categories which I understand together make up the \$645,000?

Mr. HAYDEN. I have from the Department a statement which should interest the Senator from California. It reads as follows:

TUNA PROGRAM—EASTERN PACIFIC

The sum of \$100,000, which was made available for eastern Pacific tuna work in fiscal year 1961 is included in the fiscal year 1962 budget, which has been passed by the House. The President has supported increased oceanographic research and House action has approved the sum of \$1 million for this purpose; \$175,000 is intended for use in the eastern Pacific where the tuna resources harvested by the California-based fishing fleet are found and which will benefit from these oceanographic studies.

The contemplated programing of Saltonstall-Kennedy funds for tuna in the California area in fiscal year 1962 is \$370,000 of which \$320,000 is for biological research and \$50,000 for technological research.

Mr. KUCHEL. I thank the Senator from Arizona.

Then, in the appropriation bill now before us, there is, in total, \$645,000 available for research with respect to tuna and tuna fishing?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. KUCHEL. Would the Senator from Arizona say I am correct when I state it is the intent of this legislation, that those funds—the \$645,000—be allocated for this specific purpose?

Mr. HAYDEN. Clearly that is the Department's intention, and it is also the intention of the committee.

Mr. KUCHEL. Once again I thank the able Senator from Arizona for his assistance. If these funds are insufficient, I respectfully reserve the right to urge the committee, and the Senate, later this session to augment them.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, in connection with this colloquy, to have printed at this point in the RECORD a memorandum I have on this subject.

There being no objection, the memorandum was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1961.
Hon. THOMAS H. KUCHEL,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR KUCHEL: I have some further information with regard to your letter of February 3 and the letter of January 30 from Mr. Charles Carry and Dr. W. M. Chapman, which you enclosed, concerning the need for additional funds for a tuna research program in California. In my response of February 24 I informed you that the Department had an oceanography program under consideration and expected to make some recommendations shortly.

The revised budget for fiscal year 1962 contains a request by the Department for \$175,000 for oceanographic research in the Eastern Pacific in the area of interest to the California tuna industry.

The studies are now being conducted with a budget of \$470,000. The increase of \$175,000 will bring the total program to \$645,000 in fiscal year 1962. This increase will accelerate the collection of biological information necessary to determine distribution and behavior of tuna and related species. The results of these studies will be the basis for recommendation to the industry on the best times of methods for maximum harvest of the renewable resources.

We believe this is a reasonable acceleration of the work in this area.

I will keep you informed as further developments occur.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES K. CARR,
Under Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. What is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending business is the Interior Department appropriation bill. There are two amendments—one, the so-called Gruening amendment, which went over; the other, an amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois. No priority has been established. There was a unanimous-consent agreement, in connection with the housing bill, which provided that amendments which went over would be taken up in the order in which they were proposed. But there was no agreement as to the amendments to the appropriations bill. Without anything further, it would be assumed that they would be taken up in the same way.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Then the priority would be established on the basis of which Senator requested action first on his amendment. Is that correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That would have been the priority in connection with the housing bill; but in the absence of any order, there is no priority for the consideration of amendments to the appropriation bill. So the priority as to such amendments will be established here and now.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Then, Mr. President, I recur to the amendment which I offered before the adjournment of the Senate, with the understanding that vote on it was to go over until today. It is an amendment to make a cut in the amount of one of the appropriation items on forest management. I have

conferred on this matter with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee.

First, inasmuch as the yeas and nays have been ordered, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the yeas and nays be withdrawn.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Now, Mr. President, I modify the amendment, so it will read as a reduction of \$10 million, instead of \$15 million. I do not have the appropriate language before me now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has a right to modify his amendment; and the amendment will be modified accordingly.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That modification will make a difference of \$5 million in the last amount recited, and will call for the amount to be \$139,200,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, on that question, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings under the quorum call be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I thought perhaps the chairman of the committee would say just a word on this matter.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, the committee recommended a \$30 million increase, which the Senator proposes to cut in half. If we could have a yea-and-nay vote on it and have the support of the Senate, I would be willing to take to conference a recommendation of a \$20 million increase.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I have modified my amendment so that, instead of cutting the item by \$15 million, it is cut by \$10 million. That means that an item of \$20 million is still unbudgeted, for which the House made no provision, and will still be included in the bill and taken to conference. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois, as modified.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I should like to address my able leader and ask him a question. During the deliberations in the Senate Appropriations Committee, I was personally gratified to have the committee accept an amendment which I offered, providing some additional money for fire prevention and

fire control in the four national forests in the southern part of the State of California. I wish to call to the attention of my able leader that only 2 weeks ago we had our first forest fire this season. I shall put in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, either today or tomorrow, some startling comments by persons interested in conservation that this may be the worst year in the history of the West with respect to the hazard of forest fires.

Having said that, I ask my able leader whether in the amendment which he now proposes none of the moneys which the Senate Appropriations Committee included for firefighting would be excluded. Is that correct?

Mr. DIRKSEN. The Senator is correct. This is general reference to fire management. The sponsors of the proposal had in mind implementing the action by employment in distressed areas where forestry was involved. So, insofar as I know, this amendment does not in any way circumscribe the firefighting activities of the Forest Service.

Mr. KUCHEL. Under the terms of the amendment which the able Senator from Illinois proposes, the conference would still sit in judgment on two-thirds of the appropriation items which did not have budgetary approval.

Mr. DIRKSEN. That is correct; neither budgetary approval nor House approval.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Illinois, as modified. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, on this vote, I have a pair with the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea"; if I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." I withhold my vote.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. BLAKLEY] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea," and the Senator from Arkansas would vote "nay."

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business and his pair has been previously announced.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kentucky would vote "nay."

The result was announced—yeas 77, nays 13, as follows:

[No. 58]

YEAS—77

Allott	Goldwater	Morton
Anderson	Gruening	Moss
Beall	Hartke	Mundt
Bennett	Hayden	Neuberger
Bible	Hickenlooper	Pastore
Boggs	Hickey	Pell
Bush	Hill	Prouty
Butler	Holland	Robertson
Byrd, Va.	Hruska	Russell
Byrd, W.Va.	Javits	Saltonstall
Cannon	Johnston	Schoeppel
Capehart	Jordan	Scott
Case, N.J.	Keating	Smith, Mass.
Case, S.Dak.	Kerr	Smith, Maine
Church	Kuchel	Sparkman
Clark	Lausche	Stennis
Cotton	Long, Mo.	Symington
Curtis	Long, Hawaii	Talmadge
Dirksen	Mansfield	Thurmond
Dodd	McClellan	Wiley
Douglas	McGee	Williams, N.J.
Dworshak	McNamara	Williams, Del.
Ellender	Metcalf	Yarborough
Engle	Miller	Young, N.Dak.
Ervin	Monroney	Young, Ohio
Fong	Morse	

NAYS—13

Bartlett	Jackson	Muskie
Carroll	Kefauver	Proxmire
Gore	Long, La.	Randolph
Hart	Magnuson	
Humphrey	McCarthy	

NOT VOTING—10

Aiken	Carlson	Fulbright
Blakley	Chavez	Smathers
Bridges	Cooper	
Burdick	Eastland	

So the Dirksen amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HART subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the remarks I am about to make may appear following the yea-and-nay vote on the Dirksen amendment to the Department of the Interior appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HART. Mr. President, it is possible for me to speak only for myself on this vote. However, I believe my reason for voting "nay" on the Dirksen amendment is the same as the reason which applied also to each of the other Senators who voted "nay."

I should like the RECORD clearly to identify this "nay" vote as reflecting a belief that the sum of \$30 million should be added for the Forest Service, and not the lesser sum of \$20 million proposed by the Dirksen amendment. This amendment cuts the \$30 million which the Committee on Appropriations recommended. The "nay" vote reflects a desire and full support for the \$30 million; clearly it is a vote which must be recognized as supporting the Senate position. Indeed, this yea-and-nay vote establishes virtually unanimous support in conference for the \$30 million.

On the next point, I am confident I speak for all who cast a "nay" vote. The leadership of the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] both in the subcommittee and in the full Committee on Appropriations, in bringing to the Senate the added \$30 million is acknowledged with gratitude. From his broad experience he recognizes the obligation to protect the more than \$7.5 billion of capital value represented by our national forests. The Senate, in response to his leadership and wisdom, now has given to him the strongest possible demonstration of its hope and desire that the Forest Service item of increase be held in the conference. I thank the Senator from Arizona for this most recent display of his energy, skill, and devotion to the common good.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I call up my amendment, on page 6, line 10, to strike out "\$41,708,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$42,083,000".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alaska.

Mr. GRUENING. The purpose of the amendment is to restore an item of \$375,000, which was designed to bring into the service of the Office of Indian Affairs of the Department of the Interior a reconditioned boat, a better boat with a larger carrying capacity, which will serve the needs of some 98 Eskimo and Indian communities along our long shore front in Alaska.

Such a boat has been in service in Alaska since 1922. It began as a little boat, the *Boxer*, of 300 tons. As the populations increased, other larger boats were substituted. There has been a boat in this service continuously since then. The boat is called the *North Star*. The last time the boat was reconditioned was in 1956. The repair and reconditioning of this boat is supposed to take place every 4 years. I am informed by the Department of the Interior that the reconditioning of this boat next year is essential, because it travels through very perilous passages, through the floating ice of the Bering and Arctic Seas. The reconditioning would cost at least \$250,000, with an additional \$50,000 for drydocking the boat. The boat which is sought to be secured can be reconditioned for \$375,000. The boat would carry twice the amount of cargo of the present boat and would serve the growing population, which the present boat no longer can do.

The item was contained in the bill as it came from the House. I believe that possibly through lack of complete information it was deleted by the committee. I ask that it be restored.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, may I ask, first, whether the yeas and nays have been ordered?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have not been ordered on the amendment.

Mr. MUNDT. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I do not propose to discuss this amendment at great length in support of the committee's position, unless it becomes a matter

of some widespread interest or controversy on the floor of the Senate, in which case I reserve the right to change my mind.

I believe that the committee's position should be clarified and approved, because we are at the crossroads today from the standpoint of determining a new governmental policy which will be with us for a long while. So long as Alaska was a territory we had, of course, special responsibilities to that area, as we do about any territorial undertaking. During the period of time in which Alaska was a territory, especially in the latter years, we operated as a Government venture this shipping line, to provide, as the Senator from Alaska has pointed out, a service to certain Eskimo tribes and Indian tribes in remote areas of Alaska.

Now we are all happy to see Alaska a State, and of course, we must now consider the proposal before the Senate within the framework of the fact that we are dealing with 1 of our 50 sister States. Alaska is no longer entitled to the special considerations provided a territory.

The second reason, it seems to me, that impelled the committee—I believe by unanimous vote—to strike the proposal from the bill is the fact that before we buy this new ship and instigate in one of our established States a completely socialized shipping line, owned, operated, and controlled by the Federal Government, in competition with private shipping lines, we should fully evaluate and understand the circumstances which are before us.

One thing we should keep in mind is that we are not talking only about the \$375,000 initial investment, which is the cost of rehabilitating and reconstructing the ship which it is proposed that the Maritime Commission deliver free of charge for this purpose. The total cost is much more than \$375,000. However, let us settle, for the present, on the \$375,000 figure proposed for reconstruction and rehabilitation of this ship which the Government is being asked to donate. The fact is that the annual operating costs of this socialized shipping line in the past have been going up each year, and the losses have averaged about \$500,000 a year.

Before we decide by a yea-and-nay vote in the Senate to move in the direction of state socialism to the extent of establishing from now on for one of our sister States a socialized shipping service, in addition to the matter of the principle involved, we ought to think of the matter of cost unless this body has lost all interest in economy in Government.

Therefore we have a \$375,000 original investment, but we also have the anticipated historic annual cost of over \$500,000 a year, for the purpose of operating the ship at most on only two round trips a year. This is not a venture like that of an ordinary ferry which makes a trip every day. The ports which this ship would serve are in areas which are closed by ice to shipping for well over half the year. Understandably, it makes these trips only during the open water season.

It is true that there are some Indians and some Eskimos in these remote areas

of Alaska. But it is also true that there are Indians in other remote areas in many of our Western States. Before we initiate such a program, by a yea-and-nay vote in the Senate, for the first time in America, now that Alaska is a State, we ought to ask ourselves some serious questions.

Who actually is being benefited by this kind of venture in socialized shipping? It could be argued that the recipients of the food or the supplies or the merchandise being delivered by the ship are being benefited. However, this is not the case since this is no answer to the Indian problem. It is no answer to the Eskimo problem. It is not an answer to the problem of any of the individual citizens or any of the people for whom America has a responsibility to continue to keep them into perpetuity isolated from civilization and providing them with services which encourage them to continue living in isolated circumstances. I believe we should devote our attention and spend our money trying to correct the situation which confronts them, in trying to find them better places in which to live, in trying to get them out of isolated pockets, in trying to provide them with acceptable means of livelihood, in trying to train them in handicrafts, in trying to provide them with jobs, and in trying to transport them into areas where they can earn a respectable living.

There is no constructive good to be served by saying to these people: "If you stay where you are, if you do not move out of these pockets, we are going to provide a socialized shipping service for you so you can be assure of getting some of the rudimentary necessities of life."

I think we are moving in the wrong direction, not only because I think it is wrong for the U.S. Senate to establish a socialistic enterprise which is unnecessary, but because there are private competitive shipping facilities available in this area. It is true that these shipping lines have had some union problems and some union troubles, as the Senator from Alaska has stated. It is true that because of the competition of Government service, private ship lines have refused to go into certain areas. It is true that they have not served all of this region.

But it is likewise true that the Bureau of Indian Affairs has airplanes as another means of transportation. So if emergency food problems are to be met, they can be met without engaging in a socialized shipping service.

Not only do I think this proposal is wrong from the standpoint of its impact upon the aborigines, because it tends to hold them in circumstances where they will never become self-reliant and self-supporting, but because instead of spending money to try to improve their conditions and give them an education and move them into other areas, we will be providing through this socialistic enterprise a means of transportation and communication which will make it more likely and more probable that they will permanently live where they are and as they have always existed from now until

the end of time, a direct responsibility of the U.S. Government.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. I believe it was Abraham Lincoln, the founder of the Republican Party, who said he believed that government should do for the people only what the people could not do for themselves. This is a case in point. Private enterprise has consistently refused to go into these ports. Private shipping will not go there. We would be glad to have its ships go. There has been no change in the situation by reason of Alaska's achieving statehood. These Indians and Eskimos live in the villages where they have lived since time immemorial. They play an important part in the defense of the United States.

The Senator from South Dakota should know about that. They live within naked eye view of the Iron Curtain of Soviet Siberia. They are an important part of the National Guard. It would be a disaster to remove them. They ought to continue to live there. They play a vital role in the national defense.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, that is quite an intriguing argument. I am not surprised to hear it ventilated on the floor of the Senate. The argument is that the money should be taken from the Public Treasury because the item is for the national defense. I congratulate the Senator from Alaska on using that argument. I do not deny the validity of it. If it is true, we certainly do not need to spend this sum of money to operate a new socialistic enterprise, if these isolated islands of population are essential to the national defense. We have enough other kinds of transportation in our Defense Establishments which are available and which can meet the needs of the people who are without food as a regular operation of defense support.

Mr. GRUENING. Would the Senator from South Dakota wish to have the Navy go into competition with private enterprise? Would that not be shocking?

Mr. MUNDT. I would much rather have the Navy supply the outposts, as it normally does, than to establish a new socialistic enterprise in the form of a socialist steamship operating in competition with private enterprise.

Mr. GRUENING. I assure the Senator from South Dakota there is nothing socialistic about it. If this appropriation is not voted, the Government will spend the same amount of money or more to rehabilitate an old vessel which can not render service effectively. The present *North Star* will have to be reconditioned.

Those people along the Pacific, Bering Sea and Arctic coasts cannot be left without an essential food and fuel supply. We will not allow them to starve and to freeze. I am quite sure that no Member of Congress, knowing the facts, would let those people go without food, and especially without the fuel supplies needed for their cold winters. They must be supplied. The question is,

Shall they be supplied uneconomically by an obsolete vessel, the cost of the rehabilitation of which will be almost the cost of a new vessel, or shall we do it in a much better way, as we are committed to do, effectively?

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator from Alaska has narrowed the alternatives too much. We can do as he has suggested, but we can also take other steps to provide for the betterment of the Indians. We are being asked to invest the taxpayers' money to solve a problem which could better be solved in the direction of improving living conditions, rather than to waste money on a program of operating a Government steamship line to provide them with supplies which might better be delivered through private enterprise.

Mr. GRUENING. I think it is at least as important to take care of our own population as it is to take care of the needy populations in 105 other areas of the world. There is no alternative unless we intend to deprive many of our own people of the essentials of life. This appropriation is not for a luxury; it is not socialistic. Nothing has changed in this respect since Alaska became a State. These American citizens are dependent on the Federal Government for supplies, for education, and health services. The situation has not changed. Neither has it changed in certain other States, as in the Senator's State of South Dakota, where there are Indian communities. They are still, in many respects, the wards of the Federal Government, and the responsibility of the Federal Government still persists.

Mr. MUNDT. I of course agree that we have a greater responsibility for our own people than we have for people in other countries, but I certainly hope that the multibillion-dollar venture in which we are engaged to provide economic assistance to other countries is not directed to the dismal goal toward which this venture is directed, which simply proposes to keep the people as they are and where they are, under conditions in which we find them, forever.

If all we are doing in the multibillion-dollar foreign aid program in other countries is to continue to enable those people to live where they are and under the same conditions in which they have always lived, with no possibility for improvement, then we can understand why so much of our foreign aid effort does not result in strengthening the forces of the free world.

Mr. GRUENING. The improved ship is designed to improve the conditions of those people, not merely to keep them as they are. This is a legitimate proposal. It is really an economical one, because the ship will be a much better one, having a higher cargo capacity, three times the cold storage capacity, which will enable the Bureau of Indian Affairs to render a service which it can no longer continue to render properly with the inadequate ship it now has.

Mr. MUNDT. I speak out of sympathy for the Indians and the other Alaskan aborigines. I believe the committee's position should be brought be-

fore the Senate, because we have met and considered the present proposal and voted unanimously against this socialistic venture. If the Senate votes for this proposal, it will be voting for a program which will last for many years to come. If we do fail to adopt it, by a negative vote on the Gruening amendment, we shall certainly declare it to be the sense of the Senate that we are opposed to continuing into perpetuity this kind of socialistic procedure.

Mr. President, I speak with some knowledge and experience from the standpoint of what can be done by private transportation in an area like this when Government competition has been removed.

For many years the Missouri River Federal Barge Line ran up and down the lower reaches of the Missouri River, which crosses South Dakota diagonally. The line was run by a great and colorful steamboat captain, Capt. Robert Ingersoll. I sat on the Committee on Appropriations for years, along with many of my colleagues, when the representatives of the barge line came before us and said, "We need more money, because the Missouri River Federal Barge Line is losing money. We cannot operate economically. The Federal Barge Line service is needed. There is no other line to serve that region" so the committee would appropriate money from the general funds for the losses of the Missouri River Federal Barge Line.

Came the happy day when President Eisenhower said we ought to do away with some of the socialistic enterprises in America. He had a list of some 2,400 of them. They had grown up like Topsy. Here we had one; there we had another. President Eisenhower said, "If we believed in private enterprise, why not practice it?" Was there any better reason for having a barge line owned by the Federal Government than there was a bus line, or an air line, or a railroad, owned by the Federal Government?

The Missouri River Federal Barge Line was one of the first desocialization projects of the Eisenhower administration. There was some complaint up and down the river. It was thought that taking away a service was a step backward. But, Mr. President, what happened? Capt. Robert Ingersoll, the same man who had operated the old Missouri River Federal Barge Line for the Government, organized a little company which bought the barge line. Today they are operating the line, they are making more frequent trips, and providing more adequate service. The line is operating at a profit, and is paying tax money into the Federal Treasury of the country to help finance the Federal Government.

I can think of no better illustration of what it will mean to the country if Congress will determine to practice its preachments about private enterprise. Let us give it a chance.

Private ship lines are operating in Alaska. The Senator from Alaska is quite correct when he says that they do not operate into every port. They operate against Government competition. But if we believe in private enterprise, let us give them a fair opportunity to

operate. I submit that the same experience will be found in Alaska that was found in South Dakota. The private shipping line will continue to make a profit and will deliver the goods where the goods are needed.

If it is the responsibility of the Federal Government to pay the freight, it will pay the freight, so that the private ship line can deliver merchandise.

I do not wish to labor the point. I think the Senate today ought to declare itself by a yea-and-nay vote and say, "We believe in private enterprise. Let us give it a chance."

On the other hand, we can say, "Let us socialize the ship line from Seattle to Alaska and tell private enterprise, 'You are out. We are going to try a little experiment in socialized shipping.'"

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Do I correctly understand that when the bill came from the House, it contained the provision which the Senator from Alaska is now attempting to place in the bill?

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator from Ohio is exactly correct. To be completely fair, I shall place in the RECORD at this point the testimony taken in the House of Representatives. Note the size of the hearings. The volume contains more than 1,450 pages. This is the amount of attention which the proponents of the amendment received in the House less than a single page of testimony.

Mr. KIRWAN, chairman of the subcommittee, raised the question:

I see that \$375,000 is proposed to activate and outfit the ship *Emory Victory* to replace the *North Star* to ship cargo from Seattle to ports in Alaska. Can you give us a little explanation on that?

They did that, and they certainly emphasized the word "little." I shall read all of it now; it will not take long.

Mr. Massey, in testifying for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, gave the testimony; and I now read it from the committee hearing:

REPLACEMENT OF THE SHIP "NORTH STAR"

Mr. KIRWAN. I see that \$375,000 is proposed to activate and outfit the ship *Emory Victory* to replace the *North Star* to ship cargo from Seattle to ports in Alaska.

Can you give us a little explanation on that?

Mr. MASSEY. Yes, sir. The Bureau has operated a vessel for transportation in Alaska for some years. This *Emory Victory* is a larger vessel than we now operate. We will get it from the Maritime Commission. We will only pay for the demothballing and putting it in operating condition. We will, of course, name it the *North Star*, because it has been the *North Star* for many years.

We have many stations where commercial vessels do not go in. We carry cargo into those in lesser tonnage than the commercial vessel would. We have to have our timing just right because of the weather and the ice conditions, and then, of course, we are thinking of the cost. At some stations we do both. We go in, and commercial vessels go in.

Mr. President, I think I should repeat that sentence:

We go in and commercial vessels go in. We will have the commercial vessels carry

the cargo that they can, and we will carry a lesser amount. Not very many of the stations that we serve, however, have a regular port of call by the commercial vessels.

That is the total testimony on the basis of which it is proposed that the U.S. Congress—now that Alaska is a State—invest \$375,000 in a ship to be operated by the U.S. Government under a concept as completely socialistic as that under which any Russian vessel now operates on the Volga River. In the past, this service has been operated at a net loss to the U.S. Government of \$500,000 a year; and it is presumed that the operation of the larger vessel would result in a larger deficit.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota differentiate between the former situation and the present one? In other words, will he state how it is believed that such services are not justified now that Alaska is a State, although the case was different when Alaska was a Territory?

Mr. MUNDT. Yes, I can do that. If the Senator from Ohio had said they were justified when Alaska was a Territory, his question would have been different, of course.

But today the Federal Government no longer has the responsibilities for Alaska that it had when Alaska was a Territory, because Alaska as a Territory did not have the control over its taxes and budgets that it now has, as a State. Traditionally, the Federal Government has provided, from the Federal Treasury, funds for almost all manner of territorial services, one of which is still operating in Alaska, and it is one which I have supported in the past as a member of the Appropriations Committee. I refer to the Alaskan Railroad, which still is operating, and still is operated at the expense of the Federal Government, I believe.

The difference is that if the Federal Government now undertakes this steamship shipping service, on the basis of favorable action by the Congress—in the case of the Senate, favorable action on the basis of a rollcall vote, the service will be extended on the basis that the Congress is in favor of this socialistic approach. Thus we will be establishing a pattern which will not be confined to States such as Alaska and Hawaii, which recently were Territories, but will be equally applicable to, and subject to appeals and persuasions on the part of, all the other States. For instance, I say to the Senator from Ohio that one could build a strong case for providing a Government-owned and Government-operated bus line into the Indian reservations of New Mexico and Arizona, or one could build a very good argument in favor of the construction, at the expense of the Federal Government, of a railroad spur into certain isolated counties of Idaho or Montana, if we are to proceed on the theory that the Federal Government has the responsibility to provide for such construction, at the expense of the Federal Government, for the benefit of the 50 States, in order to meet problems affecting their citizens—for instance, to do so by providing, at the expense of the Federal Government, a socialized system of transportation lines.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The Senator from South Dakota takes the position, does he, that if this amendment is adopted and is enacted into law, Congress will be providing a service to a State—

Mr. MUNDT. To citizens within a State—or to a State, if the Senator prefers.

Mr. LAUSCHE. A service to the State of Alaska?

Mr. MUNDT. Very good; I accept that.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And especially, and in an isolated way, services which are not similarly provided to other States?

Mr. MUNDT. That is true. But that is not the basic reason why I oppose it. The basic reason why I oppose it is that I happen to believe in private enterprise; and I see no reason in the world why the taxpayers generally should be taxed in order to put a Government-operated service into competition with established private shipping lines in Alaska.

The second reason why I oppose it is that I believe we would be frittering away over half a million dollars a year in order to perpetuate an unsavory and unhappy and unhealthful situation in which these aborigines live. I would be in favor of voting for twice that amount in order to help provide them with education and means of earning a livelihood for themselves—in other words, to help solve that problem.

In our committee we decided that we had better invest the funds in attempts to cure the problem, rather than invest the funds in attempts to perpetuate the problem. Of course we are only the Senate Appropriations Committee; and the Senate as a whole and the House of Representatives can overrule us, if they wish to do so.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from South Dakota yield again to me?

Mr. MUNDT. Certainly.

Mr. LAUSCHE. In the past, declarations which were made on this floor were to the effect that with the acquisition of statehood would come surrender of many of the advantages which came to Alaska as a Territory.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator from Ohio is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. My query is directed to the proposition that at this time we may be faced pointedly with the necessity of determining whether it will be possible to have statehood and the Territorial benefits, both at the same time.

Mr. MUNDT. I think that factor is involved.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. And I recognize that problem, as I have said; and I recognize that Alaska is a new State, and is sparsely settled. Time after time after time in the Appropriations Committee I have voted most generously—as I am sure both the Senators from Alaska will agree—in favor of providing for Alaska studies and transitional services which are necessary. But I do not propose now to vote to provide a socialistic enterprise which will continue ad infinitum and will not provide for anything more than government service in connection with

maintaining a bad situation in a bad way, when, it seems to me, the money might better be used in order to solve a problem which exists there.

I quite agree with the argument that the Indians and the Eskimos there present a problem which is not to be solved solely by Alaska—and more than it would be correct to argue that the problems of the Sioux Indians are to be solved solely by one or two States. But I wish to be sure that the Congress does not take action of such a sort that the Bureau of Indian Affairs will do nothing except provide transportation to the Indians where they now are located, under the most unhappy conditions—those under which they now live.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President the Senator from South Dakota is a member of the Appropriations Committee; and I wish to ask him how the committee voted on this matter.

Mr. MUNDT. I think the Appropriations Committee was unanimous in voting to delete the appropriation. I stand ready to be corrected, if I am in error; there may have been one or two votes contrary to that position. But I think the committee was unanimous.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. President, I gladly agree that the Senator from South Dakota has been most helpful over the years in providing appropriations for the natives of Alaska—that is to say, the Indians, the Eskimos, and the Aleuts. But I cannot agree with him for a moment that what we are discussing here is a choice between socialism and private enterprise. The contrary is the case, and it is the case because private shipping has never been prepared to put into the small ports for the relatively small amounts of cargo that are available.

All of this started 39 years ago. It started in 1922. I submit that that administration was not socialistic, and the proposal to carry forward this activity from 1961 is no more socialistic. It is not, as has been said, that this proposal takes the cream of business from the private carrier and leaves nothing for him so that he may operate with profit to these ports. The fact of the matter is that now there are no private carrier services to 90 of the 98 ports served by the *North Star*. It is also true that the *North Star* delivers very small amounts of freight to each of those ports.

In this connection, it should be stated that the Alaska Steamship Co., the principal maritime carrier of Alaska, in a letter dated October 26, 1960, mentioned the minimum tonnage for ports of discharge as being 200 tons. This minimum has increased 100 tons since 1954. That is an essential fact in all of this, because the fact is that the private carrier will not go in for these lesser tonnages which are landed at so many ports.

It is true that today the Bureau of Indian Affairs gives the private carrier freight when this can be done. An instance of it is the fact that the Alaska Steamship Co. freighters transported last year 444 tons to the port of St. Michael, while only 43 tons were carried by the *North Star*. But, Mr. Presi-

dent, even if all this freight could be carried by private carrier, there are figures to indicate that the charge to the Government would be much higher than it now is.

In that connection, I should like to cite a few figures which had been made available to me by the Department of the Interior in relation to some ports served by both the Government ship and the private carrier. They revealed that in every instance the actual charge to the Government is much higher by private shipping, ranging from \$4.66 a ton to \$67.26 a ton.

This issue was raised again this year during hearings held by the Committee on Commerce in respect to offshore shipping. A witness from the Alaska Steamship Co. injected the issue again. As a result, the committee solicited the views of Secretary of the Interior Udall. Secretary Udall, in a letter to Chairman MAGNUSON dated April 15, 1961, said that the conclusion reached, after a study had been made in 1955, that continuation of the *North Star* service is essential, is maintained. I ask unanimous consent to include the letter in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 15, 1961.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR WARREN: I was pleased to receive your letter of March 17, 1961. If the information given in this letter regarding the operations of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' vessel, the *North Star*, is not sufficient for your purposes let me know just what additional data is desired and I shall see that it reaches you without delay.

The request made by the representative of the Alaska Steamship Co. for a study of the *North Star's* operation to determine whether a private carrier could provide the services more economically than the Government is one that is under constant review. The most detailed study of the *North Star's* operation was made in January 1955 by Mr. A. R. Munger, of Seattle, Wash. Since the conditions under which the vessel currently operates have not changed appreciably since Mr. Munger's report was made, it is believed that little would be gained by undertaking a new study at this time.

The Bureau of Indian Affairs, as you know, operates the *North Star* because it must transport personnel and cargo to a number of the smaller and more isolated ports of Alaska, which are not served by commercial vessels. One of the objectives of the Munger survey was to determine whether practical alternative means of service by private enterprise was available and, if so, at what comparative cost. In seeking to determine if such service was available, officials of the Alaska Steamship Co., as well as those of the local transportation companies in Alaska, were consulted. However, it was not possible to make a direct comparison of freight rates because the unique services which the *North Star* performs for the natives could not be reduced to dollars and cents. As a result of Mr. Munger's survey it was concluded that the *North Star* would not be retired from service until it has been shown conclusively that all the Alaska communities of consequence are adequately served and that the cost of similar services by private enterprise would not be overly burdensome to the

natives. To date, it has not been possible to work out an arrangement which would provide either the unique or the commercial services for the smaller, more isolated ports.

Recently the Bureau of Indian Affairs made a study of the transportation needs of the Federal operations in Alaska served by the *North Star*. This study, which was based on the 1960 shipping season, revealed that a vessel with a greater capacity was required. Enclosed are tables I through XI, giving the data you requested as to the vessel's itinerary, cost of operation, et cetera, together with as much information as is available on comparable carrier rates.

Since July 1955 the *North Star* has been operated on an enterprise basis, which requires that the entire operation cost be paid from revenue realized from the transportation of freight. The charges for the freight carried and the services performed are billed at rates as provided in part 254, title 25 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The *North Star* makes two trips each season between Seattle, Wash., and 98 ports of call in Alaska, all of which must be serviced each year. At those very few points where both the *North Star* and the commercial carrier serve, other than Kotzebue and Nome, all of the freight that the commercial carrier can handle or that can be acquired in time to meet the commercial sailing schedule is shipped by the commercial carrier.

Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. BARTLETT. Secretary Udall stated that every effort would be made to divert this shipping to private carrier as soon as that could be done. As soon as the private carrier can serve the ports now served by the *North Star*, the Interior Department expresses willingness to get out of the shipping business.

I would much prefer to be in a situation where it would not be necessary for me to urge a Government subsidy of an enterprise of this kind, but I think there is no alternative. I think it is clear on the record that, should the Government ship go out of service, these essential goods will not be shipped.

I think there is no connection between this issue and achievement of statehood by Alaska, because the Government owes an obligation to Indians wherever they are found in the United States, whatever the political status of the particular area is. And so it is in the case of Alaska.

Since 1955 the expenses incurred by the *North Star* have been reimbursable by the measurement of a strict accounting system. It will not do to eliminate this service and tell these Eskimo people that if they cannot get freight, if they cannot get the essentials of life, if in some cases they cannot get fuel, they should move elsewhere, any more than our Government should tell the people of New York that they would have to relocate themselves. These people have lived at these places as my colleague from Alaska has said, since time immemorial, and they have a right to live there. It is their home. It would be entirely unfair to suggest to them that they move themselves to a different kind of life, in a different kind of economy, without more adequate training.

I hope the amendment will prevail.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, I merely wish to conclude by stating to the Senator from South Dakota that I

share his view that the Government should not compete with private business. I agree with him fully in that respect. However, there are special conditions here, which have also been pointed out by my colleague, which render Government operation essential; the alternative would be simply to deprive these American citizens of Alaska of the necessities of life, or compel them to pay for higher costs. Competition with private enterprise is not at issue here.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from Secretary Udall on this matter, which I received today, be printed in the RECORD at this point, and I yield the floor.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 6, 1961.

HON. ERNEST GRUENING,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR ERNEST: In reference to your inquiry concerning an amendment to the Interior appropriations bill allowing for an appropriation for an *Emory Victory* class carrier. It is clear that \$375,000 will be required for reactivation costs of a larger vessel eliminated by the Senate Appropriations Committee from Interior appropriations for operation of its present *North Star*. Because of its age and the obsolescence of much of its equipment, operation and maintenance costs for the present vessel are increasing sharply each year. For the two trips made by the *North Star* in 1959 a total of 12,189 tons of freight was hauled to Alaska. This represents an overload of 1,589 tons as the ship's rated capacity is only 5,300 tons. Despite overloading the vessel to this extent the Bureau had to decline numerous requests for shipping cargo and bulk oil. For the 1960 shipping season the *North Star* hauled 14,130 tons. It is anticipated that by 1964 nearly 18,000 tons of cargo would have to be hauled to satisfy requirements at the ports of call of the present *North Star*. It is currently estimated that the ports served by the current *North Star* require approximately 1 million gallons of bulk fuel oil. The present *North Star* has a capacity of approximately 200,000 gallons. If the Bureau is permitted to obtain a larger vessel of the *Emory Victory* class which is rated at approximately 11,000 tons it would be possible to supply the Government's needs at the ports of call of the *North Star* as well as provide space for freight for missionaries and other persons who are not able at the present time to receive freight by surface carrier. In addition a vessel of the *Emory Victory* class has a bulk oil carrying capacity of approximately 400,000 gallons which would more nearly approach needs and would eliminate the need for carrying oil in 55-gallon drums as deck cargo as is currently being done contrary to maritime regulations.

We are convinced that at the present time, commercial carrier is not in a position to provide the service to the villages and natives of Alaska now rendered by the *North Star*. Based on available commercial rates it has been determined that commercial carrier costs would exceed *North Star* rates by anywhere from \$4.56 a ton to \$67.26 a ton with the average being between \$30 and \$35 a ton. Bulk oil delivered by the *North Star* to Point Barrow, Alaska, can be delivered at a cost, including purchase and transportation, of 29 cents a gallon. The same delivered to Point Barrow, Alaska, from Kotzebue of commercial barge would

cost 40 cents a gallon. The economy of the native villages would be very adversely affected if the native stores on which they depend for supplies and materials were required to pay the much higher costs of commercial shipping. The *North Star* operation provides another service which has a decided effect upon the economy of certain villages in Alaska in that it loads on reindeer meat from Nunibak Island and sells it to villages at ports of call coming south from Nunibak. This operation for the fiscal year 1960 resulted in a sale of reindeer meat amounting to approximately \$40,000. It is anticipated that with larger refrigerated carrier capacity more than twice this amount of meat could be hauled and sold. A ship of the *Emory Victory* class has this capacity. No commercial vessel could perform this service since it is contrary to all union regulations. For these reasons it is felt that every effort should be made to have the \$375,000 reinstated in the Interior appropriation bill.

I hope the above will support and make clear why the Department supports your amendment dealing with an *Emory Victory* class ship.

With best personal regards, I am,
Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. President, I shall be very brief, because I do not desire to labor this point; but I think we are writing a bit of American history today. This is, after all, a precedent forming case, a laboratory exhibit, of what we confront in the National Congress when we try to stop a socialistic arrangement. I remember the arguments that were made about the rope factory in Boston, about the synthetic rubber plants, about the Missouri River Federal barge line, about the Government coffee roasting plant in Florida. It is not easy to try to discourage or discontinue socialistic ventures. I would not raise my voice if this were a matter of continuing it another year because it was something which should be done temporarily; but we are determining national policy, because we are either going to proceed with this kind of socialistic program or provide other ways of meeting the problem. I think my friend inadvertently suggested a very realistic way when he suggested that this group of aborigines provides defense services. If they do, they come clearly within the requirements of the defense support of America, and for these one or two trips a year, it might be far better and cheaper to use our naval facilities, which ply up and down this area anyhow, to provide the food and merchandise for these "soldiers" of our economy who are employed in our defense effort, than to start on a new program and spend \$500,000 a year, year after year after year, because we decide to have the *North Star*, with its sentimental name, plying up and down the harbors of Alaska, under the operation of this socialistic formula.

I do not think we should do that. I think the time has come when there are so many immediate demands upon the taxpayers' dollars that we ought to be serious about throwing away \$500,000 a year which we can save. If we save it, I shall join my friends from Alaska in trying to find some program to help

solve the problem this particular service would help to perpetuate.

There is one other thing of importance. There is a difference between the rates, as pointed out by the senior Senator from Alaska. It is true the commercial lines charge more for the tonnage than is charged by the *North Star*. Mr. President, that is the oldest argument in the world for advocacy of a socialistic enterprise. The service or sales rate charged by a socialistic enterprise is always less than that charged by private enterprise, because the socialistic enterprise pays no taxes and has none of the problems which private enterprise must face.

It is not simply the service charge but the end cost of delivered service, the total charge, which we should consider. I am convinced that, when we consider the differential between what it would be necessary to pay the Alaska Steamship Co. or any other private company at commercial rates and what would be paid at the *North Star* rate, multiplying by the number of units of merchandise to be transported, we could not load the ship heavily enough on those two lonesome trips a year to squander the \$500 million we are asked to squander each year. We have to take into consideration both those factors.

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MUNDT. I yield.

Mr. GRUENING. The Senator spoke of a \$500 million expenditure.

Mr. MUNDT. I am sorry.

Mr. GRUENING. The Senator must have been thinking of foreign aid.

Mr. MUNDT. I stand corrected. It is \$500,000. I was thinking of foreign aid, perhaps because this reminds me of some of the things we do in the foreign aid program.

Mr. President, I do not wish to have my remarks construed as meaning in any way that we should make this an Alaskan problem. It is an American problem. We must solve it with the resources of America.

I hope we shall not solve the problem by overriding the Senate Appropriations Committee, which at long last has struck a blow for private enterprise, by almost a unanimous vote. I think it was a unanimous vote by which the committee decided not to start this new socialistic steam line. By supporting the committee we can save the initial cost and we can save the annual cost, and also we shall be able to reinforce a great American principle of private enterprise.

I am sure we can find a way to do more for the Eskimos and Indians than simply to feed them and keep them alive under the present circumstances.

I urge that the Senate support the Committee on Appropriations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Alaska a question.

I recall that we had the subject of the *North Star* before the Committee on

Commerce. Was it before the committee in the form of a bill, or was it discussed incidental to some other item?

Mr. BARTLETT. It was incidental, I inform my good friend from Ohio, for there was a projection of the matter before the committee by an official of the Alaska Steamship Co., who asked us to look into it. This was in connection with the hearings on offshore shipping. This the chairman of the committee [Mr. MAGNUSON] did by way of a letter to the Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Udall responded—I have placed that letter in the RECORD—saying, in essence, "We wish we could get out of this. We do not see our way clear to do so under present circumstances and conditions."

Mr. LAUSCHE. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING]. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY], and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] are absent on official business.

I also announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Texas [Mr. BLAKLEY] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] is paired with the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea," and the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY] is paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER]. If present and voting, the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea," and the Senator from Kentucky would vote "nay."

On this vote, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT] is paired with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE]. If present and voting, the Senator from Arkansas would vote "nay," and the Senator from Tennessee would vote "yea."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] is absent by leave of the Senate on official business.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is necessarily absent.

On this vote, the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is paired with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ]. If present and voting, the Senator from New Hampshire would vote "nay," and the Senator from New Mexico would vote "yea."

On this vote, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] is paired with the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. MCCARTHY]. If present and voting, the

Senator from Kentucky would vote "nay," and the Senator from Minnesota would vote "yea."

The result was announced—yeas 48, nays 43, as follows:

[No. 59]

YEAS—48

Anderson
Bartlett
Bible
Burdick
Byrd, Va.
Byrd, W. Va.
Cannon
Carroll
Church
Clark
Dodd
Douglas
Eastland
Engle
Ervin
Gruening

Hart
Hartke
Hickey
Hill
Humphrey
Jackson
Johnston
Jordan
Kefauver
Kerr
Long, Mo.
Long, Hawaii
Long, La.
Mansfield
McGee
McNamara

Metcalf
Monroney
Morse
Moss
Muskie
Neuberger
Pastore
Pell
Randolph
Smith, Mass.
Sparkman
Symington
Talmadge
Williams, N.J.
Yarborough
Young, Ohio

NAYS—43

Allott
Beall
Bennett
Boggs
Bush
Butler
Capehart
Case, N.J.
Case, S. Dak.
Cotton
Curtis
Dirksen
Dworschak
Ellender
Fong

Goldwater
Hayden
Hickenlooper
Holland
Hruska
Javits
Keating
Kuchel
Lausche
Magnuson
McClellan
Miller
Morton
Mundt
Prouty

Proxmire
Robertson
Russell
Saltonstall
Schoeppel
Scott
Smathers
Smith, Maine
Stennis
Thurmond
Wiley
Williams, Del.
Young, N. Dak.

NOT VOTING—9

Aiken
Blakley
Bridges

Carlson
Chavez
Cooper

Fulbright
Gore
McCarthy

So Mr. GRUENING's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GRUENING. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was adopted.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, I call up my amendment labeled "G" and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 30, line 17, strike out "\$27,313,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$27,613,000, of which \$300,000 shall be for preconstruction planning for additional laboratory facilities at the Forest Products Laboratory".

Mr. PROXMIRE. Madam President, the amendment would restore \$300,000 to the appropriation bill. This sum was recommended by the Forest Service and approved by the Bureau of the Budget and approved by the administration. It has very great merit. The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis., has done excellent work. All that I find necessary to say is that the chairman of the committee, the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] has said that the laboratory has returned as much as \$40 for every \$1 that it has spent in the past. We believe it will continue that program of giving us back our money many times over. In view of the merit of the proposal and its distinguished support, rather than argue in behalf of it, I ask the distinguished chairman of the committee if he will consider taking the amendment to conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee will take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HRUSKA. Madam President, I send an amendment to the desk and ask that it be stated and considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On line 2, page 25, under the heading "Construction" it is proposed to delete "\$5,350,650" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5,738,000."

Mr. HRUSKA. Madam President, the amendment would lift a restriction which the Senate Appropriations Committee has imposed on the expenditure of requested construction funds to meet conservation needs of the Izembek and Arctic National Wildlife Ranges in Alaska. This item was contained in the Eisenhower and in the Kennedy budgets. The House committee approved this amount and the House bill contains it. The amendment would restore the \$387,350 that was deleted for essential work in those outstanding areas. This is the same amount that has been approved by the House.

As a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, I have the opportunity to obtain firsthand knowledge of the requirements of the Department of the Interior to meet this Nation's responsibilities to our people and to Canada and Mexico under the terms of the Migratory Bird Treaties. We face a continuing challenge in preserving and restoring, where necessary, the specialized wetlands habitat that is so vital to the welfare of migratory waterfowl. This fact is recognized by the Commission, many members of this body, and the Nation's sportsmen. Only by aggressive action and a positive program will we be able to keep faith with the millions of people in this country who enjoy and benefit from being able to see and to hunt ducks, geese, and other migratory birds.

The 415,000-acre Izembek National Wildlife Range was created from public lands by former Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton in 1960. Its establishment climaxed an effort of nearly two decades to dedicate that important area for wildlife purposes. Situated at the base of the Aleutian Island chain on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula, the Izembek Wildlife Range is a migration gathering point for hundreds of thousands of ducks and geese. The migratory waterfowl gather there in the spring before they disperse across the nesting grounds. They return again in the fall with their young prior to beginning the long southward migration that takes most of them into most of the western States and Mexico. Dense growths of eel grass in Izembek and adjacent bays and lagoons, and tundra berries and grasses provide food for the migrants each spring and fall. The birds that stop and rest there contribute to the pleasure of naturalists and sportsmen throughout the length of the Pacific Flyway.

I might say that the Pacific flyway extends from the western line of the State of Nebraska all the way to the Pacific coast and north and south from border to border. My colleagues should realize that this 415,000-acre area, which was created at no cost to the Federal Government, contributes enjoyment and healthful outdoor recreation to millions of people in Oregon, Washington, and California, as well as to the residents of the interior Western States. I have an idea that even at the famous Fleming duck shooting lodge in Cheyenne County, Nebr., perhaps the Senator from Nebraska has taken a shot at some of the ducks that started from that area. I do not guarantee that I hit any of them, but I am sure I have shot at them.

Of the \$387,350 that I am hopeful the Senate will approve, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has asked for \$206,000 so that construction could begin on necessary headquarters buildings at the Izembek Wildlife Range. I want to make clear that the Service intends that the Izembek Wildlife Range facilities would provide headquarters for its entire patrol forces that work along the Aleutian chain.

Mr. MUNDT. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HRUSKA. I yield.

Mr. MUNDT. The Senator is to be congratulated for making his persuasive appeal about a problem which is growing greater in this country every year. With the development of high-powered ammunition and better guns and better transportation, the problem of protecting the migratory waterfowl population against the hunter and continuing hunting into each coming generation gets more serious every year.

I am glad the Senator has brought this item to the attention of the Senate. The committee was led to believe that there was a controversy about it in the State of Alaska. Since the House had included the item and there was a controversy about it in Alaska, we decided to delete it. However, I think it would be appropriate for the Senator to insist on a vote by the Senate, so as to have the mind of the full Senate registered in this connection, because the conferees—and I speak as one of them—like to have the sentiment of the Senate supporting their action or rejecting their action, so that they will go to conference fully advised.

This is a subject of great concern in every State which has a sportsman with a gun and a hunting license. I think that includes most of the States of the Union. It is a problem about which there is some division of opinion in Alaska. I think the Alaska Senators should be heard on this question. However, I hope the Senator from Nebraska will not simply offer his amendment, make his suggestion, and then drop it, but will press for a vote by the Senate, so that the attitude of this body can be ascertained before we go to conference. I am very much disposed to support his position.

Mr. HRUSKA. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

Madam President, the funds would thus accomplish a dual purpose. They would enable the Service to initiate needed management and protection activities at the Izembek area and also to provide a headquarters facility for the important Aleutian Island patrol force.

The second part of the funds that were deleted—\$181,350—would enable the Fish and Wildlife Service to discharge the responsibilities with which it was vested by the creation of the Arctic National Wildlife Range in northeastern Alaska by Secretary Seaton. Approximately 8.8 million acres in area, the Arctic Range straddles the spectacular Brooks Mountain Range. It is bounded by the Yukon Territory on the east and the Arctic Ocean on the north. Waterfowl nest extensively along the Arctic slope of the range, and grizzly bears, Dall sheep, wolverine, and great caribou herds are among its large game. This famous area also was created out of public lands at no cost to the Federal Government. The Canadians are considering the withdrawal of an equally large area on their side of the boundary so that the caribou herds, which are migratory in nature and move freely across the international boundary, will have assurance of sufficient habitat for their well-being.

I believe Congress should take action as early as possible for the purpose of developing a fish and wildlife program for the purpose of cooperating with our neighbor to the north.

With the \$181,350 it has requested for work in the Arctic Wildlife Range, the Fish and Wildlife Service plans to establish shelter areas for personnel on both the north and south sides of the range, construct a warehouse at Fairbanks, and make provision for operation and maintenance activities in the area. The need for these funds is imperative. Two geological survey parties already have permits to make mineral explorations inside the range, and the Service has pending applications for two additional parties. The Service must have the requested funds if it is to make certain that activities within the range do not impair the purposes for which it has been established. I repeat, Madam President, based upon my experience as a member of the Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, that proper management of these two wildlife ranges will contribute greatly to the fulfillment of this country's responsibility to the people in fostering migratory bird resources. Also, it will enable this Nation to fulfill those obligations which we are committed to fulfill in our treaties with both Mexico and Canada.

The provision of the requested \$387,350, already approved by the House, means that immeasurable benefits will accrue to these important wildlife resources and to the millions of our people who both enjoy and use them. I urge that the amendment be adopted.

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, the Senator from Nebraska has made an interesting argument. If it had been made before the committee, the action of the committee might have been different. But when we were told that the Gov-

ernor of Alaska and the Legislature of Alaska were opposed to the proposal, naturally we struck out the language.

I think the committee ought to be consistent. We will have a chance to look into the matter carefully in conference; and if the House should agree with us, it will be only a year before there will be another bill. I do not believe the duck population of the United States will suffer very much in 1 year.

There is merit in what the Senator says, but we did not know about it at the time the item was considered. I think it would be much better to handle it in the way the committee has, and then we can develop all the facts.

Mr. HRUSKA. I am certain the Senator from Arizona has much more experience—and authority, as well—in this field. I recognize the opposition which comes from the State of Alaska. I read the testimony.

Mr. HAYDEN. We will have to find out why Alaska has objected. There must be some reason or basis for it.

On the other hand, the Fish and Wildlife Service may have a much better argument, but it was not presented before our committee. We had no opportunity to look into it. We decided, in this instance, that we would follow the wishes of the State, at least at this time. I think that is the way to proceed.

Mr. HRUSKA. Perhaps so; but notwithstanding the objection and the testimony on the part of the Senators from Alaska, Alaska is now one of the 50 members of the Union, and it seems to me that in some of the obligations which we owe, Alaska also should try to help us discharge them, so that while we can give due weight to the objections and testimony they gave, the program having been considered by the Eisenhower administration and by the Kennedy administration, through the Bureau of the Budget, and having been approved by the House Appropriations Committee and the House itself, I think it would lie well if they would concur.

Mr. HAYDEN. We will find out about that in conference. There will not be anything in conference except the amendment. By the Senate's adopting the committee amendment, the item will be in conference. That is the way I think we ought to proceed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, will the Senator from Arizona yield?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Would the distinguished Senator from Arizona, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, give assurance to the distinguished Senator from Nebraska that this item will not be forgotten, but will be revived in conference, so that the reasons for the actions taken by the House and Senate separately can be considered in detail and a decision reached accordingly?

Mr. HAYDEN. I think the position of the Senate ought to be sustained in view of the representations made by the State of Alaska.

Mr. MANSFIELD. But with the assurance that the subject will be considered in conference?

Mr. HAYDEN. We will give assurance that it will be considered, and we will be willing to have representatives of the Fish and Wildlife Service appear before the conference.

Mr. HRUSKA. Madam President, I am greatly heartened by the assurance given by the Senator from Arizona, and I am grateful to the Senator from Montana for his suggestion. If what he states shall be done, I shall be happy to withdraw the amendment and have the matter go to conference, with the assurance given by the chairman of the committee that he will press the subject for some further exploration and adjudication, if one can be had.

Mr. HAYDEN. We owe that to everyone concerned.

Mr. HRUSKA. Very well.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that I may withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska is withdrawn.

Mr. BEALL. Madam President, I am most pleased that the Senate Appropriations Committee has included in H.R. 6345 funds for the purposes set forth in the Capper-Cramton Act.

Two projects are concerned:

First, the acquisition of stream-valley parks in Montgomery County, Md. Under the act, the Federal Government provides one-third of the cost. The local authorities must provide the remaining two-thirds. Montgomery County is prepared to contribute its share which amounts to \$1,200,000.

The second project involves the construction of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County, Md. This program requires a 50-50 participation by the Federal Government and the county. Prince Georges County is ready to match the \$1,500,000 included in this bill with a like amount of its own funds.

Both of these programs will go far to enhance the development of the Washington metropolitan area.

I wish to thank the members of the committee for this action which is in line with the worthy goals intended by the Capper-Cramton Act. I extend special thanks to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee who has always been interested in the orderly development of our Nation's Capital and its surrounding areas.

WICHITA MOUNTAINS WILDLIFE REFUGE ROAD

Mr. MONRONEY. Madam President, one small but very important item in the Interior Appropriations bill as reported to the Senate is for the construction of an all-weather road approximately 4 miles long to provide a western entrance within the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge. I appreciate very much the attention the committee has given this item to make more accessible this refuge, which more than a million visitors seek out each year to observe the big game herds and other wild animals, as well as the conservation practices preserving native grasses and trees. Actually, a much larger program of road building and repair, something in the nature of \$1,500,000, is needed, but the

urgency is for this item of \$135,000 which will enable visitors to make a loop from U.S. Highway 62 north and west to State Highway 54 and back onto Highway 62. I hope the House can be persuaded to accept this 4-mile road also.

In this connection, I ask unanimous consent to have printed with my remarks a communication I have received from the State of Oklahoma, a copy of Enrolled House Resolution No. 583 from the State house of representatives, urging the road referred to within the refuge and also calling on the State to improve other roads leading to the refuge.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE RESOLUTION 583

Resolution requesting Federal and State authorities to plan, program, and construct hard-surfaced access roads to the western and Indianoma entrances of the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; directing that copies of resolution be sent to appropriate persons

Whereas the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge located in southwestern Oklahoma, is an outstanding national tourist attraction, a scenic wonderland of 59,099 acres, annually accommodating over 700,000 visitors; and

Whereas the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, of game refuges operated by the Federal Government, being set aside as such by the presidential proclamation of Theodore Roosevelt in 1905; and

Whereas the wildlife refuge is famous for its herds of buffalo, elk, deer, its flocks of wild turkeys, the Easter pageant, the scenic Mount Scott Drive; and

Whereas the Federal Government, within the refuge, has blacktopped roads leading to the Meers, Medicine Park, Cache, and Indianoma gates, leaving only the western entranceway unsurfaced; and

Whereas an all-weather, blacktopped entranceway to the wildlife refuge is needed to provide convenient access from those portions of western Oklahoma lying north of U.S. 62 and the Texas Plains, their nearest route into the refuge now being rough, dusty, and unmarked; and

Whereas another important route to the wildlife refuge leading from Indianoma northward to the nearest refuge gate, a distance of approximately 5 miles, still is unsurfaced, rough, and dusty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the 28th Legislature of the State of Oklahoma:

SECTION 1. That the need for an all-weather, blacktopped access road leading from headquarters in the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge to its western gate, a distance of approximately four (4) miles, be expressed to Congress and to appropriate Federal authorities and that said Federal authorities give to such improvement the highest priority in the overall scheme of development for the refuge;

Sec. 2. That the State highway commission in Oklahoma be requested to plan, program, and as expeditiously as is possible to construct a connecting link between S.H. 54 and the western gate of the Wildlife Refuge, a distance of only 6.7 miles; that the commission be requested to lend moral support to those individuals, towns, and civic groups seeking fulfillment of this proposed improvement; and that it also plan, program, and as expeditiously as possible, construct a blacktopped connecting link from the town of Indianoma northward to the nearest

refuge gate, a distance of approximately five (5) miles; and

SEC. 3. That copies of this resolution be sent to Stewart L. Udall, Secretary of the Interior; Julian Howard, Superintendent, Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; David Bell, Director, Bureau of the Budget; Carl Hayden, U.S. Senator; Mike Monroney, U.S. Senator; Robert S. Kerr, U.S. Senator; Victor Wickersham, Member of Congress; Gene Grubitz, Jr., secretary and member, State highway commission; J. C. Kennedy, member, State highway commission, and Frank Lyons, State highway director.

Adopted by the house of representatives the 25th day of May 1961.

DELBERT INMAN,

Speaker pro tempore of the House of Representatives.

WILLIAM N. CHRISTIAN.
A. MITCHELL.

Mr. THURMOND. Madam President, I desire to have the RECORD show that I am opposed to passage of H.R. 6345, the Interior Department appropriation bill, because the sums appropriated therein greatly exceed the budget estimates for 1962, and there is no adequate showing of an emergency or other special reason for the additional amount.

Mr. SCOTT subsequently said: Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at the end of the debate on the Department of the Interior appropriation bill the statement of Mr. Samuel H. Hoffman, of the Warren, Pa., Chamber of Commerce before the Senate Committee on Appropriations on May 10, last, in support of the forestry laboratory at Warren, Pa.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A PROGRAM FOR FORESTRY RESEARCH

(Statement of Samuel H. Hoffman of the Warren, Pa., Chamber of Commerce before the Senate Appropriations Committee on May 10)

Mr. Chairman, I am appearing before you today to talk briefly about forestry research, a subject in which you and I share a great deal of interest. My State, like most of the other 49 that together constitute our Nation, enjoys a substantial forest resource. This forest contributes much in the way of water, timber, forage, wildlife, and recreation. But, like the others, the increased pressures of use can be met only by putting our forest land to work completely. We have scarcely realized the potential wealth that can come from intensively managed forest lands.

To achieve a higher level of use will require knowledge—knowledge that we have not yet acquired. This is why I am so vitally interested in forestry research. It is through systematic study that the many resources of the forest can bring to the people the greatest degree of material wealth, comfort, and enjoyment.

Last January, Senator STENNIS spoke to the Senate about a research program—one that would bring up to date the forestry research efforts needed to move ahead in solving highly important problems. He called for an increase of \$4 million to the Forest Service in fiscal year 1962 for research laboratory construction. I agree with Senator STENNIS that these laboratories are needed. This is not an extravagant program. The increase would merely provide for the second-year level of financing of the carefully worked out program of the Forest Service which this committee reviewed and endorsed 2 years ago.

I was happy to see included in the proposals by Senator STENNIS a laboratory at

Warren, Pa. As I remarked on the Senate floor at that time this laboratory is vitally needed to speed the research program at Warren. The laboratory, costing \$200,000, would give the research staff that are now on the job the kinds of facilities they need but do not have, and would materially hasten the pace of work and efficiency of the scientists.

Forestry research at Warren, Pa., is filling a recognized need. This new laboratory would serve not only the needs of Pennsylvania, but of adjacent States as well which have similar forest types.

I sincerely believe that the forestry research program is sound. The increase of \$4 million for laboratory construction is in accordance with carefully developed plans. The action of this committee on previous occasions has established well its position of leadership in the field of forestry by its vision on matters such as I discuss. I support, Mr. Chairman, the action required so this program can go ahead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (H.R. 6345) was passed.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Madam President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. HAYDEN. Madam President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer (Mrs. NEUBERGER in the chair) appointed Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. MCCLELLAN, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. YOUNG of North Dakota conferees on the part of the Senate.

HOUSING ACT OF 1961

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1922) to assist in the provision of housing for moderate and low-income families, to promote orderly urban development, to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana will state it.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I make this inquiry in the time available on the bill. What is the pending amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The pending amendment is the Capehart amendment identified as "6-1-61-D."

Mr. MANSFIELD. I thank the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this question, the Senator from Indiana has 22 minutes remaining under his control and the Senator from Alabama has 29 minutes remaining under his control.

The amendment is the Capehart amendment lettered "D"—"D" as in Denver.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Or "D" as in Dallas? [Laughter.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Madam President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama will state it.

Mr. SPARKMAN. What became of the Javits amendment? I thought it was the pending amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered on the Javits amendment, and it will come up later.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Very well.

Mr. CAPEHART. Madam President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Indiana state how much time he yields to himself?

Mr. CAPEHART. Five or ten minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana may proceed.

Mr. CAPEHART. I should like to propose to the floor manager of the bill a modification of my amendment, to see whether he will accept it, namely, to reduce the period of time from 25 years to 20 years, and to state that it applies only to buildings or structures 10 years of age or older.

Mr. SPARKMAN. And leave the maximum amount at \$10,000?

Mr. CAPEHART. Yes. The pending amendment would reduce the amount from \$10,000 to \$7,000, and would reduce the number of years from 25 to 15. Would the Senator from Alabama accept a modification which would reduce the years from 25 to 20, would leave the amount at \$10,000, but would provide that the money can be spent only on structures or houses 10 years of age or older?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes, I would be willing to agree to that amendment.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Will the Senator state what amendment is being discussed, to be adopted by unanimous consent?

Mr. CAPEHART. None. We are only discussing this.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do not know what amendment is being considered.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Chair announced that the amendment is identified as the Capehart amendment "6-1-61-D."

Mr. ROBERTSON. There was so much noise in the Chamber that I could not hear the Chair's announcement.

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is the amendment relating to the home improvement and rehabilitation loan proposed by the bill. The Senator from Indiana has proposed to reduce the term of the loans from 25 years to 20 years, and to permit the maximum amount to stand at \$10,000. He also proposes to include a proviso that loans would only be made on houses 10 years of age or older.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this amendment, the yeas and nays have been ordered. Therefore, the amendment can now be modified only by unanimous consent.

Mr. CAPEHART. I understand, Madam President. I shall use the 10 minutes I have allocated to myself to discuss this matter.

Let me ask whether there is objection to unanimous consent to modify the amendment along this line.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the Senator from Indiana will permit the Chair to put the question—

Mr. ROBERTSON. Madam President, reserving the right to object, let me say that the Senator from Indiana had a printed amendment which goes far beyond the present law. Will he please explain to the Senate why he has abandoned that position, for a still more liberal one?

Mr. CAPEHART. I am not abandoning it. I just asked the able Senator in charge of the bill, the Senator from Alabama, whether he would be willing to accept an amendment along the line of the one I have just now stated. Unanimous consent is required in order that I may withdraw my amendment. But I have not yet requested that.

However, I gather that the able Senator from Virginia would be opposed even to providing for 20 years and a \$10,000 maximum, and including a proviso that the buildings must be 10 years of age or older.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I take the position that the present law has worked well and is sufficiently liberal. But rather than go to the extent provided by the bill, I was prepared to support the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana. I will not agree to have that amendment withdrawn.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Madam President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I rise to propound a parliamentary inquiry: Would it be in order at this time to request unanimous consent that the yeas and nays—which have been ordered on this amendment—be withdrawn, so that the Senator from Indiana may then offer a new amendment—in other words, his amendment in modified form?

Mr. CAPEHART. Madam President, I prefer to have the Senate vote on the amendment as it is now written. If the Senate adopts the amendment, we shall be very happy. If the Senate does not adopt the amendment as it is now written, later I shall offer the modification I have discussed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. That is certainly a more logical position.

Mr. CAPEHART. Very well.

Madam President, this amendment is a very simple one. It reduces the amount from \$10,000 to \$7,000, and reduces the period of years from 25 to 15. We now have—and have had for many years—a law, regarding home improvements, to do the same thing that this section of the bill would do, but with a limit of \$3,500, and for a period not to exceed 5 years.

It is my opinion that 15 years—or three times as long as has been allowed in the past—and \$7,000—or twice the amount we have allowed in the past—are ample, and should satisfy, I believe, the most liberal and should satisfy the building industry. I think it is a more sound and sane and sensible approach at the moment, rather than to provide for up to 25 years—a long time—and up to \$10,000.

Madam President, I am willing to yield back the remainder of the time under my control.

Mr. BUSH. First, Madam President, will the Senator from Indiana yield 1 minute to me?

Mr. CAPEHART. I yield.

Mr. BUSH. I should like to support the amendment of the Senator from Indiana; I believe it is a desirable amendment, and I am glad the Senate will vote on it. I see no reason why the terms should not be raised as gradually as would be the case under this amendment.

To jump to 25 years would, I believe, be unnecessary. I believe 15 years is a reasonable time for a home improvement loan to be insured by the FHA.

Also, to jump from \$3,000 to \$7,000—an increase of 2½ times—would be more than necessary, in my opinion.

So I believe the amendment of the Senator from Indiana is a sound one and should be supported.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Alabama yield back the remainder of the time under his control?

Mr. SPARKMAN. No, Madam President. I wish to speak very briefly. At this time I yield myself 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Alabama is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Madam President, I would be perfectly willing to accept the modified amendment proposed by the Senator from Indiana as a compromise, but not the amendment on which the yeas and nays have been ordered.

I wish to repeat a statement I have already made. Reference has been made to the existing title I home repair and improvement program. This program is a home improvement program. It covers perhaps the painting of a house; a new roof; a new bathroom; a new porch, or something of that kind.

Home improvements and home repairs are involved. It is not a regular type of FHA program. It is true that this program is administered by the FHA, but the agency has nothing to do with processing the application for the loan. The FHA simply insures the lender against loss if the lender requests such insurance. Under the program, the homeowner goes to his local bank and makes application for a loan. If the bank approves the application and makes the loan the bank may ask for insurance under the home improvement program. The FHA, if the bank is an approved institution, merely insures the bank against loss on the loan on a 90-10 basis; that is the FHA assumes 90 percent if there is a loss and the banks assume a 10 percent loss.

The program proposed by this bill would require that an application for a

loan must be processed by the FHA, and that all FHA's regular underwriting standards will apply to the application and, indeed to the applicant's credit ability. In other words, applications under the new program will be processed in the same manner as the agency would process an application for mortgage insurance.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I agree that the proposal goes much further than merely to provide funds to finance a \$3,500 repair job.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That is correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. But, under the program, the loan will be made on the good faith and credit of the homeowner, and not be secured by a mortgage. No mortgage will be required, and the Federal Government will have to hold the bag.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I must say, with all due deference to my dear friend and my chairman, that his statement is not entirely correct.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Why is it not correct?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Because we wrote into the pending bill that there must be adequate security, and also in the report we tried to explain what we meant by adequate security. We said for the longer terms and the larger amounts we would expect there would be junior liens or liens as may be appropriate under the circumstances involved and the laws of the particular State.

Mr. ROBERTSON. In committee the proposal that mortgages be required was defeated. Something about it was put in the report, but it means nothing.

Mr. SPARKMAN. That was done because there might be smaller amounts provided for which a note at the bank would be sufficient, or collateral might be placed, or something of that kind. I believe the matter is adequately covered by the language in the bill that there must be adequate security and by the statement in the report which is to be found on pages 12 and 13.

Madam President, one of the great advocates of the FHA programs for existing homes has been, through the years, my distinguished friend, the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART].

The real estate boards, the various building groups and various groups of private enterprise have through the years recommended a rehabilitation program. We had the famous Baltimore plan of rehabilitation. That is exactly what is here proposed. It makes possible, where existing homes can be rehabilitated, making them a part of the inventory of livable homes.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Madam President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. DOUGLAS. Has not one of the leading advocates of improving existing houses been the distinguished senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART]?

Mr. SPARKMAN. Yes, he has, year after year. We are simply trying to carry out something that he has advocated in the past.

It must be remembered that the \$10,000 amount is the maximum. I believe it is a reasonable maximum when we consider that there is involved the rehabilitation or the rebuilding of a house.

I am perfectly willing to go along with the Senator, and lower the term from 25 years to 20 years, and I am perfectly willing to provide that the loan shall not be provided on a house that is less than 10 years old, because it is the older homes it is being proposed to rehabilitate.

Mr. CAPEHART. We are certainly not very far apart—\$7,000 as against \$10,000 and 25 years as against 15 years.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I think if we vote down the pending amendment, we can get together very easily.

Mr. CAPEHART. My position is that my proposal is sufficient when we are talking in terms of persons of middle income whose homes cost from \$9,000 to \$15,000.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We are not talking about that class of homes.

Mr. CAPEHART. We ought to be.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We are talking generally about deteriorated homes, which at one time may have been good livable homes, but which have become rundown and need repair or some rebuilding or some rehabilitation. I think the figure of \$10,000 is a reasonable maximum limit.

Mr. CAPEHART. I appreciate the praise I received from the Senator from Alabama and the Senator from Illinois, because it is very seldom that I get praise.

Mr. SPARKMAN. The Senator knows that is not true. I praise him every time we authorize a housing bill.

Mr. CAPEHART. I do not think there is any need for the Federal Government to be lending money to persons with large incomes.

Mr. SPARKMAN. We are not talking about such homes nor are we talking about loans being made by the Federal Government.

Mr. CAPEHART. The only reason why I am proposing the 15-year period and the \$7,000 maximum is to help the low income and the middle income people. We are trying to help those who have dilapidated homes. I think we are both agreed in principle that it ought to be done and that there is a need for it. I think the provision ought to be 15 years and \$7,000. We are being as liberal as we need to be at this particular time.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I hope the Senate will vote down the amendment, and if so, I shall be perfectly willing to agree to the proposal which the Senator from Indiana stated a few moments ago.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. CAPEHART. Madam President, I yield back the remainder of my time, and suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPARKMAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that further

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 1961

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
5 ment of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year
6 ending June 30, 1962, namely:

1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

2 PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

3 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

4 MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

5 For expenses necessary for protection, use, improve-
6 ment, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classifi-
7 cation, and performance of other functions, as authorized
8 by law, in the management of lands and their resources
9 under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management,
10 (1) ~~\$32,400,000~~ \$34,644,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-of-
13 way and of existing connecting roads (other than on the
14 revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands), and
15 acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant
16 facilities, \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

17 OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

18 For construction, operation, and maintenance of access
19 roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested
20 Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal
21 lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of
22 Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of
23 rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adja-
24 cent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 per centum
25 of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year

1 from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant
2 lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That
3 the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this
4 appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service
5 shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of
6 Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated
7 herein for road construction on lands other than those
8 administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the
9 Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided*
10 *further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made
11 a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California
12 land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund
13 in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the sec-
14 ond paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of
15 August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): *Provided further*, That
16 any unexpended balances heretofore appropriated under
17 this head shall be available for the purposes of this appro-
18 priation.

19 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

20 Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management
21 shall be available for purchase of seventeen passenger
22 motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two
23 aircraft (one of which shall be for replacement only);
24 purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary struc-
25 tures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings

1 and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has
2 title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the
3 Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection
4 with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and re-
5 conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than
6 expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and
7 California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25
8 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the
9 Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the
10 special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-
11 grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939
12 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos
13 Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That ap-
14 propriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursa-
15 ble basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under
16 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2)
17 protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for
18 the State of Alaska.

19 RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

20 For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range
21 improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and
22 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C.
23 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received,
24 during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees
25 under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys

1 received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15
2 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improve-
3 ments from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands trans-
4 ferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order
5 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

8 EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

9 For expenses necessary to provide education and wel-
10 fare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation
11 with States and other organizations, including payment
12 (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition,
13 assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding
14 homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance
15 to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and pay-
16 ment of rewards for information or evidence concerning
17 violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and
18 operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums;
19 (2) ~~\$71,000,000~~ \$71,500,000.

20 RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

21 For expenses necessary for management, development,
22 improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant
23 facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian
24 Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and
25 charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian

1 industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts
 2 and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian
 3 arts and crafts as authorized by law; ~~(3)\$29,000,000~~ \$29,-
 4 275,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For construction, major repair, and improvement of irri-
 7 gation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other
 8 facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; prepa-
 9 ration of lands for farming; and architectural and engineer-
 10 ing services by contract; ~~(4)\$35,000,000~~ \$42,083,000 to
 11 remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of
 12 the sum herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition
 13 of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado,
 14 New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside
 15 of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided*
 16 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
 17 the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of
 18 Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside
 19 the boundaries of existing reservations.

20 ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT 21 AUTHORIZATION)

22 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to au-
 23 thority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203,

1 and the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), ~~(5)\$16,-~~
 2 ~~000,000~~ \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

3 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

4 For expenses necessary for the general administration
 5 of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in
 6 field offices, \$3,967,000.

7 LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

8 For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klam-
 9 ath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating super-
 10 vision over the property of the Klamath and Menominee
 11 Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof,
 12 \$31,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except
 15 the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses
 16 of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and
 17 thirty passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five
 18 for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the
 19 general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year)
 20 for replacement only, which may be used for the transporta-
 21 tion of Indians; advance payments for service (including
 22 services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year)
 23 under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936

1 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986),
2 and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain
3 Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees;
4 and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty
5 provisions.

6 TRIBAL FUNDS

7 In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended
8 by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000
9 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for
10 the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and
11 travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assist-
12 ance to Indian children attending public and private schools
13 (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission);
14 purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which
15 shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for
16 the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water
17 rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other
18 persons employed by Indian tribes under approved con-
19 tracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal officers, coun-
20 cils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations,
21 including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles
22 and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established ad-
23 ministratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian
24 employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without
25 regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat.

1 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recrea-
2 tional director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator
3 for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed
4 with the approval of their respective tribal councils and with-
5 out regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addi-
6 tion to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be
7 advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for
8 such purposes as may be designated by the governing body
9 of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secre-
10 tary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation
11 or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land
12 or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Wash-
13 ington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries
14 of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in
15 the property being exempted from local taxation, except as
16 provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

17 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

18 MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

19 For expenses necessary for the management and pro-
20 tection of the areas and facilities administered by the Na-
21 tional Park Service, including protection of lands in process
22 of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies
23 of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of
24 detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values

1 in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri
2 River Basin) ; ~~(6)\$21,690,000~~ \$22,786,500.

3 MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL
4 FACILITIES

5 For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance,
6 and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road
7 maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable
8 basis) , trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities
9 essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to
10 law by the National Park Service, ~~(7)\$17,500,000~~
11 \$18,238,000.

12 CONSTRUCTION

13 For construction and improvement, without regard to
14 the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451) ,
15 of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair
16 or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other
17 facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood,
18 or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason
19 of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water
20 rights; and not to exceed ~~(8) \$5,250,000~~ \$6,200,000 for
21 the acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and
22 related personal property; ~~(9)\$34,000,000~~ \$39,882,500 to
23 remain available until expended.

1 CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT

2 AUTHORIZATION)

3 For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to
4 authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section
5 203, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Pro-*
6 *vided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be ex-
7 pended for construction on the following: Fort Washington
8 and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and
9 trails; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension
10 of the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity
11 of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

12 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

13 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
14 National Park Service, including such expenses in the
15 regional offices, \$1,581,000.

16 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

17 Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be
18 available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and
19 six passenger motor vehicles (of which ninety are for re-
20 placement only), including not to exceed forty-three for
21 police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general
22 purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and the
23 objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8,

1 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C.
2 18f).

3 OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

4 ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

5 For expenses necessary for the administration of Terri-
6 tories and for the departmental administration of the Trust
7 Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the
8 Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices
9 of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as author-
10 ized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)) ; salaries of
11 the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secre-
12 tary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their
13 immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72
14 Stat. 1095) ; purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; com-
15 pensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in
16 Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as author-
17 ized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e), 1431a (c), and
18 1572e) ; compensation and expenses of the judiciary in
19 American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a
20 (c)) ; grants to American Samoa, in addition to current
21 local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and
22 personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and
23 utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Gov-
24 ernors of Guam and American Samoa; \$5,834,000: *Pro-*
25 *vided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein

1 provided for are authorized to make purchases through the
2 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
3 appropriations available for the administration of Territories
4 may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance,
5 and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official pur-
6 poses and for commercial transportation purposes found by
7 the Secretary to be necessary.

8 TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

9 For expenses necessary for the Department of the
10 Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the
11 Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement ap-
12 proved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397),
13 and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including
14 the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Terri-
15 tory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the
16 Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants
17 to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to
18 local revenues, for support of governmental functions;
19 \$6,104,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans
20 to locally owned private trading enterprises shall con-
21 tinue to be available during the fiscal year 1962: *Pro-*
22 *vided further*, That all financial transactions of the Trust
23 Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or in-
24 strumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Terri-
25 tory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in

1 accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting
2 Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting
3 and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided*
4 *further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the
5 Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the
6 General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That
7 appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust
8 Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the
9 purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft
10 and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial
11 transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be neces-
12 sary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the
13 Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided*
14 *further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the
15 Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to re-
16 ceive, during the current fiscal year, from the Depart-
17 ment of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as
18 domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of
19 the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus
20 food commodities as may be available pursuant to section
21 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C.
22 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
23 amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

Not to exceed \$108,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liquidation of the public works program carried out under the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at

1 not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17,
 2 and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by
 3 said Act for grade GS-16.

4 MINERAL RESOURCES

5 GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

6 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

7 For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to
 8 perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topog-
 9 raphy, geology, and the mineral and water resources of
 10 the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other
 11 areas as authorized by law (72 Stat. 837) ; classify lands as
 12 to mineral character and water and power resources; give
 13 engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power
 14 Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations
 15 applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, li-
 16 censes, and operating contracts; control the interstate ship-
 17 ment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715) ;
 18 and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing
 19 activities; ~~(10) \$49,500,000~~ \$50,200,000, of which \$8,430,-
 20 000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or
 21 municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*,
 22 That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more
 23 than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water
 24 resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any
 25 State or municipality.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations and observation wells; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL
RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; ~~(11)\$24,800,000~~ \$25,100,000.

1 HEALTH AND SAFETY

2 For expenses necessary for promotion of health and
3 safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling
4 fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$7,200,000.

5 CONSTRUCTION

6 For the construction and improvement of facilities under
7 the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, ~~(12)\$750,000~~ \$920,-
8 000, to remain available until expended.

9 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

10 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
11 Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional
12 offices, \$1,290,000.

13 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of
15 Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed
16 seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; pro-
17 viding transportation services in isolated areas for employees,
18 student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such
19 activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements;
20 purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in connec-
21 tion with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the
22 Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment,
23 and other contributions from public and private sources and
24 to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Fed-

1 eral, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made
 2 available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of
 3 the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium
 4 from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau
 5 of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments
 6 to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the
 7 special helium production fund, established pursuant to the
 8 Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U.S.C. 164 (c)) :
 9 *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized,
 10 during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any
 11 Government agency, including corporations, any metal or
 12 mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants
 13 operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such
 14 sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
 15 receipts.

16 DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

17 The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and
 18 agreements pursuant to section 3 (a) (2) of the Helium Act
 19 Amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for
 20 helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed
 21 ~~(13)\$35,000,000~~ \$60,000,000: *Provided*, That the Secre-
 22 tary is also authorized to borrow from the Treasury for pay-
 23 ment to the helium production fund pursuant to section
 24 12 (a) of such Act to carry out the provisions of the Act

1 and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium pur-
2 chases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation,
3 \$10,000,000.

4 OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

5 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

6 For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the
7 production and conservation of coal in the United States
8 through research and development, as authorized by Public
9 Law 86-599, \$1,000,000, to remain available until ex-
10 pended, of which not to exceed \$225,000 shall be available
11 for administration and supervision.

12 OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

13 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

14 For expenses necessary to provide a program for the
15 discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its
16 territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for
17 minerals, including administration of contracts entered into
18 prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense
19 Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$750,000, including
20 not to exceed \$213,600 for administrative and technical serv-
21 ices, to remain available until expended.

22 OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

23 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

24 For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to dis-
25 charge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, in-

cluding cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$531,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$364,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; ~~(14)~~\$11,700,000 \$12,225,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balance available for the ~~(15)~~Lower Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, under the head "Operation and maintenance, general", shall be merged with this appropriation.

1 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

2 (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

3 For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under
4 title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance
5 Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes
6 authorized by section 104 (k) of that Act, \$300,000, which
7 shall be available to purchase only those currencies which the
8 Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the nor-
9 mal requirements of the United States(16), *and in addition,*
10 *the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into con-*
11 *tracts for the purposes of this appropriation in an amount*
12 *not to exceed \$700,000.*

13 CONSTRUCTION

14 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
15 facilities required for the conservation, management, investi-
16 gation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery
17 resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
18 \$7,561,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided,*
19 *That the unexpended balances available for the (17)Lower*
20 *Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations*
21 *heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the*
22 *Army, under the head "Construction, general", shall be*
23 *merged with this appropriation.*

1 CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

2 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions
3 of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist
4 in the construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000.

5 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

6 For expenses necessary for general administration of
7 the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses
8 in the regional offices, \$482,000.

9 ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

10 For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February
11 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are
12 appropriated amounts not to exceed \$1,981,000, to be de-
13 rived from Pribilof Islands fund.

14 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES

15 LOAN FUND

16 During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000
17 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative
18 expenses.

19 BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

20 MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

21 For expenses necessary for scientific and economic
22 studies, conservation, management, investigation, protec-
23 tion, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources,

1 except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance
 2 of other authorized functions related to such resources; op-
 3 eration of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard
 4 National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770) ; maintenance of
 5 the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains
 6 Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions
 7 related to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-
 8 695c) ; and leasing and management of lands for the
 9 protection of the Florida Key deer; ~~(18)\$23,000,000~~
 10 \$23,972,000.

11 CONSTRUCTION

12 For construction and acquisition of buildings and other
 13 facilities required in the conservation, management, investi-
 14 gation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife
 15 resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein,
 16 ~~(19)\$3,770,000~~ \$5,350,650, to remain available until
 17 expended.

18 GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

19 For expenses necessary for general administration of the
 20 Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such ex-
 21 penses in the regional offices, ~~(20)\$1,016,000~~ \$1,071,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and seventy-four passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and fifty-three shall be for replacement only (including ninety-one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) ; purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417) ; rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary

1 purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria,
2 buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the
3 Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has
4 title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection
5 with management and investigation of fish and wildlife re-
6 sources.

7 OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

8 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

9 For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the
10 Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958),
11 authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for bene-
12 ficial consumptive uses, \$1,755,000, of which not to exceed
13 \$220,000 shall be available for administration and co-
14 ordination.

15 CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

16 For an additional amount for construction, operation,
17 and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production
18 of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and
19 other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act
20 of September 2, 1958 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), (21) \$4,
21 ~~550,000~~ \$4,685,000 to remain available until September 3,
22 1965.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$3,492,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and services, ~~(22)\$3,125,000~~ \$3,185,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority

1 until funds specifically made available to the Department of
2 the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

3 SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure
4 or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropria-
5 tion in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the
6 budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression
7 or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threat-
8 ening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the
9 Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for
10 fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of
11 obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

12 SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be
13 available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and
14 similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will
15 contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations
16 shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity
17 in the same manner as authorized by the Act of June 30,
18 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686) : *Provided*, That reimbursements for
19 costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services
20 rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the
21 time such reimbursements are received.

22 SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of
23 the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropria-
24 tion Act, 1962 shall be available for services as
25 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5

1 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates
2 not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total
3 amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation
4 of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of
5 reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences
6 in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by
7 the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by
8 the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associa-
9 tions which issue publications to members only or at a price
10 to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

11 SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department
12 of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for
13 uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5
14 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

15 TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

16 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

17 FOREST SERVICE

18 FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

19 For expenses necessary for forest protection and utiliza-
20 tion, as follows:

21 Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the
22 Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the
23 administration, improvement, development, and management
24 of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and
25 preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for

1 liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year
 2 for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other
 3 forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands;
 4 ~~(23)\$118,000,000~~ \$139,200,200, of which \$5,000,000 for
 5 fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect
 6 and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to
 7 section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the ex-
 8 tent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*,
 9 That not more than ~~(24)\$1,000,000~~ \$300,000 may be used
 10 for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as
 11 amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That
 12 funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements",
 13 pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16
 14 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

15 Forest research: For forest research at forest and range
 16 experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or else-
 17 where, as authorized by law; ~~(24a)\$22,978,000~~ \$27,613,-
 18 000~~(25)~~, of which \$300,000 shall be for preconstruction
 19 planning for additional laboratory facilities at the Forest
 20 Products Laboratory.

21 State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation
 22 with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest
 23 tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and
 24 in forest management and processing, and for advising tim-

berland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and
 others in the application of forest management principles
 and processing of forest products, as authorized by law;
 (26)\$15,500,000 \$15,800,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions
 of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relat-
 ing to the construction and maintenance of forest develop-
 ment roads and trails, \$35,000,000, to remain avail-
 able until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred
 pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States
 Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under
 the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be
 merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Pro-*
vided further, That not less than the amount made available
 under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be
 expended under the provisions of such Act.

ACCESS ROADS

For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional
 roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying
 out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471,
 472, 475, 476, 551), (27)\$1,000,000 \$4,000,000, to remain
 available until expended.

1 ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS

2 SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST

3 For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior
4 National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act
5 of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as
6 amended, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, \$250,-
7 000, to remain available until expended and to be available
8 without regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1
9 of that Act.

10 Special Acts

11 For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest,
12 Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat.
13 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest receipts
14 as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part of this
15 appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which
16 is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided*
17 *further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for
18 the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local
19 government concerned.

20 COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

21 For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance
22 of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication
23 of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in ac-
24 cordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16

1 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized
2 by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended.

3 ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

4 For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the
5 Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16
6 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until
7 expended.

8 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

9 Appropriations available to the Forest Service for
10 the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) pur-
11 chase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty passenger
12 motor vehicles of which one hundred and thirty-five shall
13 be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; opera-
14 tion and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to
15 exceed two for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant
16 to the second sentence of section 706 (a) of the Organic Act
17 of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act
18 of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to ex-
19 ceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefore, as au-
20 thorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5
21 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of
22 buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a);
23 (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission
24 as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16

1 U.S.C. 514) ; and (f) acquisition of land and interests
2 therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the
3 Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a) .

4 Except to provide materials required in or incident
5 to research or experimental work where no suitable
6 domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropri-
7 ated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase
8 of twine manufactured from commodities or materials pro-
9 duced outside of the United States.

10 Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used
11 for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of
12 the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16
13 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within
14 the boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or
15 lands authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana,
16 be acquired without approval of the local government con-
17 cerned.

18 **FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW**

19 **SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

20 For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety
21 Board of Review, including services as authorized by section
22 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$70,000.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed thirty-six passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-two shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322 (d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; ~~(28)\$52,430,000~~ \$54,590,000.

1 CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

2 For construction, major repair, improvement, and equip-
3 ment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including
4 quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications,
5 and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection
6 of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of
7 domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as
8 authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42
9 U.S.C. 2004a) ; ~~(29)\$6,616,000~~ \$9,285,000, to remain
10 available until expended.

11 ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

12 Appropriations contained in this Act, available for
13 salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as
14 authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946
15 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

16 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
17 salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in
18 advance for dues or fees for library membership in organiza-
19 tions whose publications are available to members only or
20 to members at a price lower than to the general public and
21 for payment in advance for publications available only upon
22 that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication
23 orders.

24 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
25 salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or

1 allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1,
2 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

3 Appropriations contained in this Act available for
4 salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of
5 attendance at meetings which are concerned with the func-
6 tions or activities for which the appropriation is made or
7 which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or
8 management of those functions or activities.

9 INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

10 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

11 For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the
12 Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian
13 Claims Commission, \$280,000, of which not to exceed
14 \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

15 NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

16 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

17 For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National
18 Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), includ-
19 ing services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
20 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance for member-
21 ship in societies whose publications or services are available
22 to members only or to members at a price lower than to the
23 general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
24 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$525,000.

1 LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY,
2 AND PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

3 For necessary expenses for the National Capital Plan-
4 ning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, park-
5 way, and playground system of the National Capital, as
6 authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as
7 amended, to remain available until expended, ~~(30)~~\$200,000,
8 which shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of
9 said Act of May 29, 1930 \$2,700,000, of which (1) \$1,500,-
10 000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of said
11 Act of May 29, 1930, (2) \$600,000 shall be available for
12 the purposes of section 1(b) thereof, and (3) \$600,000 shall
13 be available for the purposes of section 1(c) thereof: Pro-
14 vided, That not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for
15 land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current
16 fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other
17 than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

18 NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

19 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

20 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
21 title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), includ-
22 ing payment in advance for membership in societies whose
23 publications or services are available to members only or to
24 members at a price lower than to the general public; hire
25 of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances

1 therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; ~~(31)\$650,-~~
 2 ~~000~~ \$925,000.

3 OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

4 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

5 For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the
 6 provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72
 7 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by
 8 section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a),
 9 \$550,000, to remain available until expended.

10 SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

11 SALARIES AND EXPENSES

12 For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibi-
 13 tion, and increase of collections from the surveying and ex-
 14 ploring expeditions of the Government and from other
 15 sources; for the system of international exchanges between
 16 the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological
 17 researches among the American Indians and the natives of
 18 lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States,
 19 independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and
 20 scientific organizations in the United States, and the excava-
 21 tion and preservation of archeological remains; for mainte-
 22 nance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making neces-
 23 sary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of
 24 the National Collection of Fine Arts; for the administration,
 25 construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facili-

1 ties on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the pro-
2 visions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the pro-
3 visions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the
4 maintenance and administration of a national air museum as
5 authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77) ;
6 including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized
7 by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a) ;
8 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and ele-
9 vator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as
10 authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees;
11 repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and prep-
12 aration of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for pub-
13 lications; \$9,125,000.

14 ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

15 For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural
16 History Building", including construction, and not to ex-
17 ceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of
18 the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not
19 to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$4,336,000, to
20 remain available until expended.

21 REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

22 BUILDING

23 For necessary expenses of preparing plans and speci-
24 fications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Build-
25 ing to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the

1 Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March
2 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including not to exceed \$20,000
3 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August
4 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per
5 diem for individuals, \$400,000, to remain available until
6 expended.

7 SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

8 For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery
9 of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein,
10 and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized
11 by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended
12 by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolu-
13 tion 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as au-
14 thorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5
15 U.S.C. 55a) ; payment in advance when authorized by the
16 treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum,
17 and art associations or societies whose publications or serv-
18 ices are available to members only, or to members at a price
19 lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and clean-
20 ing of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uni-
21 forms, or allowances therefor for other employees as au-
22 thorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131) ; purchase or rental of
23 devices and services for protecting buildings and contents
24 thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches,
25 and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and

1 repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by
 2 contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms,
 3 or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms
 4 and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,932,000.

5 TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

6 For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplish-
 7 ing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood
 8 and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto per-
 9 formed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for ex-
 10 penses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska
 11 for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151),
 12 \$6,000,000.

13 CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

14 For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of
 15 the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended
 16 (72 Stat. 1769), ~~(32)\$75,000~~ \$100,000.

17 TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

18 CONTRIBUTIONS

19 For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the
 20 form of grants, as authorized by law, \$669,000, to be de-
 21 rived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appro-
 22 priated for the Virgin Islands.

23 REVOLVING FUND

24 For an additional amount for the revolving fund estab-
 25 lished under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation

1 Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation,
2 as authorized by law (63 Stat. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$881,-
3 000.

4 LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN
5 ISLANDS CORPORATION

6 During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Cor-
7 poration is hereby authorized to make such expenditures,
8 within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with
9 law, and to make such contracts and commitments without
10 regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104
11 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended,
12 as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth
13 in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That
14 not to exceed \$180,000 shall be available for administrative
15 expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Cor-
16 poration, covering the categories set forth in the 1962
17 budget estimates for such expenses.

18 This Act may be cited as the "Department of the In-
19 terior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962."

Passed the House of Representatives April 18, 1961.

Attest: RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 7, 1961.

Attest: FELTON M. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 1961

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

5. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Kefauver inserted an article, "Road to Barquijan -- How Iranian Village Awakened With Only a Slight Nudge," and said, "Although the article tells of only one small community and of one small contribution by the United States, it speaks volumes about the value of our assistance to foreign nations when such aid is properly presented." pp. 12391-2
6. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Case, S. Dak., announced his intention to request the referral of the bill, S. 2246, relating to the planning for water resources development from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to the Public Works Committee. p. 12402
7. PUBLIC LANDS. Passed as reported S. 702, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Wyoming to the town of Afton. pp. 12404-5
Passed without amendment H. R. 2249, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in California to Trinity County. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12405
Passed without amendment H. R. 2250, to authorize and direct the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of forest land in Lassen County, Calif., to the city of Susanville. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12405-6
8. LIVESTOCK DISEASES. Passed without amendment S. 860, to grant the Secretary of Agriculture additional authority for protection against the introduction and dissemination of diseases of livestock and poultry. pp. 12406-7
9. MANPOWER RESOURCES. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments S. 1991, the proposed Manpower Development and Training Act of 1961. p. D609
10. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Mansfield announced that the Senate will meet at 10:00 a. m. today to conclude consideration of the omnibus farm bill, and that the foreign-aid bill will be taken up on Thurs. or Fri. p. 12389

HOUSE

11. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for the consideration of H. R. 8230, the omnibus farm bill (pp. 12427-8, 12467). Rep. Cooley presented a brief summary of this bill (pp. 12446-8). Attached to this Digest is a summary of the bill as reported by the Agriculture Committee. This summary is taken from the committee report.
12. APPROPRIATIONS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 6345, the Department of Interior and related agencies appropriation bill for 1962 (includes the Forest Service). Senate conferees have been appointed. p. 12411
~~Rep. Halleck objected to the House requesting a conference with the Senate on H. R. 7576, to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission. p. 12411~~
~~By a vote of 241 to 170, passed with amendment H. R. 8302, making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for 1962. pp. 12412-27~~
13. TOBACCO. The Subcommittee on Tobacco of the Agriculture Committee voted to report to the full committee with amendments H. R. 1022, to provide for lease and transfer of tobacco acreage allotments. p. D611

14. PAYMENTS. The Judiciary Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 4131, to authorize the waiver of collection of certain erroneous payments made by the Federal Government to certain civilian and military personnel. p. D611
15. PUBLIC LANDS. Received from this Department and the Navy Department a notice of the intention of the two Departments "to interchange jurisdiction of military and national forest lands." p. 12467
Received from Interior a proposed bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell to landowners in urban areas the rights of the United States to certain minerals"; to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. p. 12467
16. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that the farm bill will be considered today, Wed. p. 12432

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

17. FOOD STAMPS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Griffiths inserting a progress report on the operation of the food stamp program in Detroit, Mich. p. A5654
18. MARKETING; PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. McIntire commending the appointment of Floyd Hedlund as Director of the Fruit and Vegetables Division, AMS, and inserting an article on this subject. p. A5659
19. FEDERAL AID. Extension of remarks of Rep. Westland stating that, "as each year passes there seems to be an acceleration of Federal aid, grants-in-aid, and Federal assistance programs," and inserting an article, "No Problems Now Requiring Expanded Federal Handouts." p. A5662
20. FARM SAFETY. Extension of remarks of Sen. Wiley inserting an article, "National Farm Safety Week A Reminder of Potential Dangers Lurking On Farms." pp. A5663-4
21. FORESTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Gathings inserting correspondence with this Department concerning the virulent disease which has threatened the white ash. pp. A5672-3
22. EDUCATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Hosmer urging support for legislation to extend for two years Federal aid to federally impacted school areas. pp. A5683-4
23. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Anfuso expressing his support for the farm bill, and discussing the importance of agriculture to the American economy and to the city resident. pp. A5687-9
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoeven criticizing a publication issued by this Department, "Food for a Nation," stating that this Department was established to "'distribute useful information'" and that the "publication holds in low regard the accomplishments of our farm men and women." pp. A5702-3
24. ELECTRIFICATION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Nelsen commending REA programs and inserting an editorial describing the progress which has been made by the Federated Rural Electric Ass'n with headquarters at Jackson, Minn. pp. A5697-8
25. FOREIGN TRADE. Extension of remarks of Rep. Lane inserting testimony presented discussing the effects of imports and exports on American employment. pp. A5706-8

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon. The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer: Habakkuk 2: 4: *The just shall live by faith.*

O Thou great God, our Father, who art here and everywhere, grant that we may sense Thy directing and sustaining presence in all the varied experiences of this new day.

May we understand more clearly that life yields its highest joys and most durable satisfactions to those who do Thy bidding.

Help us to give primacy and preeminence to strength and nobility of character and to walk in the ways of righteousness and to minister to the needs of humanity.

Inspire us never to lose heart and allow our faith to become eclipsed by the debasing spirit of cynicism which would have us believe that our search and struggle for world peace is a forlorn hope.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1962

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the amendments of the Senate, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. KIRWAN, MAGNUSON, CANNON, JENSEN, and TABER.

PROVIDING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF "SOVIET TOTAL WAR—HISTORIC MISSION OF VIOLENCE AND DECEIT"

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 307, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Line 3, strike out "five" and insert "seven".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PROVIDING FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES OF STUDY BY HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the concurrent resolution, House Concurrent Resolution 310, with an amendment of the Senate thereto and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment as follows:

Line 3, strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-five".

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION APPROPRIATIONS, 1962

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 7376) to authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes, with a Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate and request a conference with the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I respectfully say to the gentleman from California that in all my time here in the Congress of the United States, whether in the majority or in the minority, I have cooperated as best I could to expedite the business of the House of Representatives. There comes a time, however, when I think the rights of the majority of the House of Representatives need to be protected. In this instance the bill which is now sought to be sent to conference was acted upon in the House of Representatives first. There was in controversy an item known as the Hanford reactor project. A motion was made to strike it out in the committee and that motion carried overwhelmingly, decisively,

in the Committee of the Whole. No record vote was subsequently had, but there is no question in my mind but what the vote would have been more overwhelming to strike that item from the bill.

After the measure left this body it went to the other body. That item was put back in the bill in the other body; the bill was messaged back with the amendment. Under the regular rules that generally operate, the House would have acted first on the conference report. It is no secret among us that the House conferees, or the majority of them, will be for this project; they were before.

I raise this point, Mr. Speaker, because already in this session of Congress on several occasions the House has been foreclosed from working its will on a conference report because the other body has acted first, and discharged the conferees. Then the report is sent to us and we have got to vote it up or down. That is the thing that will confront us here if the Senate acts first, and I just want to say to the gentleman from California that unless he can assure me that the papers will come first to the House of Representatives I shall be constrained to object to its going to conference.

Mr. HOLIFIELD. The gentleman from California will say that of course he cannot give an assurance on a matter of that kind. I am not in control of the situation. Once it goes to conference it will be decided there as all other matters are decided in conference. I recognize the gentleman's position and his right under the parliamentary processes to make the objection.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the position of the gentleman, and I would not quarrel with it. At the same time, I feel very strongly not only in respect to this individual item about which I have some very definite convictions but about the right of the membership of the House of Representatives to have something to say about what finally shall be in these bills. Of course, we all understand if we get the papers first, then a motion to recommit is in order; then if the majority of the House at that time does not want this particular item in the bill it can be stricken and the matter could go back to conference.

I am getting tired of being confronted with the situation and argument that unless the conference report is adopted all we can do about it is to vote it up or down.

Mr. Speaker, I object.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8302) making appropriations for military construction for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes; and pending that motion, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be limited to 1 hour, the time to be equally divided and controlled by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. JONAS], and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from California.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 8302) with Mr. Bass of Tennessee in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, in the committee's consideration of the fiscal year 1962 military construction program it has continued several policies to the fullest extent practicable in determining the projects and the funds to be approved. These policies are listed on page 2 of the committee report, but let me reiterate them to you at this time.

First and most important is the disapproval of projects not clearly essential to the military posture of this Nation at the present time or in the foreseeable future. We are constantly being reminded of the effect of breakthroughs in scientific and technological fields, the present world situation, and crises breaking out in various and sundry trouble spots, all of which can change the direction of our military effort and consequently the amount of spending of military funds on a short notice. Yet in times like these the Department of Defense continues to propose business as usual in the military construction program, including projects which are planned around obsolete or marginal requirements. Already we have seen installations at which Capehart housing has recently been constructed declared excess to the needs of the military. Needless to say the Federal Government and the taxpayers will have to pick up the bill for the remaining costs of this housing. I have no doubt that announcements of further closings will eventually be made where the same situation exists. The committee does not feel that it can accept as essential the construction of officers' clubs, additional commissaries, the needless transfer of functions, or facilities in support of research and development programs which can easily be performed by pri-

vate institutions or other Government agencies.

Second, the committee has always insisted that maximum utilization be made of existing facilities. The services are still requesting funds for the replacement of facilities while planning at the same time to continue to hold the facilities to be replaced for so-called mobilization reserve or less important purposes. The committee has taken the attitude that if the facilities are good enough to hold in Standby Reserve or for other purposes that there is no reason for new construction.

Third, projects have been deleted where the costs were excessive or plans were not solid. Your committee has again recommended against appropriation of funds in several instances involving complicated structures where the architect engineer to do the planning and design work had not yet been appointed or where plans were in the beginning stage. We believe the Congress is entitled to firm and realistic cost estimates before funds are appropriated. The committee has deleted the various requests for hospitals for the Department of the Air Force and reduced the request for Army hospitals because of these excessive cost factors and because the requirements submitted in support of the estimates were entirely unrealistic and improperly reviewed.

Fourth, the committee has insisted that maximum utilization be made of funds appropriated in support of prior year programs and remaining uncommitted or unobligated. The nature of the military construction program is such that changes in technology, changing requirements, and highly competitive bids constantly result in overall savings. The committee does not feel that sufficient emphasis has been given by the Departments to the recoupment of these funds and their application to the military construction program for fiscal year 1962 in lieu of requesting new funds. There seems to be a growing tendency on the part of the services to build up so-called slush funds to be used to cover mistakes or perhaps request projects of a lesser priority than those included in the regular military construction program. Needless to say the committee will expect the Department of Defense and the services to make marked progress in this field in the immediate future.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, the committee insists on a firm realistic military construction program based on sound requirements, sound planning, and supported only by the funds needed to accomplish the construction in an efficient and economical manner. Those estimates which do not meet the standards I have outlined have either been deleted or reduced.

With these policies in mind the committee considered budget estimates totaling \$1,035,568,000 and recommends appropriations of \$886,768,000, a reduction of \$148,800,000 in the estimates. A detailed tabulation of the projects approved by the committee will be found at the end of the report and in certain portions of the committee hearings. The

specific reductions will be found in the body of the report accompanying this bill.

The program approved by the committee places emphasis on the construction of facilities to strengthen and modernize essential operating forces. For example, \$323 million or approximately 40 percent of the program funded for the active services relates to essential missile facilities. These include facilities in support of operational squadrons of the solid propellant Minuteman, intercontinental ballistic missile, additional training and support facilities for the Navy Nike-Hercules and Hawk missile system.

The construction of facilities in support of the research, development, test and evaluation activities of the military services requires another large portion of the funds. For example, the committee has included \$17,500,000 for the construction of an advanced aerospace environmental test chamber at the Arnold Engineering Development Test Center, in Tennessee. This test chamber is designed to permit the testing of full scale models of space vehicles and satellites. The chamber will be available, not only for programs of the Department of Defense, but for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration programs as well.

Another large segment of the program relates to facilities in support of world wide communication requirements, many of which are vitally tied in with the intelligence functions of the Department of Defense. One of the largest communications programs approved is an additional \$36 million for the Naval Radio Research Station, Sugar Grove, W. Va.

The fiscal year 1962 program sees a reinstitution of the use of appropriated funds for the construction of family housing. I am personally heartily in favor of this change and believe that it will not only force a closer review of housing requirements by the services and the Department of Defense, but will result in saving of funds and in the construction of better housing. The committee has recommended the approval of the complete military housing program approved in the Military Construction Authorization Act and requested by the Department of Defense, a total of 5,000 units. Total cost of this program including both the appropriated fund housing and Capehart housing support is \$38,100,000.

Many of you have asked questions about armory and other construction projects for the reserve and National Guard components of the services. I would like to emphasize the committee has approved all of the funds requested for these programs in the three services.

The situation with reference to construction of National Guard Armories while different is not unusual. The Bureau of the Budget under the present and former administrations has refused to release funds appropriated by the Congress for National Guard Armory construction. As of the end of June over \$4 million had been virtually impounded and the Guard denied the use of these appropriated funds. As a matter of fact, apportionments to the Army

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES

JULY 26, 1961.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. KIRWAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 6345]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 5, 11, 16, 21, and 25.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 26, and 32, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$32,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$29,075,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$39,561,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$21,786,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 7:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$17,869,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,350,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 9:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$34,476,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 10:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$49,720,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$835,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 13:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 13, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$47,500,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 14:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$12,150,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$23,315,650; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 19:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$5,257,500; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$128,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 24a:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 24a, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$26,368,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$2,000,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 28:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 28, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$53,010,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$8,285,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 31:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 31, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert \$875,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendment numbered 30.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.

CARL HAYDEN,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN,
ESTES KEFAUVER,
ALAN BIBLE,
KARL E. MUNDT,
MILTON R. YOUNG,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Amendment No. 1.—Appropriates \$32,500,000 for management of lands and resources instead of \$32,400,000 as proposed by the House and \$34,644,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for the purchase of accounting equipment.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Amendment No. 2.—Appropriates \$71 million for education and welfare services as proposed by the House instead of \$71,500,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3.—Appropriates \$29,075,000 for resources management instead of \$29 million as proposed by the House and \$29,275,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for development of Indian arts and crafts.

Amendment No. 4.—Appropriates \$39,561,000 for construction instead of \$35 million as proposed by the House and \$42,083,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill includes provision of the following: \$82,000 for jail facilities on the Hualapai Reservation, Ariz.; \$225,000 for additional facilities at Loneman Day School, Pine Ridge Indian Reservation; \$550,000 for a dormitory at Aztec, N. Mex.; \$805,000 for additional classrooms and facilities at White Shield High School, North Dakota; and \$90,000 for a storm drainage system at the Wahpeton School, North Dakota. The balance is to be allocated to the budgeted projects except the Lukachukai School, Arizona.

Amendment No. 5.—Appropriates \$16 million for road construction (liquidation of contract authorization) as proposed by the House instead of \$17 million as proposed by the Senate. Of the funds provided, \$220,000 shall be available for construction of a bituminous-surfaced road from St. Francis, S. Dak., south to the Nebraska State line.

The conferees agree that not to exceed \$2,628,500 shall be available for transfer from program funds for administrative expenses as proposed by the House instead of \$2,974,800 as proposed by the Senate.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Amendment No. 6.—Appropriates \$21,786,500 for management and protection instead of \$21,690,000 as proposed by the House and \$22,786,500 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for additional archeological investigations.

Amendment No. 7.—Appropriates \$17,869,000 for maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities instead of \$17,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$18,238,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8.—Provides limitation of \$5,350,000 on the amount of funds available for acquisition of lands instead of \$5,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$6,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The amount provided includes \$600,000 for purchase of Civil War battlefields, including \$100,000 for the Antietam National Battlefield. The conferees agree that funds available for the acquisition of lands in Civil War areas are not to be obligated until the Secretary of the Interior has reported to the Committees on Appropriations that the local governments have adopted adequate zoning regulations to assure against future commercial development in these areas, except in those instances where the lands to be acquired are completely surrounded by lands owned by the Federal Government or by lands on which the Federal Government has a scenic easement.

Amendment No. 9.—Appropriates \$34,476,000 for construction instead of \$34 million as proposed by the House and \$39,882,500 as proposed by the Senate. Of the increase provided over the House bill, \$100,000 is for acquisition of Civil War battlefields; \$301,000 is for a training center building at Grand Canyon National Park; and \$75,000 is for the total replacement costs of a golf concessions building in Rock Creek Park, District of Columbia.

The conferees agree that no part of the funds provided under the item "Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)" shall be used for construction of the Zoo Bypass in Rock Creek Park in the District of Columbia.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Amendment No. 10.—Appropriates \$49,720,000 for surveys, investigations, and research instead of \$49,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$50,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for Pay Act costs related to the cooperative water resources investigations.

BUREAU OF MINES

Amendment No. 11.—Appropriates \$24,800,000 for conservation and development of mineral resources as proposed by the House instead of \$25,100,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 12.—Appropriates \$835,000 for construction instead of \$750,000 as proposed by the House and \$920,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13.—Provides a limitation of \$47,500,000 under development and operation of helium properties on the amount of annual payments that the Government shall be obligated to make under contracts for the purchase of helium and other purposes, instead of \$35 million as proposed by the House and \$60 million as proposed by the Senate. The Committees on Appropriations will give consideration to any supplemental request that might become necessary if the program develops more rapidly than is now anticipated.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Amendment No. 14.—Appropriates \$12,150,000 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$11,700,000 as proposed by the House and \$12,225,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase provided over the House bill is for the following: research to improve the efficiency of blue crab plant operations, \$100,000; research on shrimp resources in the Gulf of Mexico, \$175,000; time-temperature tolerance study on frozen fish and shellfish, \$30,000; investigations into the effect control techniques have on shellfish, \$30,000; research on the manufacture and use of fish protein concentrate, \$50,000; and the fishery research program for the rice areas, \$65,000.

Amendments No. 15 and 17.—Delete under the items "Management and investigations of resources" and "Construction" the word "Lower", as proposed by the Senate, pertaining to the availability of unexpended balances on the "Lower Columbia River Fish Sanctuary Program."

Amendment No. 16.—Deletes contract authority of \$700,000 for management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program) inserted by the Senate for research contracts in foreign areas. The conferees agree that it is not intended to limit this program to a single year assuming that effective results are obtained with the direct appropriation of \$300,000 carried in the bill for fiscal year 1962.

Amendment No. 18.—Appropriates \$23,315,650 for management and investigations of resources instead of \$23 million as proposed by the House and \$23,972,000 as proposed by the Senate. Changes from the House bill include deletion of \$31,350 for operation of the Arctic Game Range and increases as follows: \$17,000 for establishment of a cooperative wildlife research unit at Louisiana State University; \$85,000 for research on reservoir fish productivity on the White River interstate reservoir complex in northern Arkansas-southern Missouri; \$110,000 for research on reservoir fish productivity in an interstate reservoir on the main stem of the Missouri River; \$105,000 for study of methods of eliminating undesirable fish from streams and lakes in the southeastern part of the United States; and \$30,000 for establishment of a cooperative sport fisheries research unit at Utah State University.

Amendment No. 19.—Appropriates \$5,257,500 for construction instead of \$3,770,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,350,650 as proposed by the Senate. The net increase over the House bill includes deletion of \$356,000 for the Arctic Game Range and the

Izembek National Wildlife Range in Alaska, and increases as follows: road improvement on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Okla., \$135,000; construction at the following national fish hatcheries: Cohutta, Ga., \$124,000; Millen, Ga., \$70,000; Minden, Nev., \$150,000; Bowden, W. Va., \$70,000; Yankton, S. Dak., \$143,000; Erwin, Tenn., \$100,000; Meridian, Miss., \$150,000; Carbon Hill, Ala., \$162,500; Leadville, Colo., \$158,000; Ennis, Mont., \$151,000; Coleman, Calif., \$160,000; and Greers Ferry, Ark., \$170,000; site investigations and preliminary planning of a Northern Great Plains Research Station, \$50,000; and site location and preliminary engineering on a fish hatchery in the Middle Snake area, Idaho, \$50,000.

Amendment No. 20.—Appropriates \$1,071,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,016,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for modernization of the accounting system. The conferees have disallowed the transfer of \$89,000 from program funds as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

Amendment No. 21.—Appropriates \$4,550,000 for construction, operation, and maintenance as proposed by the House instead of \$4,685,000 as proposed by the Senate.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Amendment No. 22.—Appropriates \$3,185,000 for salaries and expenses as proposed by the Senate instead of \$3,125,000 as proposed by the House.

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

Amendment No. 23.—Appropriates \$128 million for forest land management instead of \$118 million as proposed by the House and \$139,200,200 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$200,000 for land acquisition; \$45,000 for repairs to Sheridan Dam, S. Dak., and \$300,000 for additional forest fire protection in southern California.

Amendment No. 24.—Provides limitation of \$300,000 on land acquisition as proposed by the Senate instead of \$100,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendments No. 24a and 25.—Appropriate \$26,368,000 for forest research instead of \$22,978,000 as proposed by the House and \$27,613,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill is for research facilities as follows: Fairbanks, Alaska, \$350,000; St. Paul, Minn., \$1,250,000; Flagstaff, Ariz., \$150,000; Bend, Oreg., \$150,000; Laramie, Wyo., \$150,000; Bluefield-Princeton, W. Va., \$450,000; Athens, Ga., \$665,000; Bozeman, Mont., \$175,000; and Crossett, Ark., \$50,000.

Amendment No. 26.—Appropriates \$15,800,000 for State and private forestry cooperation as proposed by the Senate instead of \$15,500,000 as proposed by the House. The increase over the House bill is for

cooperation in forest fire control making a total available of \$12,465,500.

Amendment No. 27.—Appropriates \$2 million for access roads instead of \$1 million as proposed by the House and \$4 million as proposed by the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Amendment No. 28.—Appropriates \$53,010,000 for Indian health activities instead of \$52,430,000 as proposed by the House and \$54,590,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$500,000 for nonemergent surgical cases under the contract patient care program and \$80,000 for administration of the Indian sanitation facilities program.

Amendment No. 29.—Appropriates \$8,285,000 for construction of Indian health facilities instead of \$6,616,000 as proposed by the House and \$9,285,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$319,000 for construction of a health center and personnel quarters at McLaughlin, S. Dak.; \$350,000 for planning a medical center and training facility at Phoenix, Ariz.; and \$1 million for construction of Indian sanitation facilities. The conferees agree that the general hospital replacement for the Standing Rock service unit shall be located at Fort Yates, N. Dak.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

Amendment No. 30.—Reported in disagreement. The managers on the part of the House will offer a motion to appropriate \$500,000 for land acquisition, National Capital Park, Parkway, and Playground System, instead of \$200,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,700,000 as proposed by the Senate. This will carry out the agreement reached with the Senate conferees for the purchase of approximately 416 acres of parkland in Prince Georges County, Md., consisting of the Fort Foote extension to the Smoot Bay area; the Harmony Hall Historic Area between the Indian Queen Estates and Broadwater Estates and subdivisions; and the extension of Fort Washington to Swan Creek. The funds provided, to be matched by an equal amount by the Prince Georges Board of County Commissioners, are solely for the purpose of extending existing Federal holdings in the area to preserve certain portions of the Potomac River shoreline and to provide additional parkland. The conferees are in agreement that the subject land purchases shall not be considered to constitute rights-of-way for present or future construction of an extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (highway) in Prince Georges County, Md., and have included language in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for this purpose. Language has also been included in the bill providing that none of the funds shall be available for acquiring without the consent of the owner any improved property which shall be defined to mean a detached, one-family dwelling together with at least 3 acres of the land on which the dwelling is situated, or all of such lesser amount as may be held in same ownership as the dwelling.

The action of the conferees deletes the \$200,000 included in the House bill for purchase of a portion of the Madeira School property

in Fairfax County, Va., and the \$1,200,000 included in Senate bill for acquisition of local stream valley parks in Maryland and Virginia.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

Amendment No. 31.—Appropriates \$875,000 for salaries and expenses instead of \$650,000 as proposed by the House and \$925,000 as proposed by the Senate. The increase over the House bill includes \$120,000 for 15 additional positions and related expenses, making a total staff of not to exceed 65; \$45,000 for reimbursable details from other Federal agencies; and \$60,000 to be available only for rental costs.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

Amendment No. 32.—Appropriates \$100,000 for expenses of the Commission as proposed by the Senate instead of \$75,000 as proposed by the House.

The managers on the part of the House endorse the action of the Senate directing that unless an agency is otherwise limited by law to payment of a lesser per diem, the per diem rate for consultants shall be no greater than \$75.

MICHAEL J. KIRWAN,
DON MAGNUSON,
CLARENCE CANNON,
BEN F. JENSEN,
JOHN TABER,

Managers on the Part of the House.



Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For information only
should not be quoted
or cited)

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For actions of July 26, 1961
87th-1st, No. 125

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed farm bill. House began debate on farm bill. House received conference report on Interior appropriation bill (includes Forest Service). House committee voted to report proposed Youth Opportunities Act (including Youth Conservation Corps).

HOUSE

- 1. FARM PROGRAM.** Began debate on H. R. 8230, the omnibus farm bill. The bill is to be read for amendment today, July 27. pp. 12476-81, 12482-8, 12490-512
- 2. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962.** Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6345 (H. Rept. 797) (pp. 12473-6). At the end of this Digest is a table showing the action of the conferees on Forest Service items and excerpts from the report.
- 3. EMPLOYMENT; YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS.** The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendments H. R. 7536, to authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth, including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs. p. D619
- 4. TRANSPORTATION.** The Subcommittee on Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Navigation of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report with amendments to the full committee H. R. 4299, to provide for the operation of steamship conferences. p. D619

5. TARIFFS. The "Daily Digest" states that, "Conferees, in executive session, agreed to file a conference report on the differences between the Senate- and House-passed versions of H. R. 6611, reducing from \$500 to \$100 the duty-free allowance permitted returning resident travelers. As agreed by the conferees, the House would accept the amendments of the Senate, including that amendment which would establish a \$200 maximum amount for goods from the Virgin Islands." p. D620

6. AUTOMATION. Rep. Bass discussed the problem of automation and unemployment and inserted an article, "Technological Change and Unemployment." pp. 12512-7
Rep. Curtis inserted a schedule of speeches before the House Republican policy committee on automation and employment, including a scheduled speech on agricultural marginal workers. p. 12519

SENATE

7. FARM PROGRAM. Passed with amendments S. 1643, the omnibus farm bill (pp. 12540-604). A motion by Sen. Ellender to reconsider the votes by which the bill was passed was tabled (p. 12604).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Sen. McCarthy, to include turkey hatching eggs and chicken hatching eggs under the marketing order provisions of the bill so as to make them eligible for marketing orders. p. 12551

By Sen. Mundt, "to strike from the bill a section which provides for the depletion of the customary procedure which has been followed in Public Law 480 operations, requiring annual payments to be made in return for the farm products which are sold." Sen. Mundt explained that the amendment restores "the language of Public Law 480 as it has always been operated." p. 12555

By Sen. Church, to exclude honey from the marketing order provisions of the bill. pp. 12558-64

By Sen. Kefauver, 50 to 39, to strike out sec. 401 (c) of the bill relating to farm cooperatives which would have provided that the acquisition by one cooperative (coming within the scope of the Capper-Volstead Act) of the assets of another such cooperative or any noncooperative business firm, or the merger or consolidation of such a cooperative with another cooperative or other business firm, would be legal if it did not result in an undue enhancement of price (pp. 12571-8). Later a proposed amendment by Sen. Long, La., to restore the language of sec. 401 (c) in modified form was tabled by a vote of 41 to 37 on a motion by Sen. Kefauver (pp. 12582-97).

By Sen. Yarborough, to exclude lambs from the marketing order provisions of the bill. pp. 12578-80

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Williams, Del., 59 to 36, to strike out Subtitle C of the bill extending the feed grains program for one year. pp. 12544-51

By Sen. Kefauver, 53 to 40, to amend the language of the bill affirming the right of farmer cooperatives to act jointly in a federation of cooperative associations, or through agencies in common, in performing those acts which farmers acting together in one such association may lawfully perform, so as to provide, as Sen. Kefauver explained, that this language "does not remove the applicability of the Sherman Act." pp. 12564-71

PRIVATE LAW APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

26. PRIVATE LAW. H. R. 4636, for the relief of Ralph B. Cleveland for payment of damages to him resulting from a collision of his vehicle with a Government-owned vehicle operated by an employee of the Soil Conservation Service. Approved July 11, 1961 (Private Law 87-112).

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COMMITTEE HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS:

July 27: Periodic congressional review of Federal grants-in-aid programs, H. Government Operations (Welch to testify).

National hog cholera eradication program, H. Agriculture (Van Houweling, ARS, to testify).

Establishment of Youth Conservation Corps, S. Labor and Public Welfare (exec).

Various bills relating to migratory labor, S. Labor and Public Welfare (exec).

Federal budgeting for research and development, S. Government Operations.

Licensing of freight forwarders, S. Commerce.

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EXCERPTS FROM CONFERENCE REPORT
ON 1962 INTERIOR DEPARTMENT
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION
BILL

FOREST SERVICE

Forest Protection and Utilization

Forest land management

"The increase over the House bill includes \$200,000 for land acquisition; \$45,000 for repairs to Sheridan Dam, South Dakota; and \$300,000 for additional forest fire protection in Southern California."

Forest research

"The increase over the House bill is for research facilities as follows:

Fairbanks, Alaska	\$350,000
St. Paul, Minnesota	1,250,000
Flagstaff, Arizona	150,000
Bend, Oregon	150,000
Laramie, Wyoming	150,000
Bluefield-Princeton, West Virginia	450,000
Athens, Georgia	665,000
Bozeman, Montana	175,000
Crossett, Arkansas	50,000"

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Forest Service

Conference Report, 1962

Item	Appropriations, 1961 a/	Revised Budget Estimates, 1962	House Bill, 1962	Senate Bill, 1962	Conference Report, 1962
ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS:					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management b/	\$128,489,700:	\$118,517,000:	\$118,000,000:	\$139,200,200:	\$128,000,000
Forest research	18,778,000:	23,278,000:	22,978,000:	27,613,000:	26,368,000
State and private forestry cooperation					
Total, Forest protection and utilization	12,408,800:	16,009,000:	15,500,000:	15,800,000:	15,800,000
Forest roads and trails	159,676,500:	157,804,000:	156,478,000:	182,613,200:	170,168,000
Access roads	30,000,000:	38,000,000:	35,000,000:	35,000,000:	35,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	4,000,000:	2,000,000
Superior National Forest					
Special Acts (Cache National Forest).	750,000:	250,000:	250,000:	250,000:	250,000
Cooperative range improvements	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	10,000:	10,000
Assistance to States for tree planting	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	700,000:	700,000
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians	- - :	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000:	1,000,000
Total, Annual Appropriations	68,717,000:	- - :	- - :	- - :	- -
PERMANENT APPROPRIATIONS (Primarily	260,853,500:	198,764,000:	194,438,000:	223,573,200:	209,128,000
"Payments to States and Territories" and					
"Roads and Trails for States" payable					
from national forest receipts) d/	57,878,000:	48,078,000:	48,078,000:	48,078,000:	48,078,000

a/ Includes all supplemental appropriations to date.

b/ Includes contingency funds to the extent necessary as follows: (1) For the Forest Pest Control Act \$1,910,000; and (2) for emergency forest fire fighting \$5,000,000.

c/ Includes \$31,500,000 provided in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act for fighting forest fires.

d/ In addition, prior year balances available.

2. HOG CHOLERA. The Agriculture Subcommittee on Livestock and Feed Grains, in executive session, ordered reported favorably to the full committee H. R. 7176, to provide for a hog cholera eradication program. p. D627
3. YOUTH CONSERVATION. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 8354 (a clean bill introduced in lieu of H. R. 7536), to authorize pilot training and employment programs for youth, including on-the-job and other appropriate training, local public service programs, and conservation programs; and H. R. 7373, amended, relating to the occupation training, development, and use of the manpower resources of the Nation. pp. D627-8'
4. TARIFFS. Received the conference report on H. R. 6611, to reduce temporarily the duty-free allowance for returning residents (H. Rept. 801). pp. 12752-3
5. EMPLOYMENT. Reps. Alger and Mathias discussed employment problems not as a weakness in the economy but rather as results of "dynamic technological development." pp. 12815-29
6. SUGAR. Rep. McCormack urged favorable consideration of Ireland's application for a sugar quota of 10,000 tons. pp. 12833-5
7. EDUCATION. Rep. Lindsay defended the publication of a pamphlet by HEW entitled "A Federal Education Agency for the Future," and stated that "by no stretch of the imagination can this document be called a master plan for Federal control." pp. 12835-7
8. RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT. Rep. Patman commended the "new life and vigor" the administration is bringing into the rural areas development program and discussed some of the services this Department is making available to rural communities. pp. 12838-9
9. PROPERTY. Received from GSA a draft of a proposed bill entitled, "A bill to improve the administration of transfers of certain real property for wildlife or other purposes by repealing the act of May 19, 1948, and incorporating the essential provisions thereof in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended"; to Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. p. 12840
10. FISHERIES; WILDLIFE. The Subcommittee on Fish and Wildlife of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 206, to facilitate administration of the fishery loan fund, and H. R. 7513, to restate terms of the grants covering the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge and Game Preserve. p. D628
11. PERSONNEL. The Subcommittee of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 7021, to authorize Government agencies to provide quarters, household furniture and equipment, utilities, subsistence, and laundry service to civilian officers and employees of the U. S. p. D628
12. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack announced that on Wed., Aug. 2, H. R. 30, granting the consent and approval of Congress to the northeastern water and related land resources compact will be considered. p. 12773
13. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 31. pp. 12814, 12839

SENATE

14. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6345, and acted on the amendment in disagreement relating to land acquisition by the National Capital Parks (pp. 12688-92, 12750-2). This bill will now be sent to the President. See Digest 125 for items relating to the Forest Service.
15. WILDERNESS AREAS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendments S. 174, to provide for the establishment of a National Wilderness Preservation System of federally owned areas, including national forest areas (S. Rept. 635). pp. 12642-3
16. FARM LABOR. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) the following bills: p. D626
 - S. 1123, with amendment, to exempt migratory labor children above certain ages from the child labor provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938.
 - S. 1124, with amendment, to provide Federal assistance in providing improved educational opportunities for children of migratory farm workers, amended to include the amended text of S. 1125, to provide Federal assistance for the adult education of migratory farm workers.
 - S. 1126, with amendment, to provide for the registration of contractors of migratory farm workers.
 - S. 1130, with amendment, to authorize the Public Health Service to make grants for improving health services and conditions for migratory farm workers.
 - S. 1132, with amendment, to provide for the establishment of a National Citizens Council on Migratory Labor.
17. YOUTH CONSERVATION CORPS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Labor and Public Welfare Committee considered "but took no final action on, S. 404, to establish a Youth Conservation Corps within the Department of Labor." p. D626
18. PUBLIC LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 799, to amend the act of Mar. 8, 1922, so as to permit the Secretary of Interior to sell, under certain conditions, lands in Alaska known to contain workable coal, oil, or gas deposits (S. Rept. 639). p. 12642
 - Passed without amendment H. R. 6067, to provide for an appropriation of not to exceed \$35,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from the Blue Ridge Parkway at Tennessee Bald or Beech Gap southwest and running into Ga. (the proposed parkway would traverse certain national forest lands). This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 12655
 - Passed without amendment H. R. 7042, to add 1,040 acres of land in the Lassen National Forest to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, Calif. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12655-6
 - Passed without amendment S. 1674, to provide additional authority for the Secretary of the Interior to lease in a more practical and equitable manner mineral deposits in acquired lands in which the U. S. has a future or a partial interest. pp. 12659-60
19. FARM PROGRAM. Sens. Dirksen, Williams, Del., and others protested inclusion in the omnibus farm bill of an amendment by Sen. McCarthy to include chicken hatching eggs under the marketing quota provisions of the bill. Sen. Dirksen stated that the amendment had not been cleared with the minority side and it was the understanding of some members that it applied only to turkey hatching eggs, and that an effort would be made to instruct Senate conferees on the farm bill to object to the provision relating to chicken hatching eggs. pp. 12680, 12711-3

But there are those who insist that more reflection is required. One school of civil defense planners contends that food is not the most urgent stockpile need. This group reasons a Russian strike most probably would be aimed at knocking out industrial targets, leaving food-producing areas largely unscathed but isolated from the cities. Thus, these experts favor stockpiling fuel, equipment, machinery, parts, and possibly transport vehicles in rural regions to enable farmers to maintain the Nation's food supply during a disaster.

Moreover, as an emergency food, inedible raw wheat is far from ideal. Though a barely palatable porridge can be concocted by boiling the wheat, Agriculture Department officials suggest that whole wheat bread, made by grinding and baking the grain, might be more appetizing. But this would present a housewife with the not so simple task of finding a grinder and, if bombed out, an oven.

Nevertheless, the Agriculture Department insists its wheat scheme not only is the quickest and easiest method of storing emergency food but also the least costly. And this is no insignificant consideration to an administration planning billions of dollars of new defense spending.

The way the farm analysts figure it, the conversion of surplus wheat to defense wheat would add only \$30 million to the already budgeted cost of storing the wheat. Originally, Department officials had hoped to transfer the entire \$500 million value of the stockpiled wheat to the civil defense budget, but this idea was dropped. Now it's contemplated that only the extra \$30 million expense will be budgeted as a civil defense item.

If President Kennedy accepts the plan, he'll have to ask Congress for special authority to use the surplus wheat for defense purposes and for an additional appropriation to cover the relocation costs. Quick congressional compliance, Federal officials say, would permit the strategic placement of much of the defense wheat by next January 1. Though the scheme still is regarded as hush-hush, here are its major details:

In all, there are 68 cities with populations of 100,000 or more. "Needs have now been determined for all of the 68 target areas," declares one study. It's figured that 213 million bushels of stockpiled wheat would provide the 94.8 million residents of these cities with a daily average of three-quarters of a pound for 6 months. "It is assumed that wheat would not be the only food item available," says the report, "but it would supply about 1,500 calories (daily) in the first month and 750 calories in the sixth month." Secretary Freeman argued originally that a year's supply should be stockpiled for each person; this larger goal has been shelved but could be revived later.

SHIPPING PRIORITIES

Already 33.8 million bushels are rated as positioned properly to serve a civil defense need, so the Government's chore would be to relocate about 179.2 million bushels. Priority would be given to heavily populated California and in east coast States from Maine to Virginia, where very little wheat is now stored. It is estimated 86 million bushels are needed to bring those regions up to defense requirements.

To reduce the initial budget impact, the Agriculture Department has split its plan in two—offering President Kennedy the alternative of asking Congress for an immediate appropriation of only \$13.5 million to finance the wheat stockpile plan for California and the Maine-to-Virginia areas. Additional money would be requested later to include interior cities in the program. Moreover, the Department suggests the

President might shave the expense further by asking the States to chip in.

Under present planning, one-quarter of a city's defense wheat would be stored inside the city, with the balance on the periphery not more than 20 miles from city limits. "The one-fourth inside the target area would recognize the possibility that the city might not be struck with a weapon and some stocks within the city would be necessary," a report explains. "Location of the peripheral supply would take into consideration accessibility to people within the target area, availability of railroads, all-weather roads, flour mills and feed mills."

SUPPLYING NEW YORK

While the Binghamton study examines a tidy, small-scale logistical problem, giant New York City would require 31.8 million bushels for a 6-month supply. Large wheat stocks presently stored near the Nation's largest metropolises bring it within 17.4 million bushels of civil defense standards. But, much of the wheat already in the New York area would have to be moved to more convenient sites.

In California, the Los Angeles-Long Beach area presents a different problem. Only 255,000 bushels of wheat now are stored in the area; planners estimate 14.6 million bushels are needed to meet civil defense requirements.

Similarly, in populous Ohio no wheat is stored near any of the State's 13 largest cities, and experts figure 13.3 million bushels would be needed as an emergency supply. In Illinois, Chicago now lacks wheat and would need 12.3 million bushels.

On the other hand, tremendous wheat supplies now rest in such grain centers as Topeka, Wichita, Denver, Fort Worth, Amarillo, Oklahoma City, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, and Buffalo. But in most cases the storage bins aren't where the civil defense planners would like them to be, so a massive relocation job would be required.

RESISTANCE TO CONTAMINATION

As another argument for stockpiling wheat, Agriculture Department officials claim it not only can be stored for long periods but is highly resistant to contamination from radioactive fallout. "We think a lot of the wheat still would be safe food even if many persons living nearby died as a result of fallout," says one expert.

Recognizing that ready-to-eat foods probably would be the best way to feed a disaster-stricken nation, Agriculture Department officials are beginning to explore the possibility of stockpiling canned and dried foods. But major problems loom. For one thing, canned and dried foods tend to deteriorate in extended storage. For another, the cost to Uncle Sam of stockpiling sufficient quantities, and rotating them for freshness, could be staggering.

One official suggests this possibility: "Maybe we could talk wholesalers into keeping specific amounts of foods in their warehouses, and in their normal operations they would keep rotating the stocks in and out of inventory to keep them fresh."

Also being contemplated is the stockpiling of feed grains near livestock-producing areas. The need is regarded as most acute on the east and west coasts, which get their grain from the interior. But any feed grain program would have seasonal factors to take into account. "It depends on when an attack might be made," says an official. In summer, livestock herds might be able to subsist on existing pastures; in winter, northern herds might starve without emergency feed grain supplies.

Mr. HUMPHREY. It appears to me that we should make better use of the food supplies rather than gathering

them up into congested areas of concentrated storage. The supplies ought to be dispersed. The storage ought to be over a wide area of the Nation. I commend the Department on its initiative, and I urge that this action be taken with dispatch.

I wish also to call to the attention of the Senate, along with the agricultural matter, a United Press International dispatch entitled "Food Takes 20 Percent of U.S. Income, 56 Percent in Soviet."

In other words, we find ourselves not only with the abundance of food and fiber that we speak of, but we also find that the American consumer pays a relatively small percentage of its income for food in comparison with what consumers in other countries pay. Again this fact represents some of the strength of our country. The food supply represents some of the strength of our country, and surely the fact that our families can have a good diet at a lower percentage of their income than any other families in the world I think is a great tribute to the productivity of American agriculture and our economic system.

I ask that the article to which I have referred be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FOOD TAKES 20 PERCENT OF U.S. INCOME, 56 PERCENT IN SOVIET

Agriculture Secretary Freeman said yesterday the average American consumer pays a relatively small percentage of his income for food when compared with consumers in other countries.

Freeman said the typical U.S. citizen spends less than 20 percent of his income for food while the comparable figure in the Soviet Union is 56 percent.

He said that in West Germany about 45 percent of each person's income went for food while in Japan the figure was around 42 percent and in France about 40 percent.

"In other words," Freeman said in a copyrighted interview in U.S. News & World Report, "the average U.S. consumer spends only about half as much of his income on food as do workers in other countries."

IMPROPER MAINTENANCE OF AIRCRAFT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I invite the attention of Senators to an article published in the Evening Star, in which every Senator ought to be interested, since many of us travel extensively by air. Air transportation is, of course, a vital segment of the entire transportation network of the Nation and, indeed, the world.

The article states:

FAA FINES SEVEN AIRLINES \$16,500

The Federal Aviation Agency has fined seven airlines a total of \$16,500 in recent weeks, largely for improper maintenance of aircraft.

I was pleased, in a sense, to see the article. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in its full context at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FAA FINES SEVEN AIRLINES \$16,500

The Federal Aviation Agency has fined seven airlines a total of \$16,500 in recent weeks, largely for improper maintenance of aircraft.

The heaviest penalty, \$8,900, was paid by National, of Miami, in connection with a number of flights on its system by planes not considered in airworthy condition or not given proper postmaintenance clearance.

Pan American World Airways paid \$3,000. The violations involved improper maintenance of some of its jets, including one that was forced to return to San Francisco an hour after takeoff June 1960 because of loss of oil in one engine.

Wien Alaska Airlines, Fairbanks, paid \$2,000 for failing to provide technical data or specifications for FAA approval and other matters.

Frontier Airlines, Denver, was penalized \$1,000 in connection with two reports of improper maintenance last year and for employment of a repairman when he was not an authorized aircraft mechanic.

United Air Lines, Chicago, paid a \$300 fine for operating from San Francisco to Denver last September 7 with a DC-7 in which a toolbox had been left in the tail-heater compartment. United also paid an \$800 fine levied on Capital Airlines, which has merged with United, for faulty maintenance on a DC-6B on May 2, 1960.

Trans-Texas Airways was fined \$500 for operating a DC-3 from Dallas to Houston July 21, 1960, without repair of a hydraulic-fluid leak detected at Dallas.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I was, in a sense, pleased to see the article. I was also aggrieved. I was pleased to see that the FAA had taken some disciplinary action. But, as a citizen and as a Senator and as one who utilizes this mode of transportation often for myself and my family, I am very sorry to note, that there has been such a low quality of maintenance on aircraft. The article states only a token expression of some of the problems. The airlines have a responsibility for safety second to none. When we read that airplanes have violated the rules contained in the rule book of the Federal Aviation Agency, that they have taken off with hydraulic systems out of order, with faulty engines, and with tools back in the tail of the plane, in the mechanism that controls the flight of the plane, I say that something needs to be done about it.

I commend the Commissioner, Mr. Halaby, for the action which he has

taken. But I wish to tell him that a tap on the wrist is not enough when the violation is something that can take human lives and cause severe and very heavy property damage.

The instances to which I have called the attention of the Senate are only a few of many such instances. I had no intention to mention them except to say that it is commonly known that there are too many infractions of the rules of the Federal Aviation Agency in terms of maintenance and safety. The aviation industry of this country will not like what I am saying this morning, but I say to them that their maintenance is a public responsibility and not a private privilege. It is a public responsibility to the safety of the American people.

I urge upon the FAA the most strict enforcement of the rules and regulations. If we have such enforcement, we shall not have some of the trouble that we have gone through in recent days.

A goodly number of the accidents that have taken place have been due to faulty maintenance and improper regard for the rules and regulations that have been established for safe transportation. I call upon the appropriate committees of Congress to examine a little more into the problem.

At long last we have radar on our planes. Radar should have been placed on all planes years ago. The only reason it was not done was that to have done so would have been expensive. What is more valuable than the life of a person? What is more valuable, when millions of people travel by air every year, than to know that, insofar as it is humanly possible to know, the planes that are in the air are operated in accordance with the rules and regulations. However, when we find an instance in which a toolbox was left in the tail heater compartment, which could cause a fire, and when, for example, we find that a faulty hydraulic system only recently caused an accident in a DC-8 jet plane—and the fact was known that the hydraulic system was broken before the plane took off—and finally that the FAA catches up with the airlines, I say that that kind of negligence cannot be tolerated. I commend the Federal Aviation Agency for doing something about it.

I thank the Senator from New York. I know he is keenly interested in these problems, as we all are, and I am hopeful

that word will get out that we want better performance.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1962—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. METCALF in the chair). The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of July 26, 1961, p. 12474, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, as this bill passed the Senate it provided for appropriations totaling \$813,399,850 for the agencies and bureaus of the Department of the Interior, exclusive of the Bureau of Reclamation and power marketing agencies, and the various related agencies, including the U.S. Forest Service.

The conference committee bill provides for the appropriations totaling \$779,158,650 for the programs and activities of these agencies. This total is under the budget estimates of \$782,387,000 by \$3,228,350; over the House bill of \$753,319,000 by \$25,839,650; and under the Senate bill of \$813,399,850 by \$34,241,200.

I ask unanimous consent to have included in the RECORD a tabulation setting out the appropriation for the current year, the budget estimate, the House allowance, the Senate allowance, and the conference allowance for each appropriation in the bill.

There being no objection, the tabulation was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, fiscal year 1962

Appropriation title	Appropriation, fiscal year 1961 (1)	Budget estimate, 1962 (2)	House allowance (3)	Senate allowance (4)	Conference al- lowance (5)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR					
PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT					
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT					
Management of lands and resources.....	¹ \$32,071,000	² \$33,000,000	\$32,400,000	\$34,644,000	\$32,500,000
Construction.....	350,000	³ 1,050,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
Oregon and California grant lands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(8,000,000)	(9,200,000)	(9,200,000)	(9,200,000)	(9,200,000)
Range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(863,000)	(917,000)	(917,000)	(917,000)	(917,000)
Total, Bureau of Land Management.....	32,421,000	34,050,000	33,250,000	35,494,000	33,350,000
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS					
Education and welfare services.....	⁴ 66,441,000	71,521,000	71,000,000	71,500,000	71,000,000
Resources management.....	⁵ 24,861,000	⁶ 29,227,000	29,000,000	29,275,000	29,075,000
Colorado River Indian Reservation benefits, Southern and Northern Reserves (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(180,000)				
Construction.....	⁷ 16,265,000	⁸ 39,561,000	35,000,000	42,083,000	39,561,000
Road construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	14,500,000	17,000,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	16,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	3,967,000	3,972,000	3,967,000	3,967,000	3,967,000
Liquidation of Klamath and Menominee Agencies.....	152,000	31,000	31,000	31,000	31,000
Total, Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds.....	126,186,000	161,312,000	154,998,000	163,856,000	159,634,000
Tribal funds (not included in totals of this tabulation).....	⁹ (3,500,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)	(3,000,000)
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE					
Management and protection.....	¹⁰ 20,509,000	¹¹ 22,790,000	21,690,000	22,786,500	21,786,500
Maintenance and rehabilitation of physical facilities.....	¹² 15,800,000	18,238,000	17,500,000	18,238,000	17,869,000
Construction.....	¹³ 21,528,000	¹⁴ 38,997,000	34,000,000	39,882,500	34,476,000
Construction (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,581,000	1,583,000	1,581,000	1,581,000	1,581,000
Total, National Park Service.....	89,418,000	111,608,000	104,771,000	112,488,000	105,712,500
OFFICE OF TERRITORIES					
Administration of territories.....	¹⁵ 3,321,000	¹⁶ 5,834,000	5,834,000	5,834,000	5,834,000
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.....	¹⁷ 5,925,000	6,104,000	6,104,000	6,104,000	6,104,000
Alaska public works.....	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)	(¹⁸)
Total, Office of Territories.....	9,246,000	11,938,000	11,938,000	11,938,000	11,938,000
Total, public land management.....	257,271,000	318,908,000	304,957,000	323,776,000	310,634,500
MINERAL RESOURCES					
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY					
Surveys, investigations, and research.....	¹⁹ 45,956,000	50,165,000	49,500,000	50,200,000	49,720,000
BUREAU OF MINES					
Conservation and development of mineral resources.....	23,019,000	²⁰ 24,963,000	24,800,000	25,100,000	24,800,000
Health and safety.....	7,107,000	7,220,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000
Construction.....	2,185,000	920,000	750,000	920,000	835,000
General administrative expenses.....	1,290,000	1,292,000	1,290,000	1,290,000	1,290,000
Development and operation of helium properties (harrowing authorization).....		(15,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)
Total, Bureau of Mines.....	33,601,000	34,395,000	34,040,000	34,510,000	34,125,000
OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH					
Salaries and expenses.....	^{20a} 1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION					
Salaries and expenses.....	550,000	1,100,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS					
Salaries and expenses.....	512,000	531,000	531,000	531,000	531,000
Total, mineral resources.....	81,619,000	87,191,000	85,821,000	86,991,000	86,126,000
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE					
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE					
Salaries and expenses.....	364,000	364,000	364,000	364,000	364,000
BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES					
Management and investigation of resources.....	²¹ 7,926,000	²² 11,796,000	11,700,000	12,225,000	12,150,000
Management and investigations of resources (special foreign currency program).....		1,000,000	300,000	300,000	300,000
Construction.....	2,400,000	²³ 7,561,000	7,561,000	7,561,000	7,561,000
Construction of fishing vessels.....	²⁴ 750,000	1,000,000	750,000	750,000	750,000
General administrative expenses.....	385,000	482,000	482,000	482,000	482,000
Administration of Pribilof Islands.....	²⁵ 29,000				
Administration of Pribilof Islands (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(2,070,000)	(1,981,000)	(1,981,000)	(1,981,000)	(1,981,000)
Limitation on administrative expenses, fisheries loan fund.....	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)	(250,000)
Total, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.....	11,490,000	21,839,000	20,793,000	21,318,000	21,243,000
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE					
Management and investigations of resources.....	²⁶ 19,308,000	23,200,000	23,000,000	23,972,000	23,315,650
Construction.....	²⁷ 5,135,000	4,067,000	3,770,000	5,350,650	5,257,500
General administrative expenses.....	1,016,000	1,071,000	1,016,000	1,071,000	1,071,000
Total, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.....	25,459,000	28,338,000	27,786,000	30,393,650	29,644,150
Total, Fish and Wildlife Service.....	37,313,000	50,541,000	48,943,000	52,075,650	51,251,150

Footnotes at end of table.

Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, fiscal year 1962—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriation, fiscal year 1961 (1)	Budget estimate, 1962 (2)	House allowance (3)	Senate allowance (4)	Conference al- lowance (5)
TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—Continued					
OFFICE OF SALINE WATER					
Salaries and expenses.....	²⁸ \$1,755,000	\$1,755,000	\$1,755,000	\$1,755,000	\$1,755,000
Construction, operation, and maintenance.....	2,040,000	4,800,000	4,550,000	4,685,000	4,550,000
Total, Office of Saline Water.....	3,795,000	6,555,000	6,305,000	6,440,000	6,305,000
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR					
Salaries and expenses.....	3,475,000	3,547,000	3,492,000	3,492,000	3,492,000
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY					
Salaries and expenses.....	2,898,000	²⁹ 3,226,000	3,125,000	3,185,000	3,185,000
Total, definite appropriations.....	386,371,000	469,968,000	452,643,000	475,959,650	460,993,650
Total, indefinite appropriations of receipts.....	11,113,000	12,098,000	12,098,000	12,098,000	12,098,000
Total, borrowing authorizations.....		15,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total, title I, Department of the Interior.....	397,484,000	497,066,000	474,741,000	498,057,650	483,091,650
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES					
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE					
FOREST SERVICE					
Forest protection and utilization:					
Forest land management.....	³⁰ 128,489,700	³¹ 118,517,000	118,000,000	139,200,200	128,000,000
Forest research.....	³² 18,778,000	³³ 23,278,000	22,978,000	27,613,000	26,368,000
State and private forestry cooperation.....	12,408,800	³⁴ 16,009,000	15,500,000	15,800,000	15,800,000
Total, forest protection and utilization.....	159,676,500	157,804,000	156,478,000	182,613,200	170,168,000
Forest roads and trails (liquidation of contract authorization).....	30,000,000	³⁵ 38,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Access roads.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Acquisition of lands for national forests:					
Superior National Forest.....	750,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Special acts (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)	(10,000)
Acquisition of lands, Klamath Indians.....	³⁶ 68,717,000	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)	(700,000)
Cooperative range improvements (indefinite appropriation of receipts).....	(700,000)	³⁷ 1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Assistance to States for tree planting.....					
Total, definite appropriations.....	260,143,500	198,054,000	193,728,000	222,863,200	208,418,000
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000	710,000
Total, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.....	260,853,500	198,764,000	194,438,000	233,573,200	209,128,000
FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW					
Salaries and expenses.....	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS					
Salaries and expenses.....	³⁸ 69,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE					
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE					
Indian health activities.....	50,271,000	52,430,000	52,430,000	54,590,000	53,010,000
Construction of Indian health facilities.....	9,714,000	6,616,000	6,616,000	9,285,000	8,285,000
Total, Public Health Service.....	³⁹ 59,985,000	59,046,000	59,046,000	63,875,000	61,295,000
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	205,800	280,000	280,000	280,000	280,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	435,000	573,000	525,000	525,000	525,000
Land acquisition, National Capital park, parkway, and playground system.....	250,000	1,400,000	200,000	2,700,000	500,000
Total, National Capital Planning Commission.....	685,000	1,973,000	725,000	3,225,000	1,025,000
NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY					
Salaries and expenses.....	⁴⁰ 250,000	975,000	650,000	925,000	875,000
OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	950,000	550,000	550,000	550,000	550,000
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION					
Salaries and expenses.....	8,114,000	9,275,000	9,125,000	9,125,000	9,125,000
Additions to the Natural History Building.....	13,500,000	⁴¹ 4,336,000	4,336,000	4,336,000	4,336,000
Remodeling of Civil Service Commission Building.....		400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Salaries and expenses, National Gallery of Art.....	1,920,000	1,932,000	1,932,000	1,932,000	1,932,000
Total, Smithsonian Institution.....	23,534,000	15,943,000	15,793,000	15,793,000	15,793,000
TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA					
Grants.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses.....	⁴² 103,750	100,000	75,000	100,000	100,000

Footnotes at end of table.

Department of the Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, fiscal year 1962—Continued

Appropriation title	Appropriation, fiscal year 1961 (1)	Budget estimate, 1962 (2)	House allowance (3)	Senate allowance (4)	Conference al- lowance (5)
TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES—Continued					
ALASKA INTERNATIONAL RAIL AND HIGHWAY COMMISSION					
Salaries and expenses.....	⁴⁵ \$7, 650				
JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL COMMISSION					
Expenses.....	⁴⁴ 10, 000				
Total, definite appropriations.....	352, 013, 700	\$283, 061, 000	\$276, 987, 000	\$313, 751, 200	\$294, 476, 000
Total, indefinite appropriations.....	710, 000	710, 000	710, 000	710, 000	710, 000
Total, title II, related agencies.....	352, 723, 700	283, 771, 000	277, 697, 000	314, 461, 200	295, 186, 000
TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION					
Contributions.....	691, 000	669, 000	(⁴⁵)	(⁴⁵)	(⁴⁵)
Revolving fund.....	2, 533, 000	881, 000	881, 000	881, 000	881, 000
Loans to operating fund (borrowing authority).....	(1, 100, 000)				
Limitation of administrative expenses, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	(172, 000)	(180, 000)	(180, 000)	(180, 000)	(180, 000)
Total, definite appropriations.....	3, 229, 000	1, 550, 000	881, 000	881, 000	881, 000
Total, borrowing authorization.....	1, 100, 000				
Total, title III, Virgin Islands Corporation.....	4, 329, 000	1, 550, 000	881, 000	881, 000	881, 000
Grand total:					
Definite appropriations.....	741, 613, 700	754, 579, 000	730, 511, 000	790, 591, 850	756, 350, 650
Indefinite appropriation of receipts.....	11, 823, 000	12, 808, 000	12, 808, 000	12, 808, 000	12, 808, 000
Borrowing authorizations.....	1, 100, 000	15, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Total.....	754, 536, 700	782, 387, 000	753, 319, 000	813, 399, 850	779, 158, 650

¹ Includes \$1,425,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$3,700,000 forest fire deficiency in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

² Includes budget amendment increase of \$2,658,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

³ Includes budget amendment increase of \$300,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

⁴ Includes \$1,000,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, for welfare services.

⁵ Includes \$940,000 forest fire deficiency and \$131,000 for Gila River Indians in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act.

⁶ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,136,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

⁷ Includes \$2,050,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

⁸ Includes budget amendment increase of \$20,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

⁹ Includes \$500,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹⁰ Includes \$1,125,000 forest fire deficiency in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

¹² Includes \$129,000 for emergency repairs in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹³ Includes \$2,953,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961; \$275,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961; and \$300,000 for emergency repairs in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹⁴ Includes budget amendment increase of \$10,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

¹⁵ Includes \$465,000 for American Samoa in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹⁶ Reflects budget amendment decrease of \$565,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

¹⁷ Includes \$400,000 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$224,000 for aircraft overhaul in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

¹⁸ 1961 act continues available \$300,000 of prior appropriations for administrative expenses; budget estimate and committee bill provide \$108,000 for fiscal year 1962.

¹⁹ Includes \$300,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁰ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

^{20a} Included in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²¹ Includes \$100,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$1,000,000 for salmon research in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²² Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,915,000 from "Operation and maintenance, general," Corps of Engineers, for the Columbia River fishery facilities and includes budget amendment increase of \$2,500,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

²³ Reflects transfer in the estimates of \$1,431,000 from "Construction, general," Corps of Engineers for Columbia River fishery facilities.

²⁴ Included in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁵ Included in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁶ Includes \$55,000 for fire suppression and storm damage in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁷ Includes \$250,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$350,000 in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, including \$200,000 for emergency repairs.

²⁸ Includes \$400,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

²⁹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$325,000 in H. Doc. No. 113.

³⁰ Includes \$750,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961, and \$31,500,000 forest fire deficiency in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³¹ Includes budget amendment increase of \$13,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³² Includes \$500,000 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³³ Includes budget amendment increase of \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³⁴ Includes budget amendment increase of \$2,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³⁵ Includes budget amendment increase of \$3,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³⁶ Included in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³⁷ Includes budget amendment increase of \$1,000,000 in H. Doc. No. 112.

³⁸ Includes \$26,700 in Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

³⁹ Appropriated in the Department of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act, 1961.

⁴⁰ Appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

⁴¹ Reflects budget amendment decrease of \$974,000 in H. Doc. No. 129.

⁴² Includes \$3,750 in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

⁴³ Appropriated in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

⁴⁴ Appropriated in Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961.

⁴⁵ To be derived by transfer from internal revenue collections appropriated to the Virgin Islands government.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. HAYDEN. I yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Can the Senator from Arizona advise me what happened to the \$450,000 appropriation for the acquisition of land in the Everglades National Park, which would be the first funds the Federal Government has ever spent in the acquisition of such land, and which was a budgeted item?

Mr. HAYDEN. The House conferees were adamant. They would not agree to the Senate action. They insisted that the Government has too much land in the Everglades National Park now. They do not want to acquire any more.

Mr. HOLLAND. I cannot understand that attitude. It is not fair to the State of Florida, which has contributed some 850,000 acres and has spent \$2 million for the acquisition of land. The Fed-

eral Government committed itself to the purchase of this other land, after cutting down the original authorization. The owners of the land were not able to dispose of their land, and they would indeed be aggrieved if the Federal Government did not go through with the completion of the project. I deeply regret to hear of that attitude.

Mr. HAYDEN. It was pointed out by the Senate conferees that the State of Florida has done more than its share, and that it was equitable to do what the Senate had done. However, the House conferees would not go along.

Mr. HOLLAND. I regret to hear that. I am sure the conferees on the part of the Senate did everything within their power in this regard. I thank the Senator for his help.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I understand that the Senator from Maryland

[Mr. BEALL] desired to be heard on this issue. I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the distinguished Senator from Arizona with respect to the George Washington Memorial Parkway. It is my understanding that the conferees agreed to cut out the \$2,700,000 which was asked for by the Senate, but that they compromised and agreed to appropriate \$500,000 for the purchase of land

for the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. The statement in the conference report reads:

The funds provided are to be matched by an equal amount by the Prince Georges Board of County Commissioners, and are solely for the purpose of extending existing Federal holdings in the area to preserve certain portions of the Potomac River shoreline and to provide additional parkland. The conferees are in agreement that the subject land purchases shall not be considered to constitute rights-of-way for present or future construction of an extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway (highway) in Prince Georges County, Md., and have included language in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for this purpose. Language has also been included in the bill providing that none of the funds shall be available for acquiring without the consent of the owner any improved property which shall be defined to mean a detached, one-family dwelling together with at least 3 acres of the land on which the dwelling is situated, or all of such lesser amount as may be held in same ownership as the dwelling.

The National Capital Planning Commission can purchase certain tracts of land as set forth in the amendment.

Mr. BEALL. This will keep the project alive. It will be possible to proceed with the project, but the appropriation has been reduced.

Mr. HAYDEN. It does provide for the acquisition of certain shoreline property.

Mr. BEALL. With the view that the Memorial Parkway can be built in the future.

Mr. HAYDEN. If Congress approves.

Mr. BEALL. Yes, if Congress approves in the future.

Mr. HAYDEN. This particular money cannot be used for that purpose.

Mr. BEALL. But it can be used for the purchase of land for the parkway. Is that correct?

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. BEALL. I certainly hope that Congress will, in the future, recognize the desirability and need for this parkway and appropriate the necessary funds.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. Without objection, the conference report is agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 6345, which was read as follows:

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30 to the bill (H.R. 6345) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes," and concur therein with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$500,000 which shall be available for the purpose of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, for the purchase of approximately 416 acres of parkland in Prince Georges County, Maryland, consisting of the Port Foote extension to the Smoot Bay area; the Harmony Hall historic area between the Indian Queen Estates and Broadwater Estates subdivisions; and the extension of Port Washington to Swan Creek: *Provided*,

That none of the funds shall be available for acquiring without the consent of the owner any improved property which shall be defined to mean a detached, one-family dwelling together with at least three acres of the land on which the dwelling is situated, or all of such lesser amount as may be held in same ownership as the dwelling: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under the National Park Service item 'Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)' shall be expended for planning or construction of the extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County, Maryland."

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Arizona.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, the conference report on the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies contains items which will be particularly beneficial to West Virginia. One such item is an appropriation for \$450,000 for the location of a forest products marketing center and the creation of an experimental forest in southern West Virginia. This kind of a center can contribute substantially to the solution of problems of low incomes and unemployment in my State and adjoining areas of the Appalachians. The forests of West Virginia have the potential to provide more jobs and raw materials for local wood-using industries. But effective action to improve forest management and use of timber will be required to realize these potentials. A major research program is needed. Timber marketing and utilization research can help materially in expending employment opportunities and in improving the local economy in these mountain areas where problems of unemployment are particularly critical.

In February of this year, I suggested to the U.S. Forest Service that such a facility be located in southern West Virginia. With officials of the Forest Service I visited several southern counties to further explore the advantages of such a project in the area. The Forest Service recognized the necessary for utilization of the low grade hardwood stands which are common to the State and surrounding areas in the eastern region of the United States, and a decision was made to push the project. After the Service had determined the location for such a facility, the Senate adopted my amendment to provide the moneys needed to initiate the development of the facility. I am pleased that the House has concurred in the action of the Senate.

Another item of importance to West Virginia is the appropriation of \$70,000 for Bowden Springs National Fish Hatchery. My esteemed colleague, Senator JENNINGS RANDOLPH, was greatly interested in this item. It was vitally needed to protect the hatchery facilities presently endangered by backflooding from the Shavers Fork area. I offered an amendment in committee to provide \$200,000 for completion of the facilities,

but the Committee on Appropriations accepted the lower figure of \$70,000.

Last year, I offered an amendment in committee to appropriate \$225,000 for Harpers Ferry National Monument. This money was to be used for the purchase of Storer College buildings and grounds, and some adjacent parcels of property. The Senate accepted this amendment, but it was killed in conference. This year, the item was in the regular budget, and I am happy to say that it has now been approved by both houses.

An amendment which I submitted in committee this year, and which was rejected by the committee, was for an appropriation of \$200,000 for expansion of the Forest Research Laboratory at Parsons. The work of this laboratory is vital to the health and good growth of West Virginia timber stands. I shall continue my efforts to have money for this facility included in next year's appropriations.

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

The Senate resumed the consideration of sundry nominations in the Commission on Civil Rights.

Mr. KEATING obtained the floor.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a brief comment on the nominations? I know that the Senator from New York is to speak on them.

Mr. KEATING. I yield for a brief comment by the Senator from Oregon, with the understanding that I do not lose my right to the floor.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to cooperate with the Senator. I want to reinforce his position.

Mr. KEATING. Yes; I am aware of the position of the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MORSE. I rise to extend congratulations this morning in connection with the nominations before the Senate.

First, I congratulate the President for the nominations. Second, I congratulate the Civil Rights Commission for the great work I think it has been doing in behalf of furthering the cause of first-class citizenship for all Americans irrespective of their race, color, or creed. We have before us the nomination of one of the great lawyers of our day, the dean of Harvard Law School, Mr. Griswold. I think the President is deserving of congratulations and high commendation for the nomination of Dean Griswold.

Mr. Griswold is a man of proven balanced legal judgment. He is a man, in his capacity of the dean of the Harvard Law School, who has demonstrated in his writings and in his professional work an objectivity that I believe particularly qualifies him for the signal honor the President has bestowed upon him.

I am pleased also that the President has nominated one of the recognized great Negro lawyers of our time, a law school educator of the Howard University Law School.

Likewise, I am much pleased that the President has nominated as the staff director of the Commission Mr. Berl I. Bernhard, who has already proved, by his record, in my judgment, a capacity also for objectivity and courage in carry-

Senate adjourn until tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned, under the order previously entered, until tomorrow, Friday, July 28, 1961, at 11 o'clock a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate July 27, 1961:

U.S. ATTORNEY

Vernol R. Jansen, Jr., of Alabama, to be U.S. attorney for the southern district of Alabama for the term of 4 years, vice Ralph Kennamer.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

The following-named persons to be Members of the Advisory Board of the National Capital Transportation Agency:

Thomas L. Farmer, of the District of Columbia.

Charles R. Fenwick, of Virginia.

G. Franklin Edwards, of the District of Columbia.

Frederick Gutheim, of Maryland.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law and regulations:

I. FOR APPOINTMENT

To be surgeons

J. Carter Wright George R. Adam

To be senior assistant surgeons

Ramon D. Acosta	Martin H. Jansen
Victor J. Albertazzi	Myles C. Jones
George B. Backer	Robert L. Kaiser
Albert D. Bloomstrom	Charles R. Keith
Harry C. Briggs	Carl H. Keller
Arthur F. Budge	James R. Knapp
Daniel H. Buller	Harold G. Kretzing
Garfield F. Burkhardt	Norman G. Lewis
Darrell R. Burns, Jr.	Harvey Liebhaber
James Chin	Joseph P. Macary
Roy G. Clay, Jr.	James O. Mason
Harold T. Conrad	Thomas R. Mazzocco
Peter G. Contacos	Ronald K. McGregor
Theodore C. Eickhoff	Thomas H. Milby
James L. Ferrell	Robert N. Milling
Harvey E. Finkel	George D. Monda
J. Kenneth Fleshman	Stuart H. Mudd
Emmett W. Flynn, Jr.	John B. Muth
Robert M. Friedman	Alan H. Nicol
Sallie B. Friedman	Joseph P. O'Malley
Donald D. Funk	William A. Powell
Peter P. Gebel	Harold E. Ramsey
John A. Gergen	Franklin D. Roller
Robert J. Griep	Jerry M. Ross
Guy Joseph Guarino	Herbert G. Rush
Stephen R. Gushin	Clinton B. Sayler
David Leonard Hall	John C. Scott
Robert D. Hall	Richard P. Sharp
Lynn R. Hamilton	William S. Sly
Roger W. Haskell	George L. Smith
Charles Heilbrunn	Raymond F. Smith
Axel W. Hoke	Dennon D. Stringer
Andrew F. Horn	Edmund H. Sullivan
Jack M. Jacobson	James C. Wright, Jr.
William H. James	Cecil C. Vaughn, Jr.

To be senior dental surgeon

John J. Satarino

To be dental surgeon

Robert E. Skarman

To be senior assistant dental surgeons

Matthew Brown	Charles O. Cranford
Roger J. Burke	Oral T. Dalton
Rulon D. Corry	Louis D'Angelo

Louis R. Feese	Leo Trusewitsch
Richard L. Frazee	Donald C. Reel
Stephen J. Garza	John W. Stone
Weston V. Hales	Theodore G. Strenski
Raymond E. Hooper	William G. Thomas

To be sanitary engineer

Vernon R. Hanson

To be assistant sanitary engineers

Edmund J. Struzeski, Jr.
Leroy G. Martin
Thaddeus A. Wastler

To be assistant sanitary engineers

John A. Cofrancesco	Alfred W. Hoadley
H. Lanier Hickman, Jr.	Jay S. Silhanek
Milton W. Lammering, Jr.	Lyle D. Thomas
	Darryl J. von Lehmden

To be junior assistant sanitary engineers

Ralph H. Brueneman Thurman B. Sauls
Lawrence J. Perez, Jr. Phillip L. Taylor

To be senior assistant pharmacists

David Abraham
Thomas D. DeCillis

To be assistant pharmacists

John T. Barnett	Edward E. Madden, Jr.
Charles A. Branagan, Jr.	Ronald Rubin
Sheldon Gaslow	James E. Slough
Jimmie G. Lewis	Duane A. Tye
	Donald H. Williams

To be junior assistant pharmacists

Edward C. Brennan Gerald R. Stowe
Edward B. Fortenberry Lawrence D. Sykes

To be scientists

Max D. Moody
Ernestine B. Thurman

To be senior assistant scientists

Lewis F. Affronti	Peter B. Smith
Gerald Berg	William D. Sudia
Adolph R. Brazis	Gerald C. Taylor
Burton R. Evans	Fortune V. Mannino
Robert E. Harmon	

To be sanitarians

John W. Kilpatrick	Irving H. Schlafman
Loyal C. Peckham	Reuel H. Waldrop
Peter Skaliy	

To be senior assistant sanitarians

Bayard F. Bjornson	Arthur E. Kaye
Richard L. Blanchard	Howard L. Kusnetz
Gerald D. Brooks	William A. Mills
Fank L. Bryan	Joe L. Perrin
James A. Clark, Jr.	David S. Reid
James E. Cowan	Eldon P. Savage
Leo J. Dymerski	J. W. Stacy
Charles D. Geilker	William F. Sundin
John W. Greenley	

To be assistant sanitarians

William B. Horning II
Charles R. Porter
Gail D. Schmidt

To be veterinary officers

Andrew C. Wheeler
William I. Gay

To be senior assistant veterinary officer

Gerald S. Borman

To be nurse officer

Mary L. Brown

To be senior assistant nurse officer

Therese M. LaLancette

To be senior assistant dietitians

Jane A. Davidsaver	Molette M. Jacobson
Dolores G. Freialdenhofen	Ann R. Namian
Elaine M. Gaddis	Audrey J. H. Paulbitski
Katherine E. Clemmer	

To be assistant dietitians

Suzanne Taylor
Ann E. Requarth

To be junior assistant dietitians

Carol Ann Diffenderfer
Linda W. Smitherman
Ruth V. Zebal

To be senior assistant therapists

Melvin Bader	Peter D. Cline
Vincent J. Barbato	Robert N. Zimmerman

To be assistant therapists

Kenneth L. Bowmaker	George A. Kadoguchi
Joel H. Broida	Lamont B. Smith
Ronald D. Brown	Ronnie E. Townsend
Robert D. Skinner	William D. Wallis

To be junior assistant therapist

Jonathan T. Spry

To be health services officers

Leah Bigelow	Margaret A. Howell
Joel H. Davis	James C. McCullough
Alice B. Frazer	Ernest G. McDaniel
Robert K. Gerloff	Heber J. R. Stevenson
George J. Hermann	Edward S. Weiss

To be senior assistant health services officers

Lawrence D. Burke	Robert S. Nicholas
Ernest D. Ficco	Pauline N. Rabagliano
Donald C. Mackel	Clarence F. Szwed
Kenneth R. Nelson, Jr.	Patrick W. Samson

To be assistant health services officers

Edward A. Diephaus
Donald J. Pagel

II. FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be medical director

Marvin S. Cashion

To be senior sanitarian

Wilbert R. McLean

To be senior nurse officer

Mary A. Ivanko

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 27, 1961:

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Bert I. Bernhard, of Maryland, to be Staff Director for the Commission on Civil Rights.

Erwin N. Griswold, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Spottswood W. Robinson III, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Commission of Civil Rights.

U.S. ATTORNEY

Donald E. O'Brien, of Iowa, to be U.S. attorney for the northern district of Iowa for the term of 4 years.

U.S. MARSHAL

James V. Ryan, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. marshal for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for the term of 4 years.

WITHDRAWALS

Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate July 27, 1961.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

The following-named persons to be members of the Advisory Board of the National Capital Transportation Agency, which were sent to the Senate on January 10, 1961:

F. Moran McConihe, of Maryland.

William H. Moss, of Virginia.

Edward Burling, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Harland Bartholomew, of Missouri.

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1961

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Lord's beatitude, Matthew 5: 9: *Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the Children of God.*

Eternal God, inspire us to meet the duties and responsibilities of the day calmly and courageously and with a complete and joyful trust in Thy loving care and concern.

Grant that all who hold positions of leadership in the business of statecraft may manifest by their fairness and forcefulness that they are being guided by Thy divine counsel.

Deliver us from the anxieties and fears which drain and deplete our strength and from those dispositions of mind and heart which destroy the beauty and nobility of character and conduct.

We are daily beseeching Thee that the strife and divisions, which prevail among the nations, may soon terminate and all may seek the things that make for peace.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 498. An act to provide additional lands at, and change the name of, the Fort Necessity National Battlefield Site, Pa., and for other purposes;

H.R. 1593. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in the Big Sandy Rancheria, Calif., and to accept other land in exchange therefor;

H.R. 6067. An act to provide for an appropriation of a sum not to exceed \$35,000 with which to make a survey of a proposed national parkway from the Blue Ridge Parkway at Tennessee Bald or Beech Gap southwest and running into the State of Georgia;

H.R. 6346. An act to include Ackia Battleground National Monument, Miss., and Meriwether Lewis National Monument, Tenn., in the Natchez Trace Parkway, and to provide appropriate designations for them, and for other purposes;

H.R. 6519. An act to provide additional lands for the Tupelo National Battlefield Site, Miss., and for other purposes;

H.R. 7042. An act to add certain federally owned land to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, in the State of California, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 7240. An act to authorize an exchange of lands at Wupatki National Monument, Ariz., to provide access to certain ruins in the monument, to add certain federally owned lands to the monument, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1643. An act to improve and protect farm prices and farm income, to increase farmer participation in the development of farm programs, to adjust supplies of agricultural commodities in line with the requirements therefor, to improve distribution and expand exports of agricultural commodities, to liberalize and extend farm credit services, to protect the interest of consumers, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6611) entitled "An act to amend paragraph 1798(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents, and for other purposes."

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services may have permission until midnight Saturday next to file reports on House Joint Resolution 505, and the bill, H.R. 8358.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES, 1962

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 26, 1961.)

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, the conference action provides a total of \$779,158,650 for 1962 for the Department of the Interior—excluding the Bureau of Reclamation and the power agencies—and certain related agencies including the U.S. Forest Service and the Indian health activities. The conference total, which is a decrease of \$3,228,350 in the budget estimate, represents an increase

of \$25,839,650 over the House bill and a decrease of \$34,241,200 from the Senate bill.

The appropriations for 1962 represent an increase of \$24,621,950 over the total 1961 appropriations to date. However, the effective increase is \$128,068,850 when the 1961 figures are adjusted on a comparable basis to deduct nonrecurring items in Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1961—including forest fire deficiencies and acquisition of Klamath Indian forest lands—and to add the transfer in 1962 budget estimates of the Columbia River fishery development program from the Corps of Engineers to the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

I believe this is the best Interior bill that we have ever brought to the House. It should provide very adequately for the care of the public lands including the national forests and parks; conservation of our mineral resources including the activities of the Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines; the education, welfare, and health of the Indians; the Fish and Wildlife Service; and the administration of our territories.

The bill includes \$209.1 million for the U.S. Forest Service, an increase of \$48.5 million over comparable appropriations for 1961. This exceeds the level planned for forest land management under the program for the national forests and will permit a major step up in the activities to preserve and develop our forests. A total of \$220.9 million is appropriated for the American Indian for education, welfare, health, and resource management. This amount includes \$39.5 million, an increase of \$23.3 million, primarily for the construction of school facilities urgently needed to provide educational opportunities for the Indian children.

For the management, protection, and construction of facilities in our national parks, a total of \$105.7 million is provided, an increase of \$17.8 over 1961.

Other major programs financed in the bill include: the Bureau of Land Management, \$33.3 million, an increase of \$6 million; Geological Survey, \$49.7 million, an increase of \$3.8 million; Bureau of Mines, \$44.1 million, an increase of \$10.5 million, including \$10 million for the new helium program; and \$51.2 million for the Fish and Wildlife Service, an effective increase of \$10.6 million.

Although these amounts may appear large, it must be realized that the activities covered by the bill include conservation and administration of 477 million acres of public domain lands, 193 national parks comprising over 24½ million acres, 185 million acres of national forests, and provision of education, wel-

fare, health, and other services to over 350,000 Indians.

It must also be realized, that the activities covered by the bill are forecasted to generate over \$533 million in Federal revenues in fiscal year 1962 compared with \$419.5 million in 1961, or an increase of \$113.5 million.

In reference to the proposal to extend the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County, Md., from the District line to Fort Washington the conferees agreed to provide \$500,000, to be matched by an equal amount by the board of county commissioners, solely for the purpose of extending existing Federal holdings in the area to preserve certain portions of the Potomac River shoreline and to provide additional parkland. The conferees agreed that the subject land purchases shall not be considered to constitute rights-of-way for present or future construction of an extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway—highway—in Prince Georges County, Md., and included language in the bill prohibiting the use of funds for this purpose. Language has also been included in the bill providing that none of the funds shall be available for acquiring, without the consent of the owner, any improved property which shall be defined to mean a detached, one-family dwelling together with at least 3 acres of the land on which the dwelling is situated, or all of such lesser amount as may be held in same ownership as the dwelling.

The funds, together with the local matching, are to be used to purchase approximately 416 acres of parkland consisting of the Fort Foote extension to the Smoot Bay area; the Harmony Hall historic area between the Indian Queen Estates and Broadwater Estates subdivisions; and the extension of Fort Washington to Swan Creek. These pur-

chases, together with the 735 acres and 18,900 feet of shoreline already owned by the Federal Government in this area, will provide a total of 1,151 acres and about 5½ miles, or about 44 percent of the shoreline. This compares favorably with the Virginia side of the river from the 14th Street Bridge to Mount Vernon where the Government owns about 1,435 acres and 50 percent of the shoreline.

When the full facts are examined I believe the action taken by the conferees is most reasonable. First, it is not generally known that although the original Capper-Cramton Act passed in 1930 required that Maryland pay one-half the cost of the highway, this provision was deleted in the closing moments of the session in 1946. The issue, therefore, was whether Congress should now approve acquiring all the rights-of-way for a highway which would have to be financed 100 percent by the taxpayers of the Nation at a cost of about \$10 million. Mr. Cramton, one of the authors of the original bill, favored local participation and so testified back on December 18, 1929:

It is urged sometimes that this George Washington Parkway ought to be 100 percent by the Federal Treasury. That has been urged very strongly to me. It does, however, create local values. The creation of this is of local benefit and there is no reason why they should not share in it.

To agree to build the highway in Prince Georges County would also mean that we would be committing the Federal Government to extend the highway beyond the Cabin John Bridge to Great Falls on both the Virginia and Maryland sides of the Potomac at a cost of many more millions.

The committee 2 years ago adopted the policy in reference to the George Washington Memorial Parkway that it would finance construction of the high-

way only where it was justified as a transportation artery. It has appropriated many millions to extend the parkway to the Cabin John Bridge and the circumferential highway on both the Maryland and the Virginia sides of the Potomac. It has not approved the extension on up to Great Falls. It is based on this same policy that the committee has declined to support construction of the parkway in Prince Georges County from the District line to Fort Washington. This area is already served by the Indian Head Highway which is scheduled for widening to four lanes in the immediate future.

Desirable as this scenic highway may be, we have a responsibility to the rest of the Nation to assure that only a fair share of the limited park funds are expended in this area. All that has been and is being done here is not often fully publicized. The Federal Government now owns and maintains over 36,000 acres of parkland in the District and nearby Maryland and Virginia. We have acquired 31,000 of these since 1933. It now takes over 1,300 Federal employees and millions of dollars each year just to develop, manage, and maintain these parks and parkways. There is about \$10 million just in this bill for expenses of the National Capital Parks in this area. National Park Service cost estimates for projects underway or planned in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia total over \$150 million. It is obvious, if we are to have a reasonable balance in funding the nationwide requirements of the Park Service that this full local program cannot be financed entirely with Federal funds and that the local jurisdictions must share more adequately in the cost.

I will insert at this point a summary tabulation of the amounts in the bill.

Summary of Interior Department and related agencies appropriation bill, 1962

Item	Budget estimates (revised)	Passed House	Passed Senate	Conference action	Conference action compared with—		
					Budget estimates	House	Senate
Title I—Department of Interior:							
Definite appropriations.....	\$469,968,000	\$452,643,000	\$475,959,650	\$460,993,650	—\$8,974,350	+\$8,350,650	—\$14,966,000
Indefinite appropriation of receipts.....	(12,098,000)	(12,098,000)	(12,098,000)	(12,098,000)			
Borrowing authorization.....	(15,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(10,000,000)	(—5,000,000)		
Title II—Related agencies:							
U.S. Forest Service:							
Definite appropriations.....	198,054,000	193,728,000	222,863,200	208,418,000	+10,364,000	+14,690,000	—14,445,200
Indefinite appropriations.....	(710,000)	(710,000)	(710,000)	(710,000)			
Other agencies.....	85,007,000	83,259,000	90,888,000	86,058,000	+1,051,000	+2,799,000	—4,830,000
Total, title II.....	283,061,000	276,987,000	313,751,200	294,476,000	+11,415,000	+17,489,000	—19,275,200
Title III—Virgin Island Corporation.....	1,550,000	881,000	881,000	881,000	—669,000		
Totals:							
Definite appropriations.....	754,579,000	730,511,000	790,591,850	756,350,650	+1,771,650	+25,839,650	—34,241,200
Indefinite appropriations.....	12,808,000	12,808,000	12,808,000	12,808,000			
Borrowing authorization.....	15,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	—5,000,000		
Grand total.....	782,387,000	753,319,000	813,399,850	779,158,650	—3,228,350	+25,839,650	—34,241,200

I now yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. JENSEN], such time as he may desire.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, as is generally the case with the Interior Department bill we compromise on items that were in disagreement between the House and the Senate bill. We have done that relative to this conference report.

The bill came out of the other body \$60 million-plus above the House bill. In conference that was reduced to the tune of almost \$35 million. The bill now comes back from conference \$3 million-plus below the budget.

There are many items in the bill, Mr. Speaker, which deal to a great degree with our natural resources, and as a

whole there are a few places in the bill, if I had my way, the bill would be somewhat smaller, however, none of us can always have our own way.

I support the bill as reported.

(Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, attention of the House was called to the President's talk, and it was suggested that preparation for and the winning of the war should be our first objective; that many other things, including the trip to the moon, might well wait.

An editorial in the Washington Star of last night carried this:

In this situation, it seems to us that at least two things are imperative. Our allies must assume their full share of the effort, despite the obvious reluctance of some to do so. And the Kennedy administration as well as the American people must be willing to give up or postpone expenditures on things which are not essential. True, Mr. Kennedy said last night that we must keep down all spending "not thoroughly justified in budget requests." He seems to think, however, that everything for which he has asked since taking office is justified, and he offers the easy assurance that "we can afford all these efforts." We disagree. As this Nation begins to prepare for the danger of war, it should be willing to cut back on those things which are not essential to this preparation. The more abundant life has great political appeal, but its maintenance is not compatible with the grim demands which Mr. Kennedy says are imposed upon us by the requirements of national survival.

We are now to vote on the conference report on H.R. 6345 which called for \$753,319,000 for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the year ending June 30, 1962.

We are asked to agree to the conference report showing the Senate added \$25,839,650 to the amount the House appropriated, making a total of \$779,158,650. The Senate added \$25,000 to the \$75,000 the House gave for expenses to aid the Civil War Centennial Commission celebrate the Civil War. With another world war in sight, is it not now time to begin tightening our appropriations?

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 30: Page 38, strike out lines 7, 8, and through "1930" on line 9, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$2,700,000, of which (1) \$1,500,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, (2) \$600,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(b) thereof, and (3) \$600,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 1(c) thereof:".

Mr. KIRWAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KIRWAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 30 and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment, insert the following: "\$500,000 which shall be available for the purpose of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930 for the purchase of approximately 416 acres of parkland in Prince Georges County, Maryland, consisting of the Fort Foote extension to the Smoot Bay area; the Harmony Hall historic area between the Indian Queen Estates and Broadwater Estates subdivisions; and the extension of Fort Washington to Swan Creek: *Provided*, That none of the funds shall be available for acquiring with-

out the consent of the owner any improved property which shall be defined to mean a detached, one-family dwelling together with at least three acres of the land on which the dwelling is situated, or all of such lesser amount as may be held in same ownership as the dwelling: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under the National Park Service item 'Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)' shall be expended for planning or construction of the extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County, Maryland:".

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KIRWAN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman tell us how this bill compares with the appropriation bill of last year?

Mr. KIRWAN. It provides \$24.6 million more than the total 1961 appropriations.

The total 1961 appropriations were \$754.5 million. The Senate bill called for \$813.4 million, and the House bill called for \$753.3 million. The conference total is \$779.1 million.

Mr. GROSS. Will the gentleman state that figure again? What is the difference between the appropriation last year and this year?

Mr. KIRWAN. A difference of \$24.6 million.

Mr. GROSS. More this year than last year; is that correct?

Mr. KIRWAN. Yes, but it is \$3.2 million below the budget request.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield to the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. Speaker, the action just taken by the House in approving the House conferees' recommendations with regard to the George Washington Memorial Parkway is viewed by me with mixed feelings. I am keenly disappointed that the conferees, with their recommendation, have chosen to disregard the often-expressed intent of Congress to complete the magnificent, scenic drive here in the Nation's Capital in memory of George Washington. The splendidly envisioned Capper-Cramton Act of 31 years standing is now only a partially fulfilled dream.

Although some may feel that only the residents of the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland will suffer from today's action, it is my belief that the entire Nation is the loser. President Kennedy in his letter of June 19, gave his personal endorsement to final completion of the project as originally authorized when he said:

Consequently, I am hopeful that this year—before it is too late—Congress will provide sufficient matching funds so that this administration can commence acquisition of the lands needed for the remaining 7.5 mile section of the George Washington Memorial Parkway on the Maryland side of the Potomac.

Another point of critical importance still to be resolved concerns the effect of the unusual prohibitive language contained in the recommendation by the Conferees on the authority of the Board of County Commissioners of Prince George's County to participate. When one recalls that the Federal government used its full weight and influence to persuade the General Assembly of Mary-

land to enact authorizing legislation to enable Prince George's County to participate in this project, it is astounding that the expressed terms of such state legislation are completely ignored by the Federal Government. Under the provisions of chapter 735 of the Laws of Maryland of 1959, specific reference is made to the Capper-Cramton Act, with the clear indication that the authority provided is for participation in the construction of a parkway.

On the brighter side of the ledger is the fact that, provided the County legally can participate under existing authority or new legislation, this extremely valuable shoreline will forever belong to all the people of our Nation. Not only is the shoreline in question steeped in history, but it will provide desperately needed recreational areas for many thousands of annual visitors to our Nation's Capital.

For almost 7 years the fate of the George Washington Memorial Parkway has been undecided. During this 7-year period, I have availed myself of every opportunity to insist that Congress honor its responsibilities. I remain hopeful that, because of the interest expressed by the State of Maryland and the enthusiastic support for the original project evidenced by the County Commissioners of Prince George's County, ways can be found to complete the original project, even though the Federal Government has partially reneged on its promise.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KIRWAN].

The motion was agreed to.

(Mr. KIRWAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

TEMPORARY REDUCTION IN DUTY-FREE ALLOWANCE FOR RETURNING RESIDENTS

Mr. ULLMAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 6611) to amend paragraph 1798(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 801)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 6611) to amend paragraph 1798(c)(2) of the Tariff Act of 1930 to reduce temporarily the exemption from duty enjoyed by returning residents, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1 and 2, and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,
CECIL R. KING,
THOS. J. O'BRIEN,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN W. BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
ROBERT S. KERR,
RUSSELL B. LONG,
JOHN J. WILLIAMS,
FRANK CARLSON,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.



Public Law 87-122
87th Congress, H. R. 6345
August 3, 1961

An Act

75 STAT. 246.

Making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, namely:

Department of
Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriation
Act, 1962.

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, and performance of other functions, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, \$32,500,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction of access roads, acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads (other than on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands), and acquisition and construction of buildings and appurtenant facilities, \$850,000, to remain available until expended.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

For construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of rights-of-way and of existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such lands; an amount equivalent to 25 percentum of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the amount appropriated herein for the purposes of this appropriation on lands administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein for road construction on lands other than those administered by the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Commerce: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated herein is hereby made a reimbursable charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be reimbursed to the general fund in the Treasury in accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876): *Provided further*, That any unexpended balances heretofore appropriated under this head shall be available for the purposes of this appropriation.

43 USC 1181f.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase of seventeen passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; purchase of two aircraft (one of which shall be for replacement only); purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures; and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title: *Provided*, That of appropriations herein made for the Bureau of Land Management expenditures in connection with the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (other than expenditures made under the appropriation "Oregon and California grant lands") shall be reimbursed from the 25 per centum referred to in subsection (c), title II, of the Act approved August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876), of the special fund designated the "Oregon and California land-grant fund" and section 4 of the Act approved May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 754), of the special fund designated the "Coos Bay Wagon Road grant fund": *Provided further*, That appropriations herein made may be expended on a reimbursable basis for (1) surveys of lands other than those under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management and (2) protection and leasing of lands and mineral resources for the State of Alaska.

43 USC 1181f.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For construction, purchase, and maintenance of range improvements pursuant to the provisions of sections 3 and 10 of the Act of June 28, 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315), sums equal to the aggregate of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, as range improvements fees under section 3 of said Act, 25 per centum of all moneys received, during the current fiscal year, under section 15 of said Act, and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive Order 10787, dated November 6, 1958, to remain available until expended.

48 Stat. 1270.
43 USC 315b,
315i, 315m.

3 CFR, 1958
Supp. p. 70.

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

EDUCATION AND WELFARE SERVICES

For expenses necessary to provide education and welfare services for Indians, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations, including payment (in advance or from date of admission), of care, tuition, assistance, and other expenses of Indians in boarding homes, institutions, or schools; grants and other assistance to needy Indians; maintenance of law and order, and payment of rewards for information or evidence concerning violations of law on Indian reservations or lands; and operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; \$71,000,000.

RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

For expenses necessary for management, development, improvement, and protection of resources and appurtenant facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including payment of irrigation assessments and charges; acquisition of water rights; advances for Indian industrial and business enterprises; operation of Indian arts and crafts shops and museums; and development of Indian arts and crafts as authorized by law; \$29,075,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, major repair, and improvement of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities; acquisition of lands and interests in lands; preparation of lands for farming; and architectural and engineering services by contract; \$39,561,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That no part of the sum Restrictions. herein appropriated shall be used for the acquisition of land within the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming outside of the boundaries of existing Indian reservations: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, and Washington either inside or outside the boundaries of existing reservations.

ROAD CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, and the Act of August 23, 1958 (72 Stat. 834), \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended. 25 USC 631 and note.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the general administration of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, including such expenses in field offices, \$3,967,000.

LIQUIDATION OF KLAMATH AND MENOMINEE AGENCIES

For expenses necessary for the liquidation of the Klamath and Menominee Indian Agencies in terminating supervision over the property of the Klamath and Menominee Tribes of Indians and the individual members thereof, \$31,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the Bureau of Indian Affairs (except the revolving fund for loans) shall be available for expenses of exhibits; purchase of not to exceed two hundred and thirty passenger motor vehicles (including twenty-five for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year) for replacement only, which may be used for the transportation of Indians; advance payments for service (including services which may extend beyond the current fiscal year) under contracts executed pursuant to the Act of June 4, 1936 (25 U.S.C. 452), the Act of August 3, 1956 (70 Stat. 986), and legislation terminating Federal supervision over certain Indian tribes; purchase of ice for official use of employees; and expenses required by continuing or permanent treaty provisions. 49 Stat. 1458. 25 USC 309, 309a.

TRIBAL FUNDS

In addition to the tribal funds authorized to be expended by existing law, there is hereby appropriated \$3,000,000 from tribal funds not otherwise available for expenditure for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes, including pay and travel expenses of employees; care, tuition, and other assistance to Indian children attending public and private schools (which may be paid in advance or from date of admission); purchase of land and improvements on land, title to which shall be taken in the name of the United States in trust for the tribe for which purchased; lease of lands and water rights; compensation and expenses of attorneys and other persons employed by Indian tribes under approved contracts; pay, travel, and other expenses of tribal

Restriction.

officers, councils, and committees thereof, or other tribal organizations, including mileage for use of privately owned automobiles and per diem in lieu of subsistence at rates established administratively but not to exceed those applicable to civilian employees of the Government; relief of Indians, without regard to section 7 of the Act of May 27, 1930 (46 Stat. 391), including cash grants; and employment of a recreational director for the Menominee Reservation and a curator for the Osage Museum, each of whom shall be appointed with the approval of their respective tribal councils and without regard to the classification laws: *Provided*, That in addition to the amount appropriated herein, tribal funds may be advanced to Indian tribes during the current fiscal year for such purposes as may be designated by the governing body of the particular tribe involved and approved by the Secretary: *Provided, however*, That no part of this appropriation or other tribal funds shall be used for the acquisition of land or water rights within the States of Nevada, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, either inside or outside the boundaries of existing Indian reservations, if such acquisition results in the property being exempted from local taxation, except as provided for by the Act of July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 627).

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION

For expenses necessary for the management and protection of the areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service, including protection of lands in process of condemnation; and for plans, investigations, and studies of the recreational resources (exclusive of preparation of detail plans and working drawings) and archeological values in river basins of the United States (except the Missouri River Basin); \$21,786,500.

MAINTENANCE AND REHABILITATION OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES

For expenses necessary for the operation, maintenance, and rehabilitation of roads (including furnishing special road maintenance service to trucking permittees on a reimbursable basis), trails, buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities essential to the operation of areas administered pursuant to law by the National Park Service, \$17,869,000.

CONSTRUCTION

37 Stat. 460.

For construction and improvement, without regard to the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended (16 U.S.C. 451), of buildings, utilities, and other physical facilities; the repair or replacement of roads, trails, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, or storm, or the construction of projects deferred by reason of the use of funds for such purposes; the acquisition of water rights; and not to exceed \$5,350,000 for the acquisition of lands, interest therein, improvements, and related personal property; \$34,476,000, to remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That none of the funds herein provided shall be expended for construction on the following: Fort Washington and Greenbelt Park, Maryland, except minor roads and trails; Daingerfield Island Marina, Virginia; and extension of

the George Washington Memorial Parkway from vicinity of Brickyard Road to Great Falls, Maryland.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the National Park Service, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,581,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations for the National Park Service shall be available for the purchase of not to exceed one hundred and six passenger motor vehicles (of which ninety are for replacement only), including not to exceed forty-three for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year; and the objects and purposes specified in the Acts of August 8, 1953 (16 U.S.C. 1b-1d), and July 1, 1955 (16 U.S.C. 18f).

67 Stat. 495;
69 Stat. 242.

OFFICE OF TERRITORIES

ADMINISTRATION OF TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for the administration of Territories and for the departmental administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, including expenses of the offices of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C., secs. 1422, 1431a (c)); salaries of the Governor of the Virgin Islands, the Government Secretary, the Government Comptroller, and the members of their immediate staffs as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1591, 72 Stat. 1095); purchase of two passenger motor vehicles; compensation and mileage of members of the legislatures in Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. secs. 1421d (e), 1431a(c), and 1572e); compensation and expenses of the judiciary in American Samoa as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1431a (c)); grants to American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for support of governmental functions; and personal services, household equipment and furnishings, and utilities necessary in the operation of the houses of the Governors of Guam and American Samoa; \$5,834,000: *Provided*, That the Territorial and local governments herein provided for are authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the administration of Territories may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary.

64 Stat. 386.

68 Stat. 503.
48 USC 1641.

64 Stat. 391;
45 Stat. 1253;
73 Stat. 568.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

For expenses necessary for the Department of the Interior in administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands pursuant to the Trusteeship Agreement approved by joint resolution of July 18, 1947 (61 Stat. 397), and the Act of June 30, 1954 (68 Stat. 330), including the expenses of the High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; compensation and expenses of the Judiciary of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; grants to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in addition to local revenues, for support of governmental functions; \$6,104,000: *Provided*, That the revolving fund for loans to locally owned private trading enterprises shall continue to be available during the fiscal year 1962: *Pro-*

22 USC 287
note.
48 USC 1681
and note.

75 STAT. 251.

31 USC 1.

31 USC 65 note.

61 Stat. 3302.

49 Stat. 774.

68 Stat. 458;

73 Stat. 250.

vided further, That all financial transactions of the Trust Territory, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or utilized by such Trust Territory, shall be audited by the General Accounting Office in accordance with the provisions of the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 23), as amended, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 (64 Stat. 834): *Provided further*, That the government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to make purchases through the General Services Administration: *Provided further*, That appropriations available for the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands may be expended for the purchase, charter, maintenance, and operation of aircraft and surface vessels for official purposes and for commercial transportation purposes found by the Secretary to be necessary in carrying out the provisions of article 6(2) of the Trusteeship Agreement approved by Congress: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding the provisions of any law, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is authorized to receive, during the current fiscal year, from the Department of Agriculture for distribution on the same basis as domestic distribution in any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, without exchange of funds, such surplus food commodities as may be available pursuant to section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, as amended (7 U.S.C. 612c) and section 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1431).

ALASKA PUBLIC WORKS

63 Stat. 627.

Not to exceed \$108,000 of appropriations heretofore granted under this head shall be available during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses necessary for liquidation of the public works program carried out under the Act of August 24, 1949, as amended (48 U.S.C. 486-486j).

ALASKA RAILROAD REVOLVING FUND

39 Stat. 750.

74 Stat. 298.

5 USC 1113.

The Alaska Railroad Revolving Fund shall continue available until expended for the work authorized by law, including operation and maintenance of oceangoing or coastwise vessels by ownership, charter, or arrangement with other branches of the Government service, for the purpose of providing additional facilities for transportation of freight, passengers, or mail, when deemed necessary for the benefit and development of industries or travel in the area served; and payment of compensation and expenses as authorized by section 42 of the Act of September 7, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 793), to be reimbursed as therein provided: *Provided*, That no employee shall be paid an annual salary out of said fund in excess of the salaries prescribed by the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, for grade GS-15, except the general manager of said railroad, one assistant general manager at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for GS-17, and five officers at not to exceed the salaries prescribed by said Act for grade GS-16.

MINERAL RESOURCES

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary for the Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its Territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by law (72 Stat.

337); classify lands as to mineral character and water and power resources; give engineering supervision to power permits and Federal Power Commission licenses; enforce departmental regulations applicable to oil, gas, and other mining leases, permits, licenses, and operating contracts; control the interstate shipment of contraband oil as required by law (15 U.S.C. 715); and publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$49,720,000, of which \$8,430,000 shall be available only for cooperation with States or municipalities for water resources investigations: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of any topographic mapping or water resources investigations carried on in cooperation with any State or municipality. 5 USC 485 note. 49 Stat. 30.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The amount appropriated for the Geological Survey shall be available for purchase of not to exceed sixty-four passenger motor vehicles, for replacement only; reimbursement of the General Services Administration for security guard service for protection of confidential files; contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gaging stations and observation wells; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons on the rolls of the Geological Survey appointed, as authorized by law, to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts.

BUREAU OF MINES

CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for promoting the conservation, exploration, development, production, and utilization of mineral resources, including fuels, in the United States, its Territories, and possessions; and developing synthetics and substitutes; \$24,800,000.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

For expenses necessary for promotion of health and safety in mines and in the minerals industries, and controlling fires in coal deposits, as authorized by law, \$7,200,000.

CONSTRUCTION

For the construction and improvement of facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Mines, \$835,000, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Mines, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,290,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Bureau of Mines may be expended for purchase of not to exceed seventy passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; providing transportation services in isolated areas for employees, student dependents of employees, and other pupils, and such activities may be financed under cooperative arrangements; purchase and bestowal of certificates and trophies in

connection with mine rescue and first-aid work: *Provided*, That the Secretary is authorized to accept lands, buildings, equipment, and other contributions from public and private sources and to prosecute projects in cooperation with other agencies, Federal, State, or private: *Provided further*, That the sums made available for the current fiscal year to the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force for the acquisition of helium from the Bureau of Mines shall be transferred to the Bureau of Mines, and said sums, together with all other payments to the Bureau of Mines for helium, shall be credited to the special helium production fund, established pursuant to the Act of March 3, 1925, as amended (50 U.S.C. 164(c)): *Provided further*, That the Bureau of Mines is authorized, during the current fiscal year, to sell directly or through any Government agency, including corporations, any metal or mineral product that may be manufactured in pilot plants operated by the Bureau of Mines, and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

74 Stat. 918.
50 USC 167 note.

DEVELOPMENT AND OPERATION OF HELIUM PROPERTIES

The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts and agreements pursuant to section 3(a)(2) of the Helium Act Amendments of 1960 which shall require payments for helium in any one fiscal year in an amount not to exceed \$47,500,000: *Provided*, That the Secretary is also authorized to borrow from the Treasury for payment to the helium production fund pursuant to section 12(a) of such Act to carry out the provisions of the Act and contractual obligations thereunder, including helium purchases, to remain available without fiscal year limitation, \$10,000,000.

74 Stat. 918.
50 USC 167 note.

OFFICE OF COAL RESEARCH

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to encourage and stimulate the production and conservation of coal in the United States through research and development, as authorized by Public Law 86-599, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$225,000 shall be available for administration and supervision.

74 Stat. 336.
30 USC 668.

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to provide a program for the discovery of the minerals reserves of the United States, its territories and possessions, by encouraging exploration for minerals, including administration of contracts entered into prior to June 30, 1958, under section 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended, \$750,000, including not to exceed \$213,600 for administrative and technical services, to remain available until expended.

64 Stat. 801.
50 USC app. 2093.

OFFICE OF OIL AND GAS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Secretary to discharge his responsibilities with respect to oil and gas, including cooperation with the petroleum industry and State authorities in the production, processing, and utilization of petroleum and its products, and natural gas, \$531,000.

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Commissioner, \$364,000.

BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources, including whales, sea lions, and related aquatic plants and products; collection, compilation, and publication of information concerning such resources; promotion of education and training of fishery personnel; and the performance of other functions related thereto, as authorized by law; \$12,150,000: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances available for the Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, under the head "Operation and maintenance, general", shall be merged with this appropriation.

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

For purchase of foreign currencies which accrue under title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1704), for the purposes authorized by section 104(k) of that Act, \$300,000, which shall be available to purchase only those currencies which the Treasury Department shall determine to be excess to the normal requirements of the United States. 72 Stat. 275.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required for the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of commercial fishery resources and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$7,561,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the unexpended balances available for the Columbia River fish sanctuary program under appropriations heretofore granted for Civil Functions, Department of the Army, under the head "Construction, general", shall be merged with this appropriation.

CONSTRUCTION OF FISHING VESSELS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of June 12, 1960, Public Law 86-516, to assist in the construction of fishing vessels, \$750,000. 74 Stat. 212.
46 USC 1401-1413.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$482,000.

ADMINISTRATION OF PRIBILOF ISLANDS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of February 26, 1944, as amended (16 U.S.C. 631a-631q), there are appropriated amounts not to exceed \$1,981,000, to be derived from Pribilof Islands fund. 58 Stat. 100.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FISHERIES LOAN FUND

During the current fiscal year not to exceed \$250,000 of the Fisheries loan fund shall be available for administrative expenses.

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT AND INVESTIGATIONS OF RESOURCES

For expenses necessary for scientific and economic studies, conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, except whales, seals, and sea lions, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources; operation of the industrial properties within the Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge (61 Stat. 770); maintenance of the herd of long-horned cattle on the Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge; purchase or rent of land, and functions related to wildlife management in California (16 U.S.C. 695-695c); and leasing and management of lands for the protection of the Florida Key deer; \$23,315,650.

62 Stat. 238.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction and acquisition of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of sport fishery and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein, \$5,257,500, to remain available until expended.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for general administration of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, including such expenses in the regional offices, \$1,071,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations and funds available to the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for purchase of not to exceed one hundred and seventy-four passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and fifty-three shall be for replacement only (including ninety-one for police-type use which may exceed by \$300 each the general purchase price limitation for the current fiscal year); purchase of not to exceed nine aircraft for replacement only; not to exceed \$30,000 for payment, in the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service; publication and distribution of bulletins as authorized by law (7 U.S.C. 417); rations or commutation of rations for officers and crews of vessels at rates not to exceed \$3 per man per day; repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Fish and Wildlife Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are not inconsistent with their primary purposes; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service and to which the United States has title, and which are utilized pursuant to law in connection with management and investigation of fish and wildlife resources.

34 Stat. 690.

OFFICE OF SALINE WATER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out provisions of the Act of July 3, 1952, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1951-1958), authorizing studies of the conversion of saline water for beneficial consumptive uses, \$1,755,000, of which not to exceed \$220,000 shall be available for administration and coordination.

66 Stat. 328;
69 Stat. 198.

CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE

For an additional amount for construction, operation, and maintenance of demonstration plants for the production of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses, as authorized by the Act of September 2, 1958 (42 U.S.C. 1958a-1958g), \$4,550,000, to remain available until September 3, 1965.

72 Stat. 1706.

OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$3,492,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$130,000 may be reimbursed or transferred to this appropriation from other accounts available to the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That hearing officers appointed for Indian probate work need not be appointed pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237), as amended.

60 Stat. 237.
5 USC 1001 note.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary of the Interior (referred to herein as the Secretary), including teletype rentals and service, \$3,185,000.

GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: *Provided*, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted.

Emergency
construction.

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office) of any appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening lands under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior: *Provided*, That appropriations made in this title for fire suppression purposes shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year.

Forest or
range fires.

SEC. 103. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for operation of warehouses, garages, shops, and similar facilities, wherever consolidation of activities will contribute to efficiency or economy, and said appropriations shall be reimbursed for services rendered to any other activity in the same manner as authorized by the Act of

Operation of
warehouses, etc.

47 Stat. 417.

June 30, 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686): *Provided*, That reimbursements for costs of supplies, materials and equipment, and for services rendered may be credited to the appropriation current at the time such reimbursements are received.

60 Stat. 810.

SEC. 104. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title or in the Public Works Appropriation Act, 1962 shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), when authorized by the Secretary, at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, and in total amount not to exceed \$175,000; maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

68 Stat. 1114;

43 Stat. 175.

SEC. 105. Appropriations available to the Department of the Interior for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131 and D.C. Code 4-204).

TITLE II—RELATED AGENCIES

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FOREST SERVICE

FOREST PROTECTION AND UTILIZATION

For expenses necessary for forest protection and utilization, as follows:

31 USC 665.

36 Stat. 962.

64 Stat. 85.

Forest land management: For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, including the administration, improvement, development, and management of lands under Forest Service administration, fighting and preventing forest fires on or threatening such lands and for liquidation of obligations incurred in the preceding fiscal year for such purposes, control of white pine blister rust and other forest diseases and insects on Federal and non-Federal lands; \$128,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 for fighting and preventing forest fires and \$1,910,000 for insect and disease control shall be apportioned for use, pursuant to section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, to the extent necessary under the then existing conditions: *Provided*, That not more than \$300,000 may be used for acquisition of land under the Act of March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519): *Provided further*, That funds appropriated for "Cooperative range improvements", pursuant to section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), may be advanced to this appropriation.

Forest research: For forest research at forest and range experiment stations, the Forest Products Laboratory, or elsewhere, as authorized by law; \$26,368,000.

State and private forestry cooperation: For cooperation with States in forest-fire prevention and suppression, in forest tree planting on non-Federal public and private lands, and in forest management and processing, and for advising timberland owners, associations, wood-using industries, and others in the application of forest management principles and processing of forest products, as authorized by law; \$15,800,000.

FOREST ROADS AND TRAILS (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

For expenses necessary for carrying out the provisions of title 23, United States Code, sections 203 and 205, relating to the construction and maintenance of forest development roads and trails, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for liquidation of obligations incurred pursuant to authority contained in title 23, United States Code, section 203: *Provided*, That funds available under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501), shall be merged with and made a part of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That not less than the amount made available under the provisions of the Act of March 4, 1913, shall be expended under the provisions of such Act. 37 Stat. 843.

ACCESS ROADS

For acquiring by condemnation or otherwise additional roads needed for access to national-forest lands in carrying out the Act of June 4, 1897, as amended (16 U.S.C. 471, 472, 475, 476, 551), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended. 26 Stat. 1103;
33 Stat. 628;
30 Stat. 34.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS**SUPERIOR NATIONAL FOREST**

For the acquisition of forest land within the Superior National Forest, Minnesota, under the provisions of the Act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 570; 16 U.S.C. 577c-h), as amended, by purchase, condemnation or otherwise, \$250,000, to remain available until expended and to be available without regard to the restriction in the proviso in section 1 of that Act.

Special Acts

For the acquisition of land in the Cache National Forest, Utah, in accordance with the Act of May 11, 1938 (52 Stat. 347), as amended, \$10,000, to be derived from forest receipts as authorized by said Act: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for acquisition of any land which is not within the boundaries of a national forest: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the acquisition of any land without the approval of the local government concerned. 58 Stat. 227.

COOPERATIVE RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

For artificial revegetation, construction, and maintenance of range improvements, control of rodents, and eradication of poisonous and noxious plants on national forests in accordance with section 12 of the Act of April 24, 1950 (16 U.S.C. 580h), to be derived from grazing fees as authorized by said section, \$700,000, to remain available until expended. 64 Stat. 85.

ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR TREE PLANTING

For expenses necessary to carry out section 401 of the Agricultural Act of 1956, approved May 28, 1956 (16 U.S.C. 568e), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended. 70 Stat. 207.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, FOREST SERVICE

Passenger motor
vehicles.

58 Stat. 742.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

58 Stat. 742.

70 Stat. 1034.

Purchase of
twine.

36 Stat. 962.

Appropriations available to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (a) purchase of not to exceed one hundred and fifty passenger motor vehicles of which one hundred and thirty-five shall be for replacement only, and hire of such vehicles; operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed two for replacement only; (b) employment pursuant to the second sentence of section 706(a) of the Organic Act of 1944 (5 U.S.C. 574), as amended by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), in an amount not to exceed \$25,000; (c) uniforms, or allowances therefore, as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131); (d) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (5 U.S.C. 565a); (e) expenses of the National Forest Reservation Commission as authorized by section 14 of the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U.S.C. 514); and (f) acquisition of land and interests therein for sites for administrative purposes, pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a).

Except to provide materials required in or incident to research or experimental work where no suitable domestic product is available, no part of the funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be expended in the purchase of twine manufactured from commodities or materials produced outside of the United States.

Funds appropriated under this Act shall not be used for acquisition of forest lands under the provisions of the Act approved March 1, 1911, as amended (16 U.S.C. 513-519, 521), where such land is not within the boundaries of a national forest nor shall these lands or lands authorized for purchase in Sanders County, Montana, be acquired without approval of the local government concerned.

FEDERAL COAL MINE SAFETY BOARD OF REVIEW

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review, including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$70,000.

60 Stat. 810.

COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses made necessary by the Act establishing a Commission of Fine Arts (40 U.S.C. 104), including payment of actual traveling expenses of the members and secretary of the Commission in attending meetings and committee meetings of the Commission either within or outside the District of Columbia, to be disbursed on vouchers approved by the Commission, \$70,000.

36 Stat. 371.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

INDIAN HEALTH ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary to enable the Surgeon General to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), as amended; purchase of not to exceed thirty-six passenger motor vehicles, of which thirty-two shall be for replacement only; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regu-

42 USC 2001
et seq.

lations approved by the Secretary; and the purposes set forth in sections 321, 322(d), 324, and 509 of the Public Health Service Act; \$53,010,000.

58 Stat. 695.
42 USC 248, 249,
251, 227.

CONSTRUCTION OF INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, major repair, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites; purchase and erection of portable buildings; purchase of trailers; and provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a); \$8,285,000, to remain available until expended.

73 Stat. 267.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS, PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations contained in this Act, available for salaries and expenses, shall be available for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a).

60 Stat. 810.

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for payment in advance for dues or fees for library membership in organizations whose publications are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public and for payment in advance for publications available only upon that basis or available at a reduced price on prepublication orders.

Library membership.

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by the Act of September 1, 1954, as amended (5 U.S.C. 2131).

Uniforms.

68 Stat. 1114.

Appropriations contained in this Act available for salaries and expenses shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of those functions or activities.

Attendance at meetings.

INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary to carry out the purposes of the Act of August 13, 1946 (25 U.S.C. 70), creating an Indian Claims Commission, \$280,000, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be available for expenses of travel.

60 Stat. 1049.

NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as authorized by the National Capital Planning Act of 1952 (40 U.S.C. 71-71i), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$525,000.

66 Stat. 781.

D. C. C le 1-
1001 note.

60 Stat. 810.

68 Stat. 1114.

LAND ACQUISITION, NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK, PARKWAY, AND
PLAYGROUND SYSTEM

D. C. Code 8-102
note.

For necessary expenses for the National Capital Planning Commission for acquisition of land for the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital, as authorized by the Act of May 29, 1930 (46 Stat. 482), as amended, to remain available until expended, \$500,000 which shall be available for the purpose of section 1(a) of said Act of May 29, 1930, for the purchase of approximately 416 acres of parkland in Prince Georges County, Maryland, consisting of the Fort Foote extension to the Smoot Bay area; the Harmony Hall Historic area between the Indian Queen Estates and Broadwater Estates sub-divisions; and the extension of Fort Washington to Swan Creek: *Provided*, That none of the funds shall be available for acquiring without the consent of the owner any improved property which shall be defined to mean a detached, one-family dwelling together with at least three acres of the land on which the dwelling is situated, or all of such lesser amount as may be held in same ownership as the dwelling: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided under the National Park Service item "Construction (liquidation of contract authorization)" shall be expended for planning or construction of the extension of the George Washington Memorial Parkway in Prince Georges County, Maryland: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$50,000 of the funds available for land acquisition purposes shall be used during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses of the Commission (other than payments for land) in connection with land acquisition.

NATIONAL CAPITAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

40 USC 662-665.

68 Stat. 1114.

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of title II of the Act of July 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 537), including payment in advance for membership in societies whose publications or services are available to members only or to members at a price lower than to the general public; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); \$875,000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION RESOURCES REVIEW COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

16 USC 17k note.

60 Stat. 810.

For expenses necessary to complete carrying out the provisions of the Act of June 28, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 238; 73 Stat. 14), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), \$550,000, to remain available until expended.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For all necessary expenses for the preservation, exhibition, and increase of collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government and from other sources; for the system of international exchanges between the United States and foreign countries; for anthropological researches among the American Indians and the natives of lands under the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, independently or in cooperation with State, educational, and scientific organizations in the United States, and the excavation and preservation of archeological remains; for maintenance of the Astrophysical Observatory and making necessary observations in high altitudes; for the administration of the National Collection of Fine Arts;

for the administration, construction, and maintenance of laboratory and other facilities on Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone, under the provisions of the Act of July 2, 1940, as amended by the provisions of Reorganization Plan Numbered 3 of 1946; for the maintenance and administration of a national air museum as authorized by the Act of August 12, 1946 (20 U.S.C. 77); including not to exceed \$35,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators, and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131), for other employees; repairs and alterations of buildings and approaches; and preparation of manuscripts, drawings, and illustrations for publications; \$9,125,000.

54 Stat. 724.
20 USC 79-79e.
60 Stat. 1101.
5 USC 133y-16
note.
60 Stat. 997.
60 Stat. 810.
68 Stat. 1114.

ADDITIONS TO THE NATURAL HISTORY BUILDING

For an additional amount for "Additions to the Natural History Building", including construction, and not to exceed \$10,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$4,336,000, to remain available until expended.

60 Stat. 810.

REMODELING OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION BUILDING

For necessary expenses of preparing plans and specifications for remodeling the Civil Service Commission Building to make it suitable to house certain art galleries of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by the Act of March 28, 1958 (72 Stat. 68), including not to exceed \$20,000 for services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a), at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for individuals, \$400,000, to remain available until expended.

60 Stat. 810.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

For the upkeep and operation of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (5 U.S.C. 55a); payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards and elevator operators and uniforms, or allowances therefor for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 2131); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and not to exceed \$15,000 for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper; \$1,932,000.

20 USC 74.
53 Stat. 577.
60 Stat. 810.
68 Stat. 1114.

TRANSITIONAL GRANTS TO ALASKA

For grants to the State of Alaska to assist in accomplishing an orderly transition from Territorial status to statehood and to facilitate the assumption of responsibilities hitherto performed in Alaska by the Federal Government, and for expenses of providing Federal services or facilities in Alaska for an interim period, as authorized by law (73 Stat. 151), \$6,000,000.

CIVIL WAR CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

36 USC 749. For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act of September 7, 1957 (71 Stat. 626), as amended (72 Stat. 1769), \$100,000.

TITLE III—VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

CONTRIBUTIONS

For payment to the Virgin Islands Corporation in the form of grants, as authorized by law, \$669,000, to be derived by transfer from the internal revenue collections appropriated for the Virgin Islands.

REVOLVING FUND

63 Stat. 875. For an additional amount for the revolving fund established under this head in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1950, for advances to the Virgin Islands Corporation, as authorized by law (63 Stat. 48 USC 1707 note. 350; 72 Stat. 1760), \$881,000.

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, VIRGIN ISLANDS CORPORATION

61 Stat. 584.
31 USC 849. During the current fiscal year the Virgin Islands Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds available to it and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal-year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out its programs as set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$180,000 shall be available for administrative expenses (to be computed on an accrual basis) of the Corporation, covering the categories set forth in the 1962 budget estimates for such expenses.

Short title. This Act may be cited as the "Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1962."

Approved August 3, 1961.



Calendar No. 265

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 6, 1961

Ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. GRUENING to the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 6, line 10, strike out "\$41,708,000" and insert
- 2 in lieu thereof "\$42,083,000".

6-6-61—I

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

AMENDMENT

Proposed by Mr. GRUENING to the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

JUNE 6, 1961

Ordered to be printed

Calendar No. 265

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 6, 1961

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. PROXMIRE to the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 30, line 17, strike out "\$27,313,000" and in-
- 2 sert in lieu thereof "\$27,613,000, of which \$300,000 shall
- 3 be for preconstruction planning for additional laboratory fa-
- 4 cilities at the Forest Products Laboratory".

6-6-61—G

87TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6345

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Proxmire to the bill (H.R. 6345) making appropriations for the Department of the Interior and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1962, and for other purposes.

JUNE 6, 1961

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed